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HISTORY  
OF  
BURLINGTON AND MERCER  
COUNTIES  
NEW JERSEY,  
WITH  
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES  
OF  
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

BY  
JAMES M. SMITH


NEW YORK  
1884

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J. M. Smith

NEW YORK

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HISTORY

OF

BURLINGTON AND MERCER

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WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF MANY OF THEIR

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

BY

MAJOR E. M. WOODWARD

AND

JOHN F. HAGEMAN.

ILLUSTRATED.

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1883.

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## PREFACE TO HISTORY OF BURLINGTON COUNTY.

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SEVERAL histories of Burlington County have been published, yet there was a feeling that none of them fully covered the whole ground. To supply this want the author, by diligent research, hopes he has in some measure succeeded. Imperfections, omissions, and errors have to some extent undoubtedly crept in, but the labor has been conscientiously performed, as it was not for this day only, but for all coming time.

The author feels indebted for valuable assistance to Dr. Joseph Parrish, William John Potts, Esq., Hon. Edwin Salter, Richard F. Mott, Leah Blackman, Judge Clayton A. Black, Mahlon Hutchinson, Esq., Capt. William H. Shaw, Judge William Parry, Judge Clayton Lippincott, Barclay White, and Franklin Woolman, Esq., and Charles Lippincott, author of the "Lippincott Genealogical Tree."

E. M. WOODWARD.

ELLISDALE, N. J., Nov. 30, 1882.

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## PREFACE TO HISTORY OF MERCER COUNTY.

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THERE is no better mode of gathering material for the history of a State than by the preparation and publication of the history of its several counties. The publishers who are engaged in such work ought to be encouraged in their arduous and expensive labors.

The county of Mercer, which has been organized as such only forty-five years, would afford a very limited scope to its historian if he were to confine his researches to such period. He would hardly do justice to his work unless he runs back to the original settlement of the several townships within the territorial boundaries of the new county, and describes the progress they have made in all the departments of civilization. In doing this he will sometimes repeat what the histories of the original counties contain, while for some historic matter, when the narrative cannot well be divided, he may wisely refer the reader to those histories.

Separate histories of Trenton and of Princeton have heretofore been published, but there

has been no full history of Mercer County published. The "Historical Collections of New Jersey," by Barber and Howe, in 1844, in a volume of five hundred pages, was useful, but it could give only a few pages to each county.

The county of Mercer is remarkable for the large number of eminent and distinguished men which it contains. Our limited space has compelled us to omit even the names of many distinguished scholars and divines, most of whom are or have been connected with our higher institutions of learning.

With our thanks to the local historians who have explored the several townships, we make no apologies for not having done more than what we now respectfully submit to our readers, believing that the older the book grows the more it will be valued.

JOHN F. HAGEMAN.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 11, 1882.



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OUTLINE MAP  
 of  
**BURLINGTON CO.**

NEW JERSEY

*Engraved expressly for this Work*









Emm Woodward



# HISTORY

OF

## BURLINGTON AND MERCER COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY.

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### BURLINGTON COUNTY.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### LOCATION—GEOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE— GEOLOGY—PINES—STREAMS, ETC.

DURING the glacial epoch the polar ice, now confined within the frigid zone, extended southward and covered much of the northern portion of our continent. The great ice-sheet was several thousand feet thick in New England and New York. Near its southern limit, in our State, it diminished to less than one thousand feet, and did not cover the higher crests. Beginning on the eastern side of the State at Perth Amboy, it extended to the Delaware below Belvidere, about forty miles northward of Trenton. The southern half of the State was an island, with its coast line several miles farther west than at present, and Cape May, as also a large portion of Atlantic County, was beneath the ocean. On the western side there was a broad bay, which extended north to the mouth of the Delaware, at the present site of Trenton. During the melting of the great glacier, the resulting floods, charged with enormous masses of floating ice, scraped the earth and rocks from the mass beneath it, and spread it in the wide valley that hemmed in the swollen river of that time from Trenton southward to the distant sea. A portion of this displaced material forms the soil of that portion of Burlington County adjacent to the river; but all that eastward of the river slope has been dry land since and prior to the glacial epoch, and was the *terra firma* of the rude chippers of flint to which reference will be made,—land that nourished an arctic fauna and flora, forests now peculiar to the wilds of British America, and in which the ancestors of the Eskimos of to-day hunted the extinct mastodon, the reindeer

and musk-ox, and found in the chilly waters of the ancient Delaware and along the dreary sea-coast both the walrus and the seal.

The first recognition we find of the bounds of Burlington County is in the act of Assembly, 1694; but its limits were more definitely settled by the act of Jan. 21, 1709-10, declaring that the line of partition between Burlington and Gloucester Counties begins at the mouth of Pensauquin, *alias* Cropwell Creek; thence up the same to the Fork; thence along the southernmost branch thereof, sometimes called Cole Branch, until it comes to the head thereof; thence upon a straight line to the southernmost branch of Little Egg Harbor River; thence down the said branch and river to the mouth thereof; thence to the next inlet on the south side of Little Egg Harbor's most southerly inlet; thence along the sea-coast to the line of partition between East and West Jersey; thence along the said line of partition by Maidenhead and Hopewell to the northernmost bounds of the township of Amwell; thence by the same to the river Delaware; thence by the river Delaware to the first-mentioned station. This surface was reduced by the act of March 11, 1713-14, establishing Hunterdon County, making the Assunpink Creek the northern boundary, and still further by the act of Feb. 22, 1838, erecting Mercer County, and making Crosswicks Creek from its mouth to Keith's province line the northern boundary of Burlington County. It is now bounded north by Crosswicks Creek, which separates it from Mercer County; northeast by Keith's province line, which separates it from Monmouth and Ocean Counties; southeast by the Atlantic Ocean; southwest by Little Egg Harbor or Mullica River, which separates it from Atlantic County, and by Pensauken River, which separates it from Gloucester

County ; and on the northwest by the Delaware River. Its most southern latitude is  $39^{\circ} 28'$ , and most northern,  $40^{\circ} 11'$ ; its extreme eastern longitude from Washington is  $2^{\circ} 41'$ , and most western  $1^{\circ} 52'$ ; its greatest length, northwest and southeast, fifty-two miles, and breadth, east and west, thirty-one miles. Its area is 551,553 acres, or 861.77 square miles, which includes 14,137 acres, or 20.09 square miles of bays, inlets, etc.

Starting from the Assunpink Creek, the head of tide-water, there is a gravelly, bluff bank, which varies in height from twenty to one hundred feet, and finally disappears near the town of Burlington, being replaced there and thence by almost continuous level, sandy shores, terminating at Cape May. The whole county is alluvial, composed of sand, gravel, loam, and clay, variously blended. The diluvian of the Delaware Valley above the Falls through long periods of time, when the volume of the river, fed by the melting glacier, was far greater than it is now, was spread over a strip of about fourteen miles in width and parallel with the river, forming with the aggregations from the sea a very fertile loam. Strips of sand, and sometimes masses of stiff clay, are found in this loamy belt, as also rounded hills, stratified gravel. East of this belt is a mass of sand, overlying clay, and extending for nearly forty miles to the marshes which border the sea-shore. This sandy district seems like a great plain, sloping gently from its centre towards the Atlantic and the Delaware, with rounded hillocks a few feet in height, and furrowed by streams of water which give it drainage. Between the loamy belt that borders the river and the sand district proper there is a long narrow strip, where the clay, approaching the surface, mingles with the sand, forming a tolerable soil, producing oak. A like belt extends along the bay coast and up the Mullica or Little Egg Harbor River and its branch, the Atsion River, and then bending to the northeast, and within a few miles of the first-mentioned belt, extends until it meets a like but broader strip that runs back to the coast. The whole sand district is known by the name of "The Pines." In the eastern portion of The Pines, and partly in Ocean County, are situated the East and West Plains. It is remarkable for having been entirely bare of trees ever since the country has been known. Some spots are entirely bare of vegetation, but most of it is covered with a low growth of bushes and dwarf pines and oaks of one or two feet high. An object as tall as a man can be seen for miles across these plains. They are barrens. In the southeastern part of the county, bordering the principal tributaries of the Little Egg Harbor River, are located the two great deposits of bog iron ore in the State. The most western of these is connected with the waters of Atsion River, and most of its branches, extending from near the sources of these streams in a tolerable wide bed southeastward to Landing Creek. The length of the tract, within which the bog ore is

found in nearly all the tributaries, is about twenty miles, while its average breadth is about three miles. The other, or eastern tract, lies along the Tulpehaukin or Wading River and its several branches. It covers an area quite as extensive as the former. Several minor deposits of bog ore are confined to the limits of the marl region, one on Talman's Creek, a tributary to the Rancocas, another on the south branch of the same river. Gordon<sup>1</sup> says there were in Southern New Jersey "fourteen furnaces, including cupolas, and fourteen forges, mainly dependent on bog ores for their supply. These furnaces and forges are all abandoned now. The leanness of the ores and the amount of sulphur and phosphorus in them, together with the cost of charcoal, their only available fuel, have led to their discontinuance. The ore is still being deposited, and, if of value, could be dug in considerable quantity. In time it may be utilized. Independent of the value of the pine timber in this extensive tract of land, which is cut into valuable lumber or burned into charcoal, the great wealth of this section is its cranberry bogs. The peat lands and savanna lands—the cedar, whortleberry, and maple swamp bottoms,—which but a comparatively few years back were of little value, by grubbing, ditching, sanding, and planting now produce from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels, an average crop, of cranberries, worth this year (1881) three dollars a bushel. Already our bogs supply more than half of all raised in the United States, and only a fraction of the land suitable for the culture of this fruit is yet improved.

The clay deposits of this county are extensive and valuable. There is a belt extending from the Raritan Bay to the Delaware at Bordentown, thence, following the bank to Kincora, it recedes inland, and passing the Rancocas a mile above Bridgeborough and the Pensauken some distance above Cinnaminson bridge, coming back to the Delaware again at Gloucester City. Clay for the manufacture of bricks and tiles is found in many parts of the county, and bricks have been burned for local use in very many yards scattered through the county. On the Delaware, where the facilities of cheap transportation are unequalled, there are a number of yards where bricks and draining tiles are made, and their manufacture might be increased indefinitely.

The marl region, which occupies a strip of country from six to fifteen miles wide, and stretches from the Atlantic below Sandy Hook to Salem on the Delaware, passes through the county between The Pines and the Delaware. It is found at various depths from the surface, and in beds sometimes thirty feet and more thick. The earliest use of it was in 1768 in Monmouth County. It was not, however, generally used until the beginning of this century, but it is now

<sup>1</sup> "A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey," by Thomas F. Gordon, 1834. Philadelphia.



highly prized as a fertilizer, and immense quantities of it is yearly dug.

The streams of Burlington flow either northwest to the Delaware or southeast to the Atlantic. The shed or dividing ridge which separates these waters crosses the county line at the head of the Tuscomsco, a tributary of the Atsion River, and, curving to the north, leaves the county nearly east to the starting-point. Those emptying into the ocean are the Mullica and Wading Rivers and Shoruds and Westecunk Creeks and their tributaries; those flowing into the river the Crosswicks, Black's, Craft's, Assiscunk, Rancocas, and Pensauken, and their branches. The streams are generally crooked and sluggish, and the larger are navigable for ten or twelve miles from their mouths. Burlington County is well supplied with pure water. Springs and streams abound, and there are very few spots where water cannot be obtained by digging wells. In boring an artesian well on the stock farm of Pierre Lorillard, Esq., near Jobstown, at the depth of three hundred and fifty-six feet considerable wood was found.<sup>1</sup> In boring another for the Hon. A. K. Hay, at Winslow, a gum log one foot in diameter was found at the depth of three hundred feet.<sup>2</sup> Along the Atlantic coast, "surface wells" sunk to the depth of from three to twelve feet supply good water, but driven or tube wells of from twenty to forty feet yield a bountiful supply of most excellent water.<sup>3</sup>

The chief cities and towns are Mount Holly (the seat of justice), Burlington, Bordentown, Pemberton, Moorestown, Crosswicks, Tuckertown, Vincentown, Beverly, Florence, Wrightstown, Juliustown, Medford, Jobstown, Recklesstown, Columbus, Fieldsboro', Lumberton, Evesham, Jacobstown, Jacksonville, Delanco, Edgewater, Riverside, Palmyra, Riverton, Bridgeborough, Cookstown, and Hainesport.

## CHAPTER II.

### ABORIGINAL HISTORY.

WHEN the great ice-sheet that covered the northern portion of our State during the glacial age gradually melted away, vast masses of gravel were carried down and deposited beyond its foot. Of such is the coarse, unstratified gravels that form the bluff at Trenton. In this gravel, at depths of from five to forty feet, and often with great bowlders above, Dr. Abbott, of Trenton, and such competent geologists and archæologists as Professors Whitney, Shaler, Parkman, and Carr, of Cambridge, Mass., as well as others, have found numbers of rudely-chipped stone

implements, which are believed to have been made by that earliest race of men, known in Europe as the paleolithic or river-drift folk.

Of this gravel and its contained relics of a vanished people, Dr. Abbott has written that, in his opinion, the Delaware River, "now occupying a comparatively small and shallow channel, once flowed at an elevation of nearly fifty feet above its present level, and it was when such a mighty stream as this that man first gazed upon its waters, and lost those rude weapons in its swift current that now in the beds of gravel which its floods have deposited are alike the puzzle and delight of the archæologist. Had these first comers, like the Troglodytes of France, had convenient caves to shelter them, doubtless we would have their better wrought implements of bone to tell more surely the story of their ancient sojourn here, but wanting them, their history is not altogether lost, and in the rude weapons now deep down beneath the grassy sod and flower-decked river-bank we learn the fact of the presence in the distant past of an earlier people than the Indians."<sup>4</sup>

Dr. Abbott's arguments to prove the existence of man as early at least as the concluding stages of the last glacial epoch are almost conclusive. He remarks that "just in proportion as these relics—stone implements generally—are rude in manufacture and primitive in type they are more deeply imbedded in the soil."<sup>5</sup> "When, also, we consider that the several conditions of glacial times were largely those of Greenland and arctic America, and that there is unbroken land communication between the desolate regions of the latter and our own more favored land, and, more important than all, that there now dwells in this ice-clad country a race which, not only in the distant past, but until recently (if they do not now), used stone implements of the rudest patterns, it is natural to infer that the traces of a people found here, under circumstances that demonstrate a like condition of the country during their occupancy, are really traces of the same people." Professor Dawkins<sup>6</sup> says, "These facts can hardly be mere coincidence, caused by both peoples leading a savage life under similar circumstances. They afford reasons for the belief that the Eskimos of North America are connected by blood with the paleolithic cave-dwellers of Europe." Dr. Rink, in his "Tales of the Eskimo," London, 1875, says, "The Eskimo appear to have been the last wave of an aboriginal American race which has spread over the continent from more genial regions, following principally the rivers and water-courses, and continually yielding to the pressure of the tribes behind them."

The peculiar implements which are characteristic of these gravels are quite different from the ordinary "relics" of the later Indians, and must not be con-

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report of State Geology, by Prof. George A. Cook, 1879, pp. 138, 139, 141.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> American Naturalist, June, 1876.

<sup>5</sup> Nature, vol. xi. p. 215, Jan. 14, 1875. London.

<sup>6</sup> Cave-Hunting, by W. Boyd Dawkins, p. 358. London, 1874.



founded with them. They are all large, rudely chipped, and present either a well-defined sharp or cutting edge and a point or both. No trace of a polished or ground surface is ever found upon them. The art of polishing stone originated with the later Indians. These implements "may be described as being usually of large size, longer than it is wide, thick in the middle and sharpened at the edges. One end is more or less pointed, and the other, which was doubtless intended to be held in the hand, is thick and rounded. Their most distinguishing characteristic is that both sides or faces are chipped into a shape more or less convex and symmetrical. An implement of this description, it will be seen at a glance, is entirely unlike the ordinary Indian axe or tomahawk, made of polished stone, and very generally provided with a groove around the middle, intended to hold a handle made of twisted wythes."<sup>1</sup>

It is such objects as these, found under the circumstances mentioned, that warranted Dr. Abbott in remarking of the bluff facing the Delaware at Trenton "that the accumulation of these gravels was gradual, and considerable time may have elapsed from the date of the first or lowest of the gravels before additional material was brought from above. Beyond the limits of these gravels stretched in every direction a vast area of habitable ground, as I have mentioned, with a fauna adapted to supply man with every need, and how natural that the primitive American should have gone to these then accumulating beds of shingle to select and chip into proper shape the pebbles that thus worked upon constituted his only known weapons, —the same the world over: Europe, Asia, Africa, and America!

"No cataclysm drove him from the spot, and all those years that the ever-increasing beds of sand, gravel, and bowlders were accumulating he dwelt here, familiar, it is now known, with the mastodon, and likewise with the bison, reindeer, musk-ox, and the fauna of the present time; and when the last of these transporting floods had wholly passed away, this primitive man was America's sole occupant, and left upon the surface of the latest stratum of sand and pebbles that floods from a once glaciated valley brought from the mountains beyond the same rude implements of stone that his ancestors had lost in the underlying gravels beneath his feet."<sup>2</sup>

Leaving this question of our State having been inhabited by man of a glacial age, we come to the red Indian of the Northwest, and the universally accepted conclusion of his partial Asiatic origin. He presents to us just such a type of unprogressive life as the nomads of the Asiatic steppes. He exhibits no change from his precursors of the fifteenth century, and perhaps the forests of America may have sheltered him, just as they have sheltered and pastured

its wild herds of buffalos, for countless centuries since the continent rose from its ocean bed.<sup>3</sup>

Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, records the following tradition in the history of Indian nations: The Lenapes (Delawares) resided many hundred years ago in a far distant country in the western part of our continent. For some reason they determined to migrate eastward. After a very long journey they reached the Mississippi, where they fell in with the Mengwe (Iroquois), who were likewise in search of new homes. The Lenapes sent a messenger to the Alligewi (Allegheny), who were a powerful nation inhabiting the country east of the river, who refused them permission to settle in their neighborhood, but expressed a willingness for them to pass through their country. The Lenapes commenced crossing, but when the Alleghenys discovered they were a numerous people (not to be counted by thousands), moved by fear, they fell upon the advance of the divided host, slew many, and threatened the others with annihilation should they persist in the passage. The Iroquois, who had witnessed the attack, proposed to join the Lenapes in a war of conquest and extermination, and to share with them the conquered territory. The united force crossed, a great battle was fought, a long and bloody contest ensued, the Alleghenys abandoned their country, and fled down the Mississippi never to return. The conquerors divided the country, the Iroquois taking the lands about the great lakes and their tributary streams, the Lenapes those to the south, whence these gradually moved eastward, even to the Atlantic coast. Until the white man came the Delaware, or *Lenapewihittuck* (i.e., the river of the Lenape), was in the very heart of their settlements.

At the time of the first settlement of Europeans in America the Lenapes were the head of the Algonquin nations; by a succession of wars with the Dutch, the English, and the Iroquois, they were compelled some time about 1670 to yield to the latter and become a "nation of women,"—i.e., a nation without power to make war or peace on their own account, or to sell lands. In this condition they remained until 1755, when they threw off the yoke of the Iroquois, and, in alliance with the Shawanoes, Mingoes, etc., were enabled to place themselves at the head of the Western nations, and contest with the white man the soil east of the Mississippi.

The Lenni-Lenape nation was composed of the *Minsies*, *Monseys*, or *Muncys*, the Wolf tribe, north of Stony Point, N. Y., with territorial jurisdiction extending through the Minisink country of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; the *Unulactos*, or Turkey tribe, south of Stony Point; and the *Unamis*, or Turtle tribe.

"It is stated, in a publication bearing date 1648,

<sup>1</sup> Prof. H. W. Haynes, Boston Soc. Nat. History, Jan. 10, 1881.

<sup>2</sup> Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. History, p. 124, 1881.

<sup>3</sup> For an exhaustive treatise on this subject, see the recently published work by Dr. Abbott, entitled "Primitive Industry: Illustrations of the Handiwork in Stone, Bone, and Clay of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America," p. 560. Salem, Mass.: Geo. A. Bates.

that the natives in this section of the continent were under the dominion of about twenty kings; that there were twelve hundred under the two Raritan kings on the north side next to Hudson's River, and those came down to the ocean about Little Egg Bay and Sandy Barnegate; and about the South Cape two small kings of forty men apiece; and a third, reduced to fourteen men, at Reymont. So that there were probably not more than two thousand within the province while it was under the dominion of the Dutch."<sup>1</sup>

It would be in vain to pretend to give a particular account of all the different tribes or nations of Indians that inhabited these provinces before the Europeans came among them, there being probably a tribe in some parts for every ten or twenty miles, which were commonly distinguished by the name of creeks or other noted places where they resided. Thus there were the Assunpink (Stony Creek), the Rankokas, the Mingo, the Andastaka, the Neshamine, and the Shackamaxon Indians. Those about Burlington were called the Mantas (Frogs); but these and others were all of them distinguished from the Western Indians, who were a more warlike people, by the general name of Delawares. There is no doubt that tribes came from long distances to make autumnal visits to our sea-coast, probably to feast on oysters and clams. "The aboriginal inhabitants of New Jersey appear to have had an eye for the picturesque in landscape scenery, although facility in procuring food and safety from attack were the objects mainly in view in settling at any point; still we find that wherever the scenery is commanding, as in the northern mountainous portion of the country, at such grand localities as the Delaware Water-Gap, we discover these remains in abundance; but as we go inland they are less numerous, as the hills decrease and the rivers dwindle into brooks. Yet so abundant were the Indian villages . . . that almost every brook that harbors a fish has now lying among the pebbles on its bed or in the turf upon its banks flinty arrow-points or delicate fish-spears."<sup>2</sup>

The Indians and whites lived peaceably together for many years, the Indians being very serviceable to the settlers from the game they caught, and the skins and furs they procured and sold to them. The first serious disturbance occurred in 1755, but as soon as a hostile feeling became apparent the Legislature appointed commissioners to examine into the cause of dissatisfaction. A convention was held at Crosswicks for the purpose in January, 1756, and in March, 1757, a bill was passed calculated to remove the difficulties which had grown out of impositions upon the Indians when intoxicated, the destruction of deer by traps, and the occupation of lands by the whites which they had not sold (Neville's Laws, vol. ii. p. 125). During

this year and the early part of 1758 the Delaware borders of the province were in much alarm from the hostile feeling prevalent among the Minisinks, and in thirteen months twenty-seven murders were committed by the Indians in those regions. A constant guard was kept under arms, but it was not always able to check the predatory excursions of the savages.

In June, 1758, Governor Barnard, of New Jersey, consulted Gen. Forbes and Governor Denny, of Pennsylvania, as to measures best calculated to put a stop to this warfare, and through Teedyescung, king of the Delawares, he obtained a conference with the Minisink and Pompton Indians, protection being assured them. The conference took place at Burlington, Aug. 7, 1758. The result was the holding another at Easton, October 8th of the same year. At this conference the Northern Indians, the "Munsies" or "Minisinks," and the "Opings" or "Pomptons," released all lands claimed by them within the limits of New Jersey for the sum of one thousand Spanish pieces of eight. These Indians were permitted by the Mingoes or United Nations to settle on the branches of the Susquehanna.

A conference was held with the Indians south of the Raritan River at Crosswicks, Feb. 20 (O. S.), 1758, at which Teedyescung, king of the Delawares, was summoned from the headquarters of the tribe on the Susquehanna River, and he with twenty-seven other Indians met the commissioners accordingly. The commissioners appointed by Governor Francis Barnard were Andrew Johnston, Richard Saltar, Charles Read, John Stevins, and William Forsters. The result was that the Delawares agreed to release all their claims to lands in the colony of New Jersey; and they appointed five Indians—Tom Stare, Moses Totamy, Stephen Calvin, Isaac Stelle, and John Pampshire—as their attorneys.

The tract of three thousand and forty-four acres which the Delawares agreed to accept in lieu of their claim was in a place called Edge Pillock, in what was then Evesham township, Burlington County. It was bought from Benjamin Springer for the sum of seven hundred and forty pounds sterling, and was held by the State in trust for the Indians. A house of worship, several dwellings, and a mill were subsequently erected, forming the town of Brotherton; and as the selling or leasing of any portion of the tract or the encroachment of the whites upon it was prohibited, the greatest harmony appears to have prevailed between the Indians and their neighbors.

The Delawares lived on their reservation till long after the Revolutionary war. They were known as the Brotherton Indians. The minutes of the Assembly in 1796 show them petitioning for the appointment of a new commissioner to take charge of their lands and mill, and lease them for their benefit. In 1801 the Indians petitioned to have their lands sold, and the proceeds given to them to enable them to

<sup>1</sup> Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, vol. i. pp. 24, 25.

<sup>2</sup> Stone Age in New Jersey. Charles C. Abbott. Washington: Government Printing-Office, 1877.



remove to New Stockbridge, Oneida Co., N. Y., where they had kinsmen. James Ewing, John Beatty, Abraham Stockton, William Stockton, and Charles Ellis were appointed commissioners for the purpose by Governor Joseph Bloomfield. They visited the Indians and obtained the written assent of a majority of the adults, only sixty-three of whom were living. The property was sold the next year.

In 1822 a petition was received by the Legislature of New Jersey from the remnant of the Delawares in New York, announcing that the grandchildren who had adopted them in 1802 had been cheated into conveying a pre-emption right in their lands to the State of New York, had sold a greater part of it at two dollars an acre, and removed to Green Bay, Mich. They did not wish to follow them, and having an opportunity to purchase for two thousand dollars a tract of land thirty miles long and ten miles broad, owned by a tribe of Indians, about five hundred miles west of New Stockbridge, they asked that certain bank stock which had been purchased for their benefit by the New Jersey commissioners be deposited in the Utica Bank until they desired to use it.

The petition further pointed out that they had received no compensation for their rights to hunting and fishing in New Jersey, which were expressly reserved in the deed by which they sold their rights in New Jersey lands in 1758, and they prayed that compensation be made to them therefor.

The bank stock was transferred, but the negotiation for the land fell through, and the Delawares once more quartered upon their grandchildren, then at Green Bay. From Green Bay, in 1832, they sent their chief, Bartholomew S. Calvin, with a power of attorney, to settle their hunting and fishing claims. One of the attesting witnesses was the Rev. Cutting Marsh, who certified before a justice of the peace that he "saw the chiefs and principal men of the said party of the Delaware nation of Indians execute the same, they being duly sober and in condition to transact business." The result of Calvin's mission was that, although no legal claim could be substantiated, the Legislature in March, 1832, in kindness and through compassion for the wanderers, directed the treasurer to pay to him two thousand dollars for the extinguishment of this last remnant of Indian claims. Chief Calvin, in a communication presented to the Legislature the same month, said, "Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle, not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. . . . Naught save benisons can fall upon her from the lips of a Lenni Lenape."

The purchasers of the Indian lands at Brotherton resisted the tax-gatherer at the very beginning, and asserted their right to exemption under the act of 1758. In 1803 the property-owners carried the tax question to the Supreme Court, which decided that the assessment was unlawful. Evesham township was unwilling to lose the tax on three thousand

acres of land, especially when the owners had the benefit of taxation, school taxes, road taxes, etc. The following year the Legislature enacted a law repealing the provision by which this land was exempted from tax. The Supreme Court and the Court of Errors of New Jersey then both decided that the lands were subject to taxation. In 1812 the Supreme Court of the United States held that the act repealing the law exempting the land from tax was unconstitutional. It nevertheless appears that from 1814, two years after this decision, down to 1877 taxes were regularly levied and collected on these lands.<sup>1</sup> In the latter year the land-owners brought the matter before the "Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey," which decided the lands were subject to taxation.

### CHAPTER III.

#### LAND TITLES AND EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

Soon after the discovery of America the Spaniards and Portuguese explored the northern Atlantic coast as high as Labrador. Florida was occupied by the Spaniards in 1512, and its boundaries, as given by the charter of Philip II. to Menendez, extended from Newfoundland to the twenty-second degree of north latitude, which was the first grant by a European monarch of the soil of New Jersey. Verrazzani, an Italian and a worthy successor of Columbus and Americus Vesputius, in 1523, while in the service of Francis I., of France, coasted the American continent from the thirtieth to the fiftieth degree of north latitude, landing and communicating with the Indians in several places, and by virtue of discoveries made by him and some French navigators, Henry IV. gave to Des Monts the lands lying between the fortieth and forty-sixth degrees of north latitude, thus the soil of New Jersey nominally coming under the French flag. Passing by the voyages of Sebastian Cabot, under the patronage of Henry VII., of England, and of Martin Frobisher, and the unsuccessful attempts to establish settlements in America by Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh, we come to the times of James I., who, in 1606, granted letters patent to the London and Plymouth Colonies for that portion of the continent stretching from the thirty-fourth to the forty-sixth degrees of north latitude, divided into two nearly equal districts. Under this and another charter, given in 1620, the permanent settlement of Virginia and New England was commenced and prosecuted. Under the Plymouth title the territory of New Jersey was for the third time granted by a king.

Under the hope of discovering a northwest passage

<sup>1</sup> Brief of John P. Stockton, attorney-general State New Jersey.



to Asia, which until our own day no disappointment seemed to have power to extinguish, Henry Hudson, a distinguished English navigator, made several voyages to the shores of America. While in the service of the Dutch East India Company, in 1609, he entered the Delaware Bay in his ship "Half-Moon." Proceeding up it until he was satisfied it was not the sought-for passage he returned, and following the coast of New Jersey, anchored within Sandy Hook on the 3d of September.

Two days afterwards he sent a boat's crew ashore, who penetrated some distance into the woods within the present limits of Monmouth County. The next day upon the return of a boat manned by five men, who had been engaged all day in exploring New York Harbor, and which had passed the Kills and was between Bergen Neck and Staten Island, it was attacked by twenty-six Indians in two canoes. They were repulsed by the Dutch with fire-arms, with the loss of John Colman and two wounded. Colman was buried the next day on a point of land which was named by his countrymen after him, and which is now probably called Sandy Hook. This was undoubtedly the first fight of the Europeans within the limits of New Jersey.<sup>1</sup> Different Dutch mariners visited America, but it was not until 1621, when the great West India Company was formed in Holland, that they really undertook to plant colonies in North America. In 1623, Cornelius Jacobse May, in command of one of their ships, with settlers, fully provided with means of subsistence and with articles of trade, visited the coast from Cape Cod to the Delaware River, then called the New Netherlands. Entering Delaware Bay he gave his name to its northern point, the southmost extremity of New Jersey,—Cape May. Exploring the bay and river, he landed and built Fort Nassau on Timber Creek, which empties into the Delaware a few miles below Camden. In 1631, when De Vries arrived, he found none of his countrymen who had preceded him, they having deserted the fort, which was in the quiet possession of the Indians. De Vries, whose object was to colonize, plant tobacco and grain, and establish a whale- and seal-fishery, erected a trading-house and fort on Lewis Creek, State of Delaware. Under extenuating circumstances the Indians the next year massacred the whole colony. De Vries returned in 1632, and soon after, finding the whale-fishery unsuccessful, departed with the colonists for Holland. Thus at the expiration of twenty-five years from the discovery of the Delaware not a European remained upon its shores.

In 1637 the Swedes appeared upon the Delaware. Their first expedition consisted of the "Key of Calmer," a ship of war, and the transport "Griffin," with

a number of settlers, who mostly located on the western shore. Other ships soon followed, and in 1642, John Printz, an officer of the Swedish army, arrived as Governor of the colony. He erected a fort, and built a church and several dwellings on Tinicum Island. New Castle, Del., was laid out by them, and named Stockholm, and a fort was built at Christiana, where Wilmington now stands.

The Dutch, however, had not abandoned their claim to the South or Delaware River, but, after remonstrating with the Swedes against their intrusion, for some years occupied the shores of the river in common with them. Judge John Clement, of Haddonfield, in "A Sketch of the Life and Character of John Fenwick," published by the Friends' Historical Association of Philadelphia, in 1875, on page forty-five, says, "About thirty-five years before this time" (*i.e.*, 1640) "a colony of English came from New Haven, and having purchased the land of the Indians made a settlement on Varken's Kill (Salem Creek). They soon found the territory was claimed by the English earl, Sir Edmund Ployden, under a grant of King Charles I., of England, although in reality under the dominion of the Dutch and Swedes. They swore fealty to Sir Edmund as the 'Palatine of Albion,' and were the only people within the territory who recognized his authority. The Dutch and Swedes were annoyed by the English being settled so near, and a military force was sent from New Amsterdam (New York) to drive them away. Their houses were burnt, their cattle and goods confiscated, and themselves made prisoners. They were, however, permitted to return to the place again, build themselves other houses, and some continued there until the arrival of John Fenwick and his company."

The Dutch, who had re-established themselves at Fort Nassau, below Camden, and built a fort at the Hoarkills, in 1651, built and settled around Fort Casimir, at the Swedish town of Stockholm, now New Castle, Delaware. The peaceful relations between them and the Swedes did not long continue. Printz, who had in vain remonstrated, in 1654 demanded the surrender of the latter fort, which was refused. Risingh, the Swedish commander, by stratagem soon after succeeded in capturing it, and the Dutch were driven from the western shore of the river. The Dutch, however, had powerful aid near by in the settlements of their countrymen at New Amsterdam, now New York City. The Swedes had evidently misunderstood the temperament and power of that brave old soldier, Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor. Keeping remarkably quiet until he had everything prepared, early in September of the next year, with seven ships and between six and seven hundred men, a formidable army in those days on this continent, he fell upon the Swedish posts and settlements, carrying everything before him with the rough hand of war. Forts, houses, and plantations were laid waste, cattle killed, and inhab-

<sup>1</sup> Hudson re-entered the service of the London Company, and in 1610 sought again a northwest passage through Davis' Straits. His crew mutinied, abandoned him, his only son, and some half-dozen of his men who continued faithful. They perished amid the fields of ice in the vicinity of the bay which bears his name.

itants plundered. The officers and principal men were carried prisoners to New Amsterdam, and thus terminated in 1655 the Swedish authority on the Delaware.

But Peter's time soon came. Ten years afterwards, 1665, Sir Robert Carr and Col. Nichols, with a fleet and troops appeared before New Amsterdam and took Stuyvesant as unexpectedly and unprepared as he caught the Swedes. Brave old Peter fretted and fumed, and then discreetly hauled down his flag. Sir Robert then sailed to the Delaware, and by a judicious expenditure of a little gunpowder forced the submission of the Dutch, and this terminated forever their rule in that region. Many of the Dutch and Swedes, however, remained in the country, and both shores of the Delaware were studded with their plantations. Three Dutch families were settled at Leasy, or Lazy Point, near where Burlington City now is, and one Yegou in 1668 "settled a house of entertainment for travellers" at the same point.

Prior to the conquests of the Dutch, Charles II., of England, made an extensive grant of territory in America, called Carolina (March 24, 1663), to his brother the Duke of York, and the expedition for said conquest was made to obtain possession. On June 24, 1664, the Duke of York conveyed to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret a certain tract of land in America, "hereafter to be called Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey," done no doubt by request of the king.

Lord Berkeley was a soldier of distinction, and commanded the army against the Scots in 1628. He was made Baron of Stratton in 1658, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1670, and ambassador to the court of Versailles in 1674. He was appointed by the king one of his Privy Council, but was detected in the basest corruptions and forced to resign. He was placed at the head of the Duke of York's establishment, but his intercourse with the duke was interrupted by similar transactions, and disgrace followed their exposure. Sir George had been a naval officer of high reputation, was appointed Governor of the island of Jersey, which he defended in the most gallant manner against the Parliamentarians, and surrendered only at the command of King Charles II. He was created a baronet in 1645, and had offices of honor, trust, and profit bestowed upon him. He was expelled from the House of Commons as a participant in legislative bribery and other dishonest practices. He was appointed treasurer of Ireland, and continued in that position by the king while charged with the most disgraceful abuse of office. Both these men were notorious for their peculations and breaches of faith wherever connected with the operations of the government. But public opinion had no influence with His Majesty against them, no matter how palpable the proof. They had followed him into exile after the death of his father and during the Commonwealth. They had adhered to his fortunes and remained faith-

ful during the dangers that surrounded him even when it was beyond his power to remunerate them for the services rendered. However commendable such sentiments may be in private life, they should not be indulged in to the injury of the government.

Lord Berkeley, becoming dissatisfied with the pecuniary prospects of his colonization scheme, conveyed to John Fenwick, March 18, 1673, his undivided moiety of New Jersey, for the sum of one thousand pounds sterling and a royalty of forty beaver-skins annually. Edward Byllynge, it was soon discovered by his creditors, had furnished the purchase-money. This led to much bitter controversy, but all parties being Friends the contest was kept within control of the society, and settled according to their rules. William Penn was chosen arbitrator, and discharged the duty faithfully to all concerned. The decision was that Fenwick did not really own more than one-tenth, and that the balance should be used to pay Byllynge's debts. Fenwick located his tenth along the Delaware River between Oldman's and West Creeks. He had studied law at Gray's Inn, London; was a major of cavalry under Cromwell, and was detailed as commander of cavalry to attend the execution of Charles I. Byllynge was a brewer of London and an officer in the army of the Commonwealth.

William Penn, Gawen Lawrie (or Laurie), and Nicholas Lucas became joint assignees of Byllynge's interest in New Jersey for the benefit of his creditors. One of their first movements was to make a partition of the province between them and Sir George Carteret, which was effected by a deed, *quintipartite*, dated July 1, 1676, directing a straight line to be drawn through the province, from north to south, from the most southerly point of the east side of Little Egg Harbor to the most northern point or boundary of the Delaware. To the divisions were given the names of East and West New Jersey respectively.<sup>1</sup> The assignees, under the pressure of circumstances, sold a considerable number of shares of the undivided moiety to different purchasers, who thereby became proprietors in common with them. These proprietors agreed upon a form of government, comprising many of the provisions of the instrument formed by Berkeley and Carteret, together with others originating with themselves. The Constitution or form of government thus made, and from which have sprung many of the existing institutions of the State, was entitled "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey in America." The original, beautifully engrossed on vellum in a well-bound quarto, is preserved in the office of the surveyor-general of West Jersey at Burlington.

This instrument was witnessed and signed by the following proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants of West New Jersey, March 3, 1676:

<sup>1</sup> Leaming and Spicer's Collection.



Gawen Lawrie.	John Pledger.
Wm. Penn.	Rich. Wilkison.
Wm. Emley.	Christopher Sanders.
Joshua Wright.	Renear Van Hurst.
Nicholas Lucas.	William Johnson.
William Haig.	Charles Bagley.
William Peachee.	Samuel Wade.
Richard Matthews.	Tho. Woodrofe.
John Harris.	John Smith.
Francis Collins.	Thos. Pierce.
William Kent.	Will. Warner.
Benjamin Scot.	Joseph Ware.
Thomas Lambert.	Isaac Smart.
Thomas Hooton.	Andrew Thomson.
Henry Stacy.	Thomas Kent.
Edward Byllinge.	Henry Jenings.
Richard Smith.	Richard Wortsaw.
Edward Nelthrop.	Christopher White.
John Penford.	John Maddocks.
Daniel Wills.	John Forrest.
Thomas Olive.	James Vickory.
Thomas Ruddle.	William Rumsey.
William Biddle.	Rich. Robinson.
Robert Stacy.	Mark Reeve.
John Farrington.	Thomas Watson.
William Raydon.	Samuel Nicholson.
Rich. Mew.	Dan. Smith.
Percival Towle.	Richard Daniel.
Mahlon Stacy.	Will. Penton.
Tho. Budd.	Will. Daniel.
Samuel Jenings.	Robert Zane.
John Lambert.	Walter Peiterson.
Will. Heulings.	Anthony Page.
George Deacon.	Andrew Bartleson.
John Thomson.	Wooley Woollison.
Edw. Bradway.	Anthony Dixon.
Rich. Guy.	John Derme.
James Neville.	Tho. Benson.
William Cantwell.	John Pain.
Fospe Ontstout.	Rich. Buffington.
Machgijel Baron.	Sam. Lovett.
Casper Herman.	Henry Stubbens.
Turrse Psese.	Will. Willis.
Robert Kemble.	George Haselwood.
John Corneliesse.	Roger Pedrick.
Gerrat Van Jumne.	William Hughes.
Wm. Gill Johnson.	Abra. Van Highest.
Mich. Lackerouse.	Hipolitas Lefever.
Markus Albus.	Will. Wilkinson.
Evert Aldricks.	Andrew Shenneck.
Hendrick Everson.	Lause Cornelious.
Jilles Tomesen.	Sam. Hedge.
Claas Jansen.	Will. Massler.
Paul Docquet.	John Grubb.
Aert Jansen.	John Worlidge.
John Surige.	Edw. Meyer.
Thomas Smith.	Tho. Barton.
James Pearce.	Robt. Powel.
Edw. Webb.	Tho. Harding.

Matthew Allen.	Francis Belwicke.
Bernard Devenish.	Will. Luswall.
Thomas Stokes.	John Snowdon.
Thomas French.	Rich. Tenemore.
Isaac Marriott.	Gruma Jacobson.
John Butcher.	Tho. Scholey.
George Hutcheson.	Tho. Wright.
Tho. Gardner.	Godfrey Hancock.
Thomas Eves.	John Petty.
John Borton.	Abraham Hewlings.
John Paine.	John Newbould.
Eleazer Fenton.	John White.
Samuel Oldale.	John Roberts.
Will. Black.	John Wood.
Anthony Woodhouse.	John Gosling.
Dan. Leeds.	Tho. Revell.
John Pancoast.	

Many of these names were signed long after the date affixed.

In 1675, Fenwick sailed from London in the ship "Griffin," Robert Griffiths, master, with his family and a company of Friends, and after a pleasant passage landed near the old fort "Elseborg," and named it Salem. This was the first English ship that entered the Delaware with emigrants, and no others followed for nearly two years.

Among the purchasers of West Jersey lands were two companies, one of Friends in Yorkshire, the other of Friends in London. In 1677 commissioners were sent by the proprietors, with power to buy lands of the Indians, to inspect the rights of such Europeans as claimed property, and to order the lands laid out, and in general to administer the government. Of the commissioners, those for Yorkshire were Joseph Helmsley, William Emley, Robert Stacy, and Thomas Foulke; those for London were Daniel Wills, Thomas Ollive, John Penford, and Benjamin Scott. They came in the "Kent," Gregory Marlow, master, being the second English emigrant ship to enter the Delaware. They arrived at New Castle 16th 6th month (August, O. S.), 1677. Two hundred and thirty of their passengers landed near Raccoon Creek, where the Swedes had a few houses, and in these and in tents and caves the new-comers took temporary lodgings. The commissioners at once proceeded to Chygoes (Burlington) Island, to settle the terms of purchase with the Indians. They were accompanied by Israel Holmes, Peter Rambo, and Lacy Cock, Swedish interpreters, and by their help they bought three tracts from the Assunpink to the Rancocas, from Rancocas to Timber Creek, and from Timber Creek to Oldman's Creek.

The Yorkshire purchasers chose from the Assunpink to the Rancocas, which was called the first tenth; and the London chose the second tenth, from Rancocas to Timber Creek.<sup>1</sup> For mutual protection and

<sup>1</sup> Smith's Hist. W. J., pp. 92 to 98.



assistance they agreed to build a town in company, and the present site of Burlington City was chosen.

Towards the last of October, 1677, some of the heads of families that came in a ship to Wickaco (near the Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia) arrived at and settled in the neighborhood of Burlington.

Their names were

Thomas Olive.	Morgan Drewet.
Daniel Wills.	William Penn
William Peachy.	Henry Jenings.
William Clayton.	William Hibes.
John Crips.	Samuel Lovett.
Thomas Eves.	John Woolston.
Thomas Harding.	William Woodmancy.
Thomas Nositer.	Chris. Saunders.
Thomas Fairnsworth.	Robert Powell. <sup>1</sup>

These passengers having arrived late in the fall but few were able to build themselves log houses before the winter was much spent. During the interim they lived in wigwams built after the manner of the Indians. Indian corn and venison, traded for with the Indians, was their chief food.

Of the passengers who arrived in the "Willing Mind" we have not the names of those who settled at or near Burlington.

In the same year, 1677, probably in November, the flie-boat "Martha," of Burlington (Yorkshire), arrived with one hundred and fourteen passengers. Some of the heads of families that settled in the vicinity were

Thomas Wright.	William Wood.
Edward Season.	Thomas Hooten.
George Miles.	William Oxley.
Richard Harrison.	John Lynam.
Nathaniel Luke.	Richard Dungworth.
Marmaduke Horsman.	Thomas Schooley.
William Goforth.	Samuel Taylor.
William Black.	William Ley.

The families of Robert Stacy and Samuel Odas; also Thomas Ellis and John Batts.

Twenty of the passengers, perhaps more, were living forty-five years afterwards.<sup>2</sup>

In December, 1678, the "Shield," from Hull, Daniel Toves, master, arrived at Burlington, being the first ship that ever came so far up the Delaware. She made fast to a tree, and the next morning landed her passengers on the ice, so hard had the river suddenly frozen. In her came

William Emley, the second time, with his wife, two children (one born by the way), two men and two women servants.

Mahlon Stacy, his wife, children, and several servants, men and women.

Thomas Lambert, his wife, children, and several men and women servants.

John Lambert and servant.

Thomas Revell, his wife, children, and servants.  
 Godfrey Hancock, his wife, children, and servants.  
 Thomas Potts, his wife and children.  
 John Wood and four children.  
 Thomas Wood, his wife and children.  
 Robert Murfin, his wife and two children.  
 Robert Schooley, his wife and children.  
 James Pharo, his wife and children.  
 Susannah Fairnsworth, her children and two servants.

Richard Tattersal, his wife and children.  
 Godfrey Newbold.  
 John Dewsbury.  
 Richard Green.  
 Peter Fretwell.  
 John Fretwell.  
 John Newbold.  
 Barns, a merchant from Hull.  
 Francis Barwick.

George Parks.  
 George Hill.  
 John Heyres, and several more.<sup>3</sup>

The same year, 1678, there also arrived a ship from London, in which came

William Hewlings.	Thomas Kirby.
John Petty.	Jonathan Eldridge, with others.
Abram Hewlings.	

About this time, and a few years afterwards, arrived at Burlington the following settlers from England, viz.:

John Butcher.	John Warrel.
William Brightwin.	Charles Read.
John Bourten.	Chris. Wetherill.
Thomas Ellis.	Richard Basnett.
John Woolman.	Samuel Furnace.
Benjamin Duffeld.	Roger Huggins.
William Cooper.	William Butcher.
John Skein.	John Budd.
Samuel Bunting.	Walter Pumphyrey.
Thomas Mathews.	Richard Arnold.
John Day.	Thomas Eves.
William Biddle.	Samuel Cleft.
Thomas Raper.	William Biles.
Henry Grubb.	Anthony Morris.
Thomas Gardner.	Francis Collins.
Seth Smith.	John Dewsbury.
James Satterthwait.	John Antrom.
John Stacy.	John Ladd.
John Payne.	Thomas Wood. <sup>4</sup>
John Shinn.	

The following notice of the early settlement of Burlington by the English, communicated to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by John F. Watson, was copied from the original autograph of Mrs. Mary Smith, a Friend, who arrived with the primitive colonists when she was only four years of age:

<sup>1</sup> Smith's Hist. New Jersey, p. 99.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 103.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 109.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 109-110.

"Robert Murfin and Ann, his wife, living in Nottinghamshire, England, had one daughter born there in the year 1674, the 4th of the 2d month, named Mary<sup>1</sup> (the writer of this account, who married the first Daniel Smith, of Burlington). After that they had a son called Robert.

"Some time after it came in their minds to move themselves and family into West Jersey in America; and in order thereto they went to Hull and provided provisions suitable for their necessary occasions, such as fine flour, butter, cheese, with other suitable commodities in good store; then took their passage in the good ship, the 'Shield,' of Stockton, with Mahlon Stacy, Thomas Lambert, and many more families of good repute and worth; and in the voyage there were two died and two born, so that they landed as many as they took on board. And after about sixteen weeks' sailing, or on board, they arrived at Burlington in the year 1678, this being the first ship that ever was known to come so high up the Delaware river. Then they landed and made some such dwellings as they could for the present time, some in caves and others in palisade-houses secured. With that the Indians, very numerous but very civil, for the most part brought corn and venison and sold the English for such things as they needed, so that the said English had some new supply to help their old stock, which may well be attributed to the good hand of Providence so to preserve and provide in such a wilderness.

"I may not omit some English that came the year before, which landed lower down the river and were gotten to Burlington, who came in some small vessels up to Burlington before us, and was so consented to by the Indians.

"The first comers, with the others that came near that time, made an agreement with the Indians for their land, being after this manner: From the river to such and such creeks, and was to be paid in goods after this manner, say, so many match-coats, guns, hatchets, hoes, kettles—two full boxes—with other materials, all in number as agreed upon by both Indians and English. When these goods were gotten from England and the Indians paid, then the above-mentioned people surrendered some part of the land to settle themselves near the river, for they did not dare to go far from it at first.

"I must not forget that these valiant subjects, both to God and their king, did buy their land in old England before they entered (upon this engagement), and after all this did submit themselves to mean living, taking it with thankfulness, mean and coarse, as pounding Indian corn one day for the next day, for there was no mill, except some few steed-mills, and (we) thought so well of this kind of hard living that I never heard them say, 'I would I had never come!' which is worth observing, considering how plentifully they lived in England. It seems no other than the hand of God so to send them to prepare a place for the future generations. I wish they that come after may consider these things, and not be like the children of Israel after they were settled in the land of Canaan, forgetting the God of their fathers and following their own vanities, and so bring displeasure instead of the blessings of God upon themselves, which fall and loss will be very great on all such.

"It may be observed how God's providence made room for us in a wonderful manner in taking away the Indians. There came a distemper<sup>2</sup> among them so mortal that they could not bury all the dead. Others went away, leaving their town. It was said that an old Indian king spoke prophetically before his death, and said, 'the English should increase and the Indians decrease.'"

<sup>1</sup> Mary Smith was found drowned with her horse in 1739, near the Long Bridge, in Northern Liberties, Philadelphia,—supposed to have occurred while attempting to water her horse; that was then the direct and only "road to Burlington."

<sup>2</sup> This was the smallpox, which from the manner of their treatment, by sweating and then plunging into cold water, was very fatal. Thomas Budd, who owned a share of propriety in West Jersey, and ancestor of a large family there, who arrived at Burlington in 1708, in a pamphlet describing the country about nine or ten years afterwards, says, in regard to a conference at Burlington with the Indians shortly after he came into the country, one of them, in behalf of the rest, in a speech, said, "And as to the smallpox, it was once in my grandfather's time, and it could not be the English that could send it to us then, there being no English in the country; and it was once in my father's time, they could not send it to us then neither; and now it is in my time, I do not believe that they have sent it to us now; I do believe it is the man above that hath sent it to us."\* The disease was brought among them by the Dutch.

\* Mary Smith was as certainly a Christian as the Indian was a heathen. They both, however, agree as to the source from whence came the dreadful pestilence. The heathen though arrives at his conclusion through a more Christian view than the Christian does. Perhaps the Christian did not recognize the fact that God made the Indians as well as the whites.

Mahlon Stacy, whose veracity we hardly think will be doubted, in a letter to his brother Revell, written in 1680, says, "... I have traveled through most of the places that are settled, and in some that are not, and in every place I find the country very apt to answer the expectation of the diligent. I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration, their very limbs torn to pieces with the weight, and most delicious to the taste, and lovely to behold. I have seen an apple-tree from a pippin kernel yield a barrel of curious cyder; and peaches in such plenty that some people took their carts a peach gathering. ... They ... hang almost like our onions that are tied on ropes." As this letter was written but two years after the first occupation of the country by the English, these orchards must have been planted by the Indians, Dutch, or Swedes, and our forefathers must have found their new homes a pleasant land to live in. In the same letter Stacy speaks of cranberries, with which "an excellent sauce is made for venison, turkeys, and other great fowls," and which makes "better tarts than either gooseberries or cherries;" "of great shoals of herrings in the shallows," and "other fish, such as rocks, catfish, shad, sheep-heads, sturgeons;" "and of fowls plenty, such as ducks, geese, turkies, pheasants, partridges," etc.

Burlington at this period—1680—was the only town in West Jersey except New Salem, in Fenwick's colony. Let us glance at East Jersey: Bergen, the oldest European settlement in New Jersey, was a compact town which had been fortified against the Indians, and in 1680 contained seventy families. Newark was settled in 1666 by emigrants from Connecticut, and in 1682 contained one hundred families. Elizabeth, which received its name from Lady Elizabeth Carteret, was the third settlement made in the State, and the first by the English. In 1682 it contained about five hundred inhabitants. Shrewsbury, which was first settled by emigrants from Connecticut in 1664, had in 1682 several thousand acres under cultivation, and a population of four hundred. About 1678, Thomas Olive built a grist-mill near the Rancocas, the first in West Jersey. In 1679, Mahlon Stacy built a similar mill where Trenton now stands. In 1681 the first colonists to Pennsylvania arrived in three ships at the present site of Philadelphia, and it was not until the next year, 1682, that the city was located. In 1682-83, William Penn built a stately pile of buildings that cost nearly thirty-five thousand dollars, on the west shore of the Delaware, a few miles above the town of Burlington, which was called "Penn's Palace." There he often entertained Indians, and held treaty covenants, religious meetings,<sup>3</sup> etc.

The popular belief that the historic log cabin of the frontiersmen was introduced into America by our English forefathers is erroneous. The journal of

<sup>3</sup> Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, vol. xi. p. 101.



Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, two Dutch Labadists, who visited the colonies in 1679-80, a translation of which was recently published by the Long Island Historical Society, states, in speaking of Mahlon Stacy's house at "the falls of the South River, Trenton:" "Most of the English and many others have their houses made of nothing but clapboards, as they call them there, in this manner: they first made a wooden frame, the same as they do in Westphalia and at Altona, but not so strong; they then split the boards of clapwood, so they are like coopers' pipe-staves, excepting they are not bent. These are made very thin with a large knife, so that the thickest end is about a pink [little finger] thick, and the other is made sharp, like the edge of a knife. They are about five or six feet long, and are nailed on the outside of the frame, with the ends lapped over each other. They are not usually laid so close together as to prevent you from sticking a finger between them in consequence either of their not being well joined or the boards being crooked. When it is cold and windy the best people plaster them with clay. Such are most all the English houses in this country, except those they have built by people of other nations." Near Burlington, Dankers slept at the house of Jacob Hendricks, which he describes as "being made according to the Swedish mode," of logs.

As has been shown, titles to land in New Jersey are derived from the English crown. Individuals were forbidden to purchase land from the Indians without the consent of the proprietors. Deeds from Indian claimants are held by some of the present owners; but unless patents or surveys were also obtained, the legal title rests upon possession, and not upon the deeds. The proprietors were careful to purchase the land of the Indians, and in West Jersey no grants or surveys were allowed until the Indian title was extinguished. Every foot of soil claimed by the Indians has been obtained from them by fair and voluntary purchase. In West Jersey the "concessions and agreements" of 1676 regulated the government and the mode of acquiring title to land. "Head-lands" were to be granted to settlers, and commissioners were appointed to regulate the setting forth and dividing them. Afterwards commissioners were elected by the Legislature. The quantity of land appropriated in this way does not appear to have been large. It was originally intended to run out the province into tenths, fronting on the Delaware; but this was never fully carried out, counties having been established as soon as the convenience of the inhabitants demanded it. In 1678 the proprietors resolved to constitute a proprietary council of representatives, elected yearly from among themselves. At first the number was fixed at eleven, afterwards at nine, five of whom were chosen from Burlington. According to an ancient usage, the proprietor of a thirty-second part of a hundredth *has* the right of

voting and being elected. The owner of any specific number of acres, having no interest in the undivided remainder, has no right to vote. Many of the original proprietors never came into the province; and in consequence of their heirs failing to claim rights, only about twenty persons are now known to be proprietors. They meet annually at Burlington; but as the unlocated property is of little value, and is becoming less and less every year, it is probable that in time they will cease to act, and the State will by law provide for the preservation of their valuable records.

A dividend of each proprietor's share was first fixed at five thousand two hundred acres, but it was soon enlarged to twenty-five thousand acres. Six additional dividends have been made, assigning, in all, thirty-five thousand acres to each.

Titles in West Jersey are derived from some one of the original proprietors of the hundredths. Regular deeds of conveyance are made either of a fractional part or of a specified number of acres. A proprietor upon presenting his title to the Council obtains an order for a warrant, which authorizes the surveyor-general to survey a specified number of acres from any of the unappropriated lands. Upon the return of the survey, and its certification by the surveyor-general to the Council, it is by them inspected and approved, and ordered to be recorded. A rule was adopted at an early date that surveys should not extend to both sides of a navigable stream. Prior to 1700 surveyors were sent by several of the proprietors into the southern part of the State, who ran out (as tradition is, with a mariner's compass, and often on horseback) surveys of from five to twelve thousand acres each on the most accessible rivers and creeks. An allowance of five acres in the hundred was made for highways, which accounts for the fact that lands were so long taken in this State for roads without compensation to the owner.

In 1719 an act of the Legislature was passed, directing that the surveyor-generals of East and West Jersey should hold a public office in Perth Amboy and Burlington, where all surveys should be recorded. Formerly, when it became necessary to prove title, the regular chain of deeds, in some cases even from the king down, were produced in evidence as the only valid foundation for the survey. In process of time the courts took judicial notice of the original grants as matters of authentic history, and since the act of 1787 (Title Limitation, 3, Nixon's Dig.) the record of a survey duly inspected and recorded is received as *prima facie* evidence of a good title. Until the act of 1838 surveys were proved by producing a witness who could swear that he had compared the copy with the original record.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from Collections of New Jersey Historical Society, vol. vii. The Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, by Lucius Q. C. Elmer, LL.D. Newark, 1872.



## CHAPTER IV.

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

THE government of New Jersey was first established by Berkeley and Carteret, who claimed to derive the right from the grant of the Duke of York. They framed in England a Constitution, which was signed by them Feb. 10, 1664, under the title of "The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New Casaria or New Jersey, to and with all and every the Adventurers, and all such as shall settle or plant there."<sup>1</sup> Under this instrument, which was republican in its character, a government was commenced, and with some interruption, occasioned by the Dutch conquest and other causes, continued until the partition of the province into East and West Jersey by means of the quintipartite deed of 1676. After this the government of the two provinces was distinct until the surrender of Queen Anne in 1702.

West Jersey was governed according to the provisions of "The concessions and agreements of the proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey in America," dated March 3, 1676, and signed by William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and one hundred and forty-six others. Of this instrument Mr. Richard S. Field, in a discourse<sup>2</sup> read before the New Jersey Historical Society, says, "A more beautiful fabric of free-government was never reared. It should be forever embalmed in the memory of Jerseymen."

"No man nor number of men upon earth," such is its language, "have power or authority to rule over men's conscience in religious matters; therefore it is agreed and ordained that no person or persons whatsoever, within the said Province, shall at any time hereafter, in any way or upon any pretence whatever, be called in question, or in the least punished or hurt, either in person, privilege, or estate, for the sake of his opinion, judgment, faith, or worship in matters of religion." Never was there a more comprehensive act of religious toleration, and never was it violated, either in its letter or its spirit. Following Mr. Field, "No tax, custom, subsidy, assessment, or any other duty whatever was, upon any color or pretence, how specious soever, to be imposed upon the inhabitants of the Province without the consent and authority of the General Assembly. It would seem as if, with prophetic spirit, they had foreseen the very form in which tyranny would assail them. So dear to them was the right of trial by jury that their language in relation to it almost savors of refinement and borders upon excess. The justices were to sit with the twelve men of the neighborhood, to assist them in matters of

law, and to pronounce each judgment as they should receive from the twelve men, in whom alone, it was declared, the judgment resided; and in case of the neglect or refusal of the justices to pronounce such judgment, then one of the twelve, by consent of the rest, was to pronounce their own judgment as the justices should have done,—language prompted, no doubt, by the bitter recollection of the way in which the rights of juries had so often been trampled upon in England by overbearing judges. Members of the Assembly were to be chosen by ballot, to receive instructions at large from those who sent them, and to covenant and oblige themselves to be *faithful to their constituents by indentures under their hand and seal*. They were to receive for their services a shilling a day, that thereby they might be known to be the servants of the people."

These concessions were declared to be their common law, their great charter; they were to be read at the beginning and the dissolving of every General Free Assembly, and they were also directed to be writ on fair tables in every hall of justice in the province, and read by the magistrates in solemn manner four times every year in the presence of the people, "it being intended and resolved, by the help of the Lord and these our Concessions, that every person inhabiting the said Province shall, as far as in us lies, be free from oppression and slavery." "Precious words! And how should our hearts overflow with gratitude to God that now," over two centuries "since this pious purpose was first announced, we live to see it realized. There is not to be found in the whole history of our country, rich as it is in interesting scenes, an incident so beautiful as the first settlement of West Jersey by the Quakers."

Nor were the settlers of West Jersey satisfied with the mere declaration of their rights and privileges. They were always ready to assert and vindicate them whenever they were questioned or assailed. Thus when the agent of the Duke of York at the Hoarkills persisted in exacting customs of all vessels ascending the Delaware to New Jersey, the Quaker settlers remonstrated against it so earnestly that the duke, wearied by their importunity, referred the matter to commissioners. To the commissioners they then addressed themselves, and in support of their claim to exemption delivered an argument couched in the language of intelligent freemen, and breathing the very spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty. This argument was attended, as it deserved to be, with triumphant success, and West Jersey became a free and independent province. The concessions provided among other things that the management of the estate and affairs of the province be committed to commissioners appointed by the proprietaries, with power to divide and sell the lands, to lay out towns, and generally to govern the province according to the concessions until March, 1680, after which the one hundred proprietaries were to be divided into ten divisions or

<sup>1</sup> Leaming and Spicer's *Grants and Concessions*, p. 12. W. Bradford, Philadelphia, 1758.

<sup>2</sup> *Collections of New Jersey Historical Society*, vol. iii. Richard S. Field, 1849, New York.

tribes of men, each division to elect one commissioner annually.

Some of the Governors were appointed by the proprietors and others by the Legislature, which latter body appears to have appointed all the other officers necessary to carry on the government. Under the proprietary government the courts of West Jersey consisted, in the first place, of a court for small causes, held by a single justice of the peace, having jurisdiction only in actions of debt under forty shillings, with a right of appeal to the County Court.<sup>1</sup> County Courts, or Courts of Sessions, as they were called, were first established by act of Assembly for Burlington and Salem, in 1682. They were to be held four times a year by the justices of the peace in each county. They seem to have had unlimited jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, with this single exception, that they could not try offenses of a capital nature. It is an interesting fact that up to 1693 there was really no tribunal in West Jersey competent to try offenses of a capital nature. The first settlers—the peaceful Quakers—appeared to be almost unwilling to suppose that such a horrible crime could be committed in their community. It was, however, provided that whenever a person should be found guilty of murder or treason, the sentence and way of execution were to be left to the General Assembly to determine as they in the wisdom of the Lord should judge meet and expedient.<sup>2</sup> These Courts of Sessions were the great courts of West Jersey, and for a long time there was no appeal from their decisions. In 1693,<sup>3</sup> however, a Supreme Court of Appeals was erected, consisting of one or more of the justices of each county and one or more of the Governor's Council for the time being, any three of whom, one being of the Council, were to constitute a quorum. This court, as originally organized, was strictly an appellate tribunal, but in 1699, during the administration of Governor Hamilton, its title and constitution underwent an essential change.<sup>4</sup> It was then called the Provincial Court, and was composed of three judges, to be chosen by the House of Representatives, and one or more of the justices of each county, of whom any three of the said justices, in conjunction with two of the said judges, were to be a quorum. It was to be held twice a year in each county, to have original as well as appellate jurisdiction, and when the matter in controversy amounted to twenty pounds there was to be an appeal from its judgment to the General Assembly. In 1693 a Court of Oyer and Terminer was established for the trial of capital crimes, to be composed of a judge appointed by the Governor and Council, assisted by two or more justices of the county where the crime was committed. There are no traces of a Court of Chancery in West Jersey under the proprietary government. Law was

probably administered in all their courts upon very equitable principles. It must be remembered that nearly all the disputes arising among the Quakers—and nearly all the first settlers were Quakers—were kept within control of that society and settled according to the rules of the same,—equity. The laws enacted by the provincial government of West Jersey do not appear to have been printed until such of them as were extant were collected by Leaming and Spicer. They were sent in manuscript to the counties and read at public assemblies of the people. None of these laws are now in force.

We now come to the period of the surrender. The claim of the proprietors to exercise the powers of government had been for some years questioned; a *quo warranto* was actually depending in the Court of King's Bench, the object of which was to test its validity, and the increasing number and conflicting views of the proprietors rendered the possession of such powers of doubtful utility. Difficulties arose, and the proprietors joined those of East Jersey, and an absolute and unconditional surrender of them was made to the crown.

Upon the assumption of the government by Queen Anne, in 1702, Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, a grandson of the illustrious Clarendon and a cousin of the queen, was appointed the first royal Governor of the united provinces of East and West Jersey. He was a weak, corrupt, and tyrannical man, who disgraced the sovereign whose representative he was, and dishonored the noble ancestry from which he sprang.<sup>5</sup> He was appointed to hold office during the pleasure of the crown.

The commission and instructions accompanying it, drawn with great care and ability, contained the Constitution under which the government of the province was administered, with but little variation, until the adoption of the Constitution of 1776. They contained the main features of the British Constitution, as improved by the revolution of 1688. The executive power was confided to the Governor, with the advice of twelve counselors, appointed occasionally by the crown, but more commonly by the Governor, six of whom resided in each division of the colony. The legislative power was vested in the Governor, the Council, and a General Assembly. The Assembly was convened, adjourned, and dissolved at the pleasure of the Governor and Council, and elected by virtue of writs issued by their authority, two by the inhabitants and householders of the town of Burlington, and ten by the freeholders of West Jersey. No law could be passed without the Governor's assent. In 1709 they passed an act reciting that the present Constitution was found inconvenient, and to remedy the same enacted that after the dissolution of the pres-

<sup>1</sup> Grants and Concessions, p. 509.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 517.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 401.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 563.

<sup>5</sup> Upon his removal from office he was thrown into jail by his exasperated creditors, from which he was not released until the death of his father, the Earl of Clarendon.



ent Assembly the representatives should be chosen by the majority of votes of the freeholders in each county having one hundred acres of land in his own right, or be worth fifty pounds, and that the person elected should have one thousand acres of land, or be worth five hundred pounds. Two were to be elected for each of the towns of Burlington and Salem, and two for each of the then four counties of West Jersey. Perfect equality was preserved between the two divisions of the colony.

Hunterdon County was established in 1714, but continued to choose representatives in conjunction with Burlington until 1727, when it was authorized to choose two, and the town of Salem was deprived of its separate representative. In 1725 an act was passed requiring the sheriff and other officer to whom a writ of election was directed to give public notice of the day and place of election, and on that day, between the hours of ten and twelve, to proceed to the election; that he should not declare the choice upon the view,—*i.e.*, from a vote by holding up of hands,—nor adjourn without the consent of the candidates, but should, if a poll was required, proceed from day to day and time to time until all the electors then and there present be polled, and he was required to appoint a clerk, who should set down the names of the electors and the persons they voted for. This mode of election continued for some time after the Revolution. The polls generally closed the first day. In 1789, in consequence of the rivalry between East and West Jersey as to whether the seat of the United States government should be temporarily at New York or Philadelphia, the polls were kept open in some of the western counties three or four weeks. Voting by ballot appears to have been introduced after the Revolution. It was practiced in some of the counties in 1779, but was soon discontinued. In 1783 and 1790 the election by ballot was restored and required in some, and in 1797 in all the counties.

From the surrender (1702) until 1776 there were but twenty-two Assemblies, some of which continued but one and others eight years. In 1768 an act was passed that a General Assembly should be held once in seven years at least. The Assembly first elected after this act was dissolved at the end of three years; that convened in 1772 dissolved itself in 1776. The number and duration of the sittings of the several Assemblies were very diverse, there having been on some occasions five or six within one year, and on others there was an interval of two and once of five years without an Assembly being convened. All the provincial officers of the colony and counties, even the clerks of the Assembly, were appointed directly by the crown or by the Governor and Council. For several years the proprietors in England had much influence in the appointment of officers. Occasionally the officers appointed by the Governor and Council were superseded by direct appointments from the crown.

The Governor and Council were empowered to erect such courts as they should think necessary, and to appoint judges and all other necessary officers and magistrates, and were instructed not to remove any of the judges or other officers without good cause, to be signified to the crown, and not to express any limitation of time in the commissions. By virtue of their power they granted patents establishing and altering the boundaries of townships, constituted municipal and other corporations, and established and regulated ferries, and by ordinances established courts of justice, defined their powers, appointed the times and places at which they should be held, and regulated the fees.

Lord Cornbury, the first Governor, promulgated an ordinance in 1704, and of it Richard S. Field, in his interesting account of the provincial courts of New Jersey,<sup>1</sup> says, "He is entitled to the credit of having laid the foundation of our whole judicial system, and laid it well." Justices were to have cognizance of cases to the value of forty shillings. In each county there was established a Court of Common Pleas and a Court of General Sessions of the peace, each with quarterly terms; and for the province, a Supreme Court, to sit once in each year at Perth Amboy and at Burlington. In 1714 the Supreme Court was required to hold two terms yearly in each place, and courts for the trial of issues were appointed to be held yearly in each county. The constitution and powers of the courts remained the same, except that in 1724 the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas was restricted so as to except causes wherein the right or title of any lands were in any wise concerned. The jurisdiction of these several courts remains to this day as established by the ordinance of 1724. The only material changes since made in the system first established have been the establishment of an Orphans' Court in each county, and the giving to the Circuit Courts original jurisdiction in all cases at common law, including cases where the title to land is in question, and equity powers in mortgage cases. The original instructions provided for appeals from the courts to the Governor and Council in cases where the sum exceeded one hundred pounds, with an unlimited appeal to the king's Privy Council where the sum exceeded two hundred pounds. Lord Cornbury provided by ordinance that the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor for the time being and any three of the Council should constitute a Court of Chancery. Governor Franklin in 1770 issued an ordinance by which it was ordained that His Excellency William Franklin be constituted chancellor, and empowered to appoint such masters, clerks, examiners, registers, and other necessary officers as should be needful in holding said court. The constitution and powers of this court remain unaltered, except that the Governor is no longer chancellor. The office of register has been abolished,

<sup>1</sup> Collections of New Jersey Historical Society, vol. iii., 1849.



and the appointment of a clerk conferred on the Governor and Senate. No appeal was provided for until 1799, when the Legislature enacted that an appeal might be taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction was reserved to the Bishop of London, excepting only "the collating to benefices, granting licenses for marriages, and the probate of wills," which were assigned to the Governor. By virtue of this grant he became ordinary of the province, having all the powers in regard to the estates of deceased persons which in England belonged to the courts of the bishop and archbishop. As judge, therefore, of the "Prerogative Court," he had sole and exclusive jurisdiction of matters relating to wills, to administrations, and to guardianships, with no superior but the king and his Privy Council.

It being inconvenient and almost impossible for the people in all parts of the province to resort to the Governor, especially when he resided in New York, he appointed deputies, called surrogates, to act for him. Michael Kearney, in 1720, was commissioned surrogate of the province. He had full power to swear the witnesses to last wills and testaments, and to admit administrations on the estates of persons dying intestate, and administer the oaths to executors and administrators for the due execution of their offices, and take their bonds in his name, to call to account and reckoning with executors and administrators, and their accounts to examine, approve, allow, and discharge, and quietus thereupon to give and grant, and the balance of said account to receive, for which he was to be accountable to him. Afterwards one was appointed for each division, and as occasion required one for two or three counties, and sometimes more than one in the same county. They were removable at the pleasure of the Governor. The probate of wills and other official acts were generally in his name and under his hand and official seal. The acts of these surrogates were recognized as valid by the courts. When disputes arose they were settled in the Prerogative Court.

In 1784, Orphans' Courts were established, and provision was made for one surrogate in each county. The original jurisdiction of the ordinary remained as before; until 1820 it was restricted to the granting of probates of wills, letters of administration, letters of guardianship, and to the hearing and finally determining of disputes that may arise thereon. In these matters it is still concurrent with that of the Surrogates' and Orphans' Courts; and from all orders and decrees of the Orphans' Court an appeal may be taken to the Prerogative Court. In 1822 the appointment of the surrogate was given to the joint meeting, and so remained until the new Constitution provided for his election by a popular vote.

The Supreme Court was invested with plenary jurisdiction in criminal as well as civil cases. Until about 1794 it was the practice of the sheriff, by virtue

of a writ, to summons grand juries for the county in which the Supreme Court sat, who inquired and made presentments, and passed on indictments for offenses committed in that county. Other criminal cases were brought there by the attorney-general, or on special leave by the defendant. Trial by a jury of the county in which the offense was alleged to have been committed or the cause of action arose were quite frequent.

Special commissions of Oyer and Terminer until 1794 were issued for the trial of felonies in the different counties when considered necessary, and regularly at the times of the yearly Circuit Courts. The commission continued in force a certain specified time,—a few days or several months. Clerks of the courts were appointed by the Governor, to hold office during his pleasure. One or more clerks of the circuit attended the sittings in the counties, and kept their own minutes.<sup>1</sup> The Oyer and Terminer as well as the Circuit were regarded as branches of the Supreme Court, and the proceedings therein subject to its control.

The sheriff, justices of the peace, the mayor and other officials of any corporation within the counties, and all officers of the courts were required to be attending on the chief justice and other justices going the circuit at his coming into and leaving the several counties, and during his abode within the same; and the practice, as it was in England until the introduction of railways, was for the sheriff, with as many justices and other gentlemen on horseback as he could conveniently collect, to await the arrival of the judge at the county line, and escort him to his lodgings. At the opening and closing of the court from day to day the sheriff and constables, with their staves of office, escorted him from and to his place of lodging to the court-house. When sitting in court the justices of the Supreme Court wore a robe of office, and commonly a wig. In 1765 the Supreme Court promulgated a rule requiring counselors (excepting those of the people called Quakers) practicing in the Supreme Court or any of the courts on the circuit, when appearing in court, to "be habited in the bar gown and band commonly worn by barristers at Westminster and on the circuits in England, under a penalty of a contempt of this rule." It continued to be observed until 1791, when upon a petition of the leading counselors the rule was rescinded.

Justices of the Supreme Court appear at first to have been appointed without any express limitations, but were removable for cause, made known to the king. Chief Justice Morris, as early as 1738, was commissioned during good behavior, and this appears to have been afterwards the usual tenure until 1776, when it was changed to the very questionable term

<sup>1</sup> A book containing such minutes of the Oyer and Terminer and Circuit Courts held in most of the counties from 1749 to 1762 is preserved in the clerk's office of Middlesex County.

of seven years. Sheriffs were first appointed "during our pleasure," but in 1747 an act of the Legislature was passed limiting the term of office to three years, and rendering them incapable of holding the office again for three years.

In 1714 an act was passed to raise money for building and repairing jails and court-houses. It also authorized the election of two freeholders to serve for one year, who together with the justices of the peace of each county, or any three of them, one whereof constituting a quorum, should appoint assessors and collectors. The board thus constituted continued to have the care of the county business until the act of 1798 incorporated the freeholders alone.

Some of the townships were established by patents which authorized the choice by the inhabitants of constables, overseers of the highways and poor, assessors and collectors. An act in 1717 required the inhabitants of all the townships to elect annually assessors and collectors of taxes. Constables, except in the patent townships, were appointed yearly by the Courts of General Sessions of the several counties.<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER V.

### COLONIAL WARS.

THE story of Burlington's part in these wars, like that of the State, is almost lost to history. The general movements of the regiments, the names of a few of the officers, and perhaps men, a few letters, treasured among family papers for many generations, and an occasional item are all that time's destroying hand has left to remind us of the first wars of our fathers. It can readily be supposed, among the Quaker element that constituted the preponderating part of the population of this county, that the raising of troops was not looked upon with any favor, in fact they expelled from their society all those that openly favored it. Yet it must be remembered that the young men of the community, those capable of bearing arms, were the first generation of Americans, reared in a new and wild country, used to traversing the woods with the axe or gun in search of deer and other game, the very class of people, had it not been for the moral restraints in which they had been reared, that would with ardor have embarked upon an expedition promising novel and exciting scenes.

It must be remembered the first settlers witnessed in "Old England," as most of them affectionately termed their native land, long scenes of strife and war, and not a few had been soldiers in the civil wars that disturbed the kingdom. William Biddle, who settled

on the banks of the Delaware near where Kinkora now is, the exemplary Christian and a leader of the Friends, had served with gallantry as a major in Cromwell's army, and Maj. John Fenwick, as equally sincere a Christian but somewhat belligerent Friend, commanded the cavalry at the execution of Charles I. Cromwell's iron government and successful wars, the battles of his generals upon his death, the restoration of the Stuarts in the person of Charles II., in 1660, the attempt of Charles to seize almost absolute power, which resulted in the national liberty gained in the famous *Habeas Corpus* Act in 1679, the accession of the Catholic king, James II., to the throne of England, the descent in 1688 on England of the Prince of Orange (William III., husband of Mary, James II.'s daughter by Anne Hyde) with a Dutch fleet and army, the landing of James II. in Ireland, and the decisive battle of the Boyne in 1690, which overthrew Catholicism in the British Kingdom, the union of England and Holland under the same prince, William III., who was stadtholder, captain, and admiral-general of the republic, and the intrigues and designs that followed,—these were the stirring events that transpired during the lifetime of many of the first settlers, and hardly a ship arrived from England that brought not rumors of wars, of treaties, alliances, or leagues between the ambitious monarchs of Europe in which England was not interested. To obtain a proper insight into the feelings and thoughts of the early settlers these events, in which they were naturally more or less interested, must not be overlooked.

As early as 1704, Governor Lord Cornbury, in his message to the Assembly, advises a bill for regulating the militia, and the year prior we find the names of Col. Richard Townley and Capt. John Harrison.<sup>2</sup>

May 4, 1702, England, under Queen Anne, who succeeded William III. in 1702, declared war against France. The latter actively prosecuted the same against the northern provinces, penetrating as far as the Merrimac River, and burning the town of Haverhill. Upon the entreaty of New England the conquest of Acadia, Canada, and Newfoundland was contemplated in 1709. The quota from New Jersey was fixed at two hundred troops. The Assembly acted with spirit, appropriating three thousand pounds and encouraging the enlistment of volunteers. These men were divided into three companies without field-officers. Capt. John Harrison and First Lieut. John Ruydiard are the only officers whose names we can ascertain. Whether any New Jersey troops participated in the attack and capture of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, by Col. Nicholson, in the early part of October, 1710, we know not. Animated by his success the colonel again urged upon the ministry the reduction of Canada, which had been strongly recommended

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from Collections of New Jersey Historical Society, vol. vii. The Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, etc., by Lucius Q. C. Elmer, LL.D. Newark, 1872.

<sup>2</sup> Journal and Votes of the House of Representatives of New Jersey, 1703. J. H. Lyon, Jersey City, 1872. State Doc., pp. 26-28.



by the Indian allies as the only effectual means of securing the northern colonies. Governor Hunter, of New Jersey, summoned the Assembly in July, 1711, and, the cause being popular, they promptly appropriated twelve thousand five hundred ounces of plate (dollars) in bills of credit, and resolved to raise three hundred and sixty men besides officers. The provincial troops, numbering three thousand men, with one thousand friendly Indians, under the command of Col. Francis Nicholson, marched from Albany towards Canada the latter part of August, and reached Fort George. Here learning that the expedition against Quebec of veteran regiments of Marlborough's army and provincials under Gen. Hill and a vast fleet of transports and men-of-war under Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker had met with disaster among the rocks and islands of the St. Lawrence, Nicholson was forced to return to Albany. On March 31, 1713, the treaty of Utrecht established peace between Great Britain and France, and terminated a merciless war upon the northern frontier. This long war was conducted on the part of England in America with magnificent designs, little energy, and less skill.

George, Elector of Hanover, great-grandson of James I., succeeded Anne, Queen of England, in 1714. He was the founder of the House of Hanover, and was succeeded by his son, George II., in 1727. A misunderstanding having existed for several years between England and Spain in the West Indies, war was declared by the former in 1739. Admiral Vernon, with a fleet and a body of troops under Lord Cathcart, was dispatched against the Spanish islands, and aid was asked from the American colonies. New Jersey on this, as upon other occasions, showed the same alacrity in aiding the mother-country, and promptly passed a bill for raising, transporting, and supporting her quota of troops, but some of its details were unsatisfactory to Governor Morris. He delayed his assent to the bill, and it is doubtful if the troops of the province participated in the expedition.

A masked war having been carried on between England and France, war was declared by those nations in March, 1744. This is known in American history as "King George's war." The next spring Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, conceived the design of capturing Cape Breton and Louisbourg, the stronghold of the French in America, and the rendezvous for their numerous privateers that infested the Atlantic coast of the provinces. Unaided by the English,<sup>1</sup>

with six thousand provincials under Mr. Pepperel, a trader of Piscataqua, after two months' siege, their courage and fortitude was crowned with success, and Pepperel was rewarded with a baronetcy of Great Britain. New Jersey voted two thousand pounds in provisions to aid the siege.

And Burlington County actively participated in the war at this early period, at least we find in the "Records of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting," at Crosswicks, the following item: "10 mo. 5, 1745, Whereas it appears to this meeting that Thomas Cadwallader is concerned in Privateering Vessels contrary to our antient Testimony and the Discipline established among Friends, and it appears he hath been tenderly cautioned and dealt with from time to time in order to bring him to a sense of his undue liberty, but he refusing to give Friends such Satisfaction as the offense requires, therefore this meeting appoints Isaac Horner and Marmaduke Watson to draw a paper of Testification against the said Thomas Cadwallader & his practice and to declare him out of Unity with us as a Society until he shall give Satisfaction in this meeting Suitable to the offense, and bring the Same to next Monthly Meeting for approbation."

Thomas Cadwallader lives near Trenton, in the old county of Burlington.

In June, 1746, Governor Hamilton convened the Assembly of New Jersey, and it resolved to raise, equip, and support five hundred men to aid in the conquest of Canada. A bounty of six pounds was offered, and so popular was the enterprise that in less than two months six hundred and sixty men were enlisted. Five companies were formed from these to make the New Jersey quota, and a sixth company was transferred to the province of New York. That the "war fever" had spread to the young members of the Society of Friends is evident by their own testimony, and only goes to prove that the young men of Burlington in olden times were as ready to fight as the present generation proved when called upon by their country. In the records above referred to we find that in 1746, 1756, 1757, and 1758, Samuel Horner, Joseph Thorn, Jr., Aaron Quicksall, Francis King, John Scholey, and Ralph Woodward were testified against and duly expelled from meeting for "going on an Expedition and taking up arms."

The troops reached Albany September 3d, where, in consequence of the failure of arrival of the British regulars, the proposed invasion of the French provinces was abandoned. They were under the command of Col. Philip Schuyler, and remained until the next autumn, overawing the Indians and protecting the frontier. Troops in camp, if not in proximity to the enemy and are not kept under strict discipline, are always dissatisfied and sometimes restive. In April,

Edward concealed himself in the mountains until he could escape to France.

Gen. Hugh Mercer, who was killed at Princeton during our Revolution, was a surgeon at the battle of Culloden.

<sup>1</sup> George II. was too much occupied at home to assist the colonies. Charles Edward, son of the Pretender and grandson of James II., assisted by the Court of France, landed in Scotland in August, 1745. Joined by a number of partisans, he caused his father to be proclaimed King of England at Perth and Edinburgh, assuming to himself the title of Prince of Wales and regent of the three kingdoms. A victory over the English troops rendered him master of all Scotland. He invaded England, and advanced as far as Derby, spreading terror and consternation in London. The king was obliged to recall the Duke of Cumberland, with his troops, from the Netherlands. That prince drove back the Pretender, retook Carlisle, and defeated the rebels at Culloden. Charles



1747, the Jersey companies mutinied and determined to march off with their arms and baggage. The pay promised by the crown was slowly remitted, and the troops demanded their arrears. To keep them quiet Col. Schuyler dispatched an express to Governor Hamilton, who recommended to the Assembly to provide for their pay, but the House, not fearing the loss of their votes, as in our days, decided that, having expended more than twenty thousand pounds in equipping, transporting, and feeding them, they would appropriate no more money. Col. Schuyler, however, was more generous and patriotic, and advanced many thousand pounds from his private funds to supply the wants of his men.

No further military movements of any moment took place in America during the war, which was terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in October, 1748. The war, through the incapacity and misrule of the British government, was a perfect failure. The northern colonies, which entered into it with zeal, were sadly disappointed in the expectations from and promises of England. Their troops, raised, equipped, and transported at great expense, were kept inactive, waiting impatiently for generals, orders, or regular troops from England. The fruits of the only success of the war, the brilliant expedition of Shirley and Pepperel, which resulted in the conquest of the island of Cape Breton and its capital, Louisburg, were restored to the French, and the very object of the war, the right of the British to navigate the American seas free from search, was unnoticed in the treaty of peace.

The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was but a hollow truce, and was scarcely regarded by the French in America. Eager to extend their territories and to connect their possessions in Canada with those of Louisiana, they established a chain of forts along the Ohio and Mississippi. English traders were arrested and sent to France, and Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, a youth of twenty years, to the West to gain information. The English monarch, deceived and insulted by the Court of Versailles, sent orders, in 1754, to the American Governors to repel the encroachments by force. The English, by coldness and apathy, had alienated the Indians, and prudence required that their affections towards the colonies should be restored, and to cope with the French successfully some confederacy of the colonies was necessary. A convention of the colonies assembled at Albany in 1754, for the purpose of forming a league with the Six Nations and concerting measures for united operations. Dr. Franklin there offered his celebrated plan of union, which is known in all our histories as "the Albany Plan of Union." It was adopted by the convention but rejected by the Colonial Assemblies, but not many years afterwards was rendered instrumental to the achievement of our independence. Franklin was not really its author, as it is little more than a transcript of the design

sketched in the preface of "A Description of the English Province of Carolana, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French, La Louisiana," published in 1722, and written by Daniel Coxe, afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He was the son of Dr. Daniel Coxe, at one time a resident of Burlington City.

Washington marched to the Great Meadows, the French erected Fort Du Quesne, hostilities actually commenced, and Great Britain prepared energetically for the war. In June, 1755, Gen. Winslow, of Massachusetts, with three thousand troops of that colony and three hundred British regulars, conquered Nova Scotia. In July of the same year, Braddock, through presumption, arrogance, and ignorance, met with an ignominious defeat on the Monongahela.

New Jersey apprehended no danger from the French and Indians on the Ohio, but appropriated, early in 1755, five hundred pounds to assist the royal troops. She cordially approved of an expedition against Crown Point, and raised five hundred men to join it, appropriating fifteen hundred pounds for their support. Peter Schuyler, an officer of deservedly great popularity with the embryo soldiers, was appointed colonel, and the battalion was soon filled, and flint-locks were secured from Virginia. The battalion moved to Albany, where it joined the army under Gen. William Johnson, who, late in August, 1755, marched to the southern shores of Lake George on his way to Ticonderoga. Gen. Dieskau,<sup>1</sup> marching from Quebec to attack Fort Oswego, learning of this movement changed his plan and moved direct upon the American camp. Two detachments sent forward to annoy him were defeated, and he assaulted Johnson's fortified camp. Dieskau, who was unquestionably a general of military skill, was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner. Johnson had sent out a scouting-party that, gaining the enemy's rear, seized their baggage, and attacked so vigorously from behind trees the retreating army that they fled panic-stricken.<sup>2</sup>

The defeat of Braddock's (now Dunbar's) army was followed by the merciless savages, who ravaged the country even to within thirty miles of Philadelphia. They burned the houses and villages, and murdered men, women, and children. Many of the terror-stricken inhabitants fled into Jersey. Four hundred Jerseymen, raised, equipped, and supported by funds advanced by the wealthy inhabitants, were sent to the defense of Easton, Schuyler's battalion was recalled for the defense of the river frontier, and ten thousand pounds was voted to defray expenses. During the winter of 1755-56 forts and block-houses were erected at favorable points on the Delaware.

Governor Shirley was appointed commander-in-chief, and it was decided to raise 10,250 men for the

<sup>1</sup> Baron John Hermand Dieskau, lieutenant-general French army.

<sup>2</sup> The House of Commons presented Johnson with five thousand pounds, and the king conferred upon him the title of baronet.

campaign of 1756. The plan resolved upon was too extensive for the means possessed, and served only to dissipate the strength. In enlisting troops in New Jersey indented servants were received into the ranks, which gave such offense to the inhabitants that the Assembly threatened to disband the regiment, but the emergency of the occasion caused them to appropriate fifteen thousand pounds for their maintenance.

Gen. Abercrombie, who had superseded Gen. Shirley, soon gave place to the Earl of Loudon. Montcalm marched against Fort Oswego with the French, Canadians, and Indians. His superior artillery soon forced the garrison, sixteen hundred in number, to surrender. One-half of the New Jersey regiment, which formed part of the garrison, were made prisoners and sent to Canada, where they were released at the close of the campaign on parole not to serve for eighteen months. The regiment was, however, recruited to its original strength of five hundred men early in the ensuing spring, 1757, and placed under the command of Col. Parker, as Col. Schuyler was under parole. A company of rangers under Capt. Gardiner had been kept in service during the winter to protect the river frontier from the incursions of the savages. In September, 1757, the Assembly voted one hundred rangers for the same service during the ensuing winter. Each officer and soldier was furnished with a blanket, a half-thick under-jacket, a kersey-jacket laped, buckskin breeches, two check shirts, two pairs of shoes, two pairs of stockings, a leather cap, and a hatchet.

A demand was made in January, 1757, for one thousand men from New Jersey, but the Assembly refused to vote more than five hundred. In answer to Governor Belcher<sup>1</sup> that they should authorize a draft, they peremptorily declared by a vote of twelve to seven "that they were determined not to oblige or compel any of the inhabitants by force to serve as soldiers."

On the 4th of August, 1757, Montcalm, at the head of nine thousand men, invested Fort William Henry, on the southern shore of Lake George. The place was garrisoned by three thousand men, including the unfortunate Jersey regiment under Col. Parker, was well fortified and supplied, but Lieut.-Col. Monroe was compelled to surrender it within six days after its investment. The Marquis de Montcalm, who subsequently with Wolfe died so gloriously at Quebec, stained the laurels of his triumph by permitting his Indian allies to fall upon and massacre nearly fifteen hundred of the unarmed prisoners. Maj.-Gen. Webb made strenuous efforts to relieve the fort by arousing the militia of New York and New Jersey. New Jersey promptly dispatched one thousand men, and three thousand more were put in readiness to march. Webb was thus enabled to hold Fort Edward, and the progress of the enemy was checked.

The New Jersey regiment with other prisoners were released on parole not to serve again during eighteen months, and being thus rendered useless were at the instance of the Assembly disbanded.

In 1758, Gen. Abercrombie, with six thousand three hundred and sixty-seven regulars and nine thousand and twenty-four colonial troops, among which were the troops from New Jersey, made an attack on Ticonderoga. It was garrisoned by five thousand men. The troops of New Jersey and Connecticut formed the rear-guard in the attack. Abercrombie was repulsed with the loss of two thousand men, chiefly killed. In 1759 each colony, instead of being required to furnish a specific quota of troops, were directed to raise as large a force as was in its power with the greatest possible dispatch. Arms, ammunition, tents, and provisions were to be furnished by the crown, and the expense of levying, clothing, and pay was to be borne by the provinces. Thus inspired, the Assembly of New Jersey, instead of raising reluctantly five hundred men, doubled that number, and to fill the ranks in season offered a bounty of twelve pounds per man, increased the pay of the officers, and voted the sum of fifty thousand pounds for their maintenance. They at the same session ordered barracks to be built at Burlington, Trenton, New Brunswick, Amboy, and Elizabethtown, of capacity each for the accommodation of three hundred men. This complement of one thousand men New Jersey kept up during the years 1758, 1759, and 1760, and in the years 1761 and 1762 furnished six hundred men, besides in the latter year a company for garrison duty, for which she incurred an average expense of forty thousand pounds per annum.

In 1759, New Jersey, in which the fencible men in time of peace would have been about fifteen thousand men, had already lost one thousand men, and yet voted to raise one thousand more. Its yearly expenditure for the service of the war was equal to five dollars for each living being in the province. (Bancroft, vol. iv. p. 319.)

In September, 1759, Wolfe's forces captured Quebec, and during the same year Amherst obtained possession of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. One year later Montreal capitulated, and the whole of the French possessions surrendered to his Britannic Majesty George II.

The Indians saw the French driven out of the country, and themselves in danger of becoming wholly dependent upon a power which already commanded by its forts the great lakes and rivers, and they felt that an immediate and mighty effort was necessary to restrain the tide, which, if unimpeded, would spread itself over the continent, overwhelming their race in its course. A secret coalition was formed among the tribes covering the whole western frontier. Their plan was deliberately and skillfully projected, and the settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia were simultaneously invaded during harvest. All the

<sup>1</sup> Jonathan Belcher, aged seventy-six years, died Aug. 31, 1757.



forts immediately fell into their hands, except Niagara, Detroit, and Pitt. This was in 1762, and hostilities continued until October, 1764. Governor William Franklin, on the approach of the savages to the Delaware, ordered out the militia, remanned the fortifications, and built several new block-houses. Yet some of the Indians crossed the river, made their way through the lines, and massacred several families. The Assembly provided for raising two hundred men for the defense of the province, and appropriated ten thousand pounds for their support. They afterwards raised six hundred more men, who joined the Northern army. In July, 1764, an army of one thousand one hundred men, among which were the New Jersey troops, under Bradstreet, reached Niagara, where the Indians asked for peace, and a treaty was concluded with many of the tribes.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

THE great pecuniary advances of the colonies during the late wars revealed to the British ministry the existence of a wealth they had not suspected, and they were seized with an inexpressible desire to subject that wealth to the use of the mother-country. They hoped that those who had expended millions for defense might also be compelled to pay millions for tribute. Lord Grenville, the first commissioner of the treasury, conceived the idea of relieving England by the taxation of her colonies. The passage of the revenue act, which almost destroyed commercial intercourse with the French and Spanish colonies; of the Stamp Act in 1765, which deprived the colonists of their most essential rights as subjects of the crown and as men, and of other baneful and tyrannical acts aroused a spirit of resistance among the Americans that in years terminated in an appeal to arms.

As early as 1765, Judge Joseph Borden, of Bordentown, was appointed by the Assembly of New Jersey a delegate to the Continental Congress that assembled in October of that year at New York, and in 1768 he was chairman of a committee of the Assembly to consider and answer the circular letter from Massachusetts. From a sincere desire to obtain a redress of grievances, by petition to the king and Parliament, the colonists, through oppression, had passed to a determination to maintain their rights by force of arms, and when the government of England and the East India Company united to force the importation of teas into the colonies, it developed the most determined spirit of resistance from New Hampshire to Georgia.

In no colony was this spirit more firmly displayed than in New Jersey. On the 8th of February, 1774, the Assembly, on the proposition of Virginia, ap-

pointed from its members a standing Committee of Correspondence, with instructions to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of all acts and resolutions of the British Parliament or the proceedings of the ministry which might affect the liberties of America, and returned "the thanks of the House to the Burgesses of Virginia for their early attention to the liberties of America."<sup>1</sup>

Early in July, 1774, the inhabitants of the several counties of New Jersey assembled at their respective county towns and adopted resolutions strongly disapproving the course of the mother-country, and nominated deputies to meet in convention to elect delegates to the Continental Congress about to convene at Philadelphia. The convention met at New Brunswick on the 21st of July, 1774, elected delegates to represent them in Congress, among whom was Richard Smith, of Burlington City, whose course was equivocal. The convention also appointed a standing Committee of Correspondence, consisting among others of Joseph Borden, Robert Field, Isaac Pearson, and Abraham Hunt,<sup>2</sup> of Burlington County. The first Continental Congress assembled at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774. A body of greater men never adorned our annals. Lord Chatham, in a conversation with Franklin, said "they were the most honorable assembly of men ever known." The better to enforce their resolutions the Congress recommended the appointment of committees in the several counties and towns, who, soon after appointment, under the names of Committees of Superintendence and Correspondence, assumed no inconsiderable portion of the executive power and duties in the several colonies, and became efficient instruments in aiding the progress of the Revolution. The New Jersey delegates reported the proceedings of Congress to the Assembly of their colony Jan. 11, 1775, by whom they were unanimously approved, and the same gentlemen were requested to represent the colony in the next Congress. The Committee of Correspondence appointed by the convention met at New Brunswick May 2, 1775, when considering the extraordinary conduct of the British ministry and the acts of hostility that had commenced in Massachusetts, directed their chairman immediately to call a second provincial convention or congress at Trenton on the 23d of May. A number of important measures were adopted by this body, among others the organization of a militia force, to consist of one or more companies of eighty men, in each township or corporation, and the imposing of a tax of ten thousand pounds. By an act passed August 15th, "minute-men" were organized, the proportion of Burlington County being two regiments and one company of rangers. These "minute-men" were held in constant readiness on

<sup>1</sup> Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety of New Jersey, 1775-76, pp. 1, 2. Naar, Day & Naar: Trenton, 1879. State Document.

<sup>2</sup> Gordon's Hist. New Jersey, p. 156.

the shortest notice to march to any place where assistance might be required for the defense of this or any neighboring colony.<sup>1</sup> Their uniform was a hunting-frock as near as may be to the uniform of the Continental riflemen.

The chief measure of this provincial convention or congress was the perpetuation of the authority they had assumed by providing that hereafter there shall be an election held in September of each year for new members. They also appointed a Committee of Safety, among whom were Isaac Pearson and Joseph Borden. The Provincial Congress elected in September convened in October. They were chiefly employed in war measures. Men capable of bearing arms, who were requested to enroll themselves by the first military ordinance, were now directed to do so. They were directed with all convenient speed to furnish themselves with a good musket or firelock and bayonet, sword, or tomahawk, a steel ramrod, worm, priming-wire and brush fitted thereto, a cartouch-box to contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack. They were also directed to keep at their respective abodes one pound of powder and three pound of bullets. Fines if not paid were ordered to be collected by warrants of distress levied on the goods and chattels of the offender.

In case of an alarm, the "minute-men" were directed to repair immediately to their captain's residence, and he was to march his company instantly to oppose the enemy.

"At a General Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the City and County of Burlington, in New Jersey, qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, held at the Court House on Tuesday, the 14th of February, 1775.

"Peter Tallman, Esquire, in the Chair.

"The Association entered into by the General American Congress, convened at Philadelphia on the 5th of September last, was read and approved.

"Resolved, That in pursuance of the eleventh Article of the said Association, a Committee of Observation for the City and County be now appointed, for the purposes in that Article mentioned; and the following persons were accordingly chosen, viz.: James Sterling, Colin Campbell, William Smith, and Jonathan Hough Esquires, John Coates, Thomas Fennimore, Thomas Reynolds, Esquire, Joseph Budd, Jonathan Middleton, Joseph Borden, Esq., John Wood, William Newbold, Isaac Pearson, Esq., Randle Mitchell, William Lewis, Peter Tallman, Esq., William Potts, John Black, Joseph Read, Esq., Peter Shiras, Thomas Budd, Jun., Charles Read, Esq., John Evans, Josiah Foster, Joseph Stokes, Esquire, John Cox, Abraham Hewlings, Baldwin Wake, Esquire, Samuel Newton, Jacob Perkins, John Leek, Eli Matthis, and William Pharo.

"Resolved, That the said Committee shall be and continue for one year from this time, unless the measures of the next General Congress shall make an alteration necessary.

"Signed by order of the meeting.

"PETER TALLMAN, Chairman."

June 24, 1775. The Burlington County Committee of Observation met at the house of John Imlay, in the township of Mansfield, Peter Tallman in the chair. The committee passed a series of patriotic resolutions, which among other things approved of the proposition of the Provincial Legislature to raise ten thousand pounds in the State for defensive purposes,

condemned the infamous acts of the British ministry, and rejoiced at the unanimity of Burlington citizens in opposing said acts, and requested and enjoined all persons not to injure or molest any one for political offenses but to have them insured a fair trial and then punished, etc.

The first call of the Continental Congress on New Jersey for troops was on the 19th of October, 1775, when they asked for two battalions of eight companies each. The colony promptly furnished them. Israel Shreve was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and John Shreve ensign of the second battalion of the first establishment, as it was designated.

They were father and son, and resided in Mansfield township, near Georgetown.

Part of this battalion, in three weeks from the call of Congress, was ordered to garrison a fort in the Highlands, on the Hudson River. On the 27th of November the rest of the battalion were ordered into barracks at New York.<sup>2</sup> On the 8th of January, 1778, it was ordered to Albany, N. Y., to report to Gen. Schuyler, but want of sufficient arms and clothing delayed its march. It was subsequently joined by the First and Third Battalions, and participated in the expedition against Canada, in which Gen. Montgomery had previously been killed<sup>3</sup> and Arnold wounded.<sup>4</sup>

The following very interesting letter, addressed to the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, in Congress, by Lieut.-Col. Shreve, gives a very good idea of the services of the battalion. It is in the possession of Oliver Hopkinson, Esq., and was never before published:

"MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, October 3d, 1776.

"SIR,—I have not the honour to be personally acquainted with you, but from my youth have been acquainted with your Hon'd father, Col. Borden,—I have lately understood you are a member of the Grand Council of the United States, Beg lieve to Communicate to you the state of things here, especially the state of the 2nd, N. Jersey Regt. Commanded by Col. Wm. Maxwell, E-q in this Regt. I have the honor to be Lt. Colonel. I joined the northern army ye 3d day of May Last, before the walls of Quebec, with the Last Division of our Regt. the Col. and the other part of the Regt. had been there some time; when I arrived I found the Army very weak, and in want of almost everything. Including those I took down, the whole Army fit for duty was just 1025—900 Invalids, everything carried a Bad Prospect, until Generals Thompson and Sullivans Brigades arrived at Sorel in Thomsons Brigade came four fine Regts. from Cambridge, those Regts. as soon as they arrived alms't, by Gen. Arnold's orders, were inoculated for the Small Pox, as was Col. Stark's Regt. a few Days after, all without the least occasion, as it was then an easy matter to keep it out of the Army, this Rendered those Regts. more of a Burden than service to their Country. About this time Gen. Thompson was ordered to Three Rivers, with 1600, all from Middle Colonies, 220 of our Regt. this Small army was unfortunately Defeated. Col. Maxwell was second in command, and first after the Gen. was missing. He wisely conducted the retreat by Leading our people through the woods, Round the enemy that had marched a strong party up the Road, ahead Laid in wait for our people, and consequently saved the Remains of our party, and if there was any merit Due to any, it ought to be to him who conducted the Retreat, although we see the honor given to others, who do not Deserve it.

"A short time before this provisions was so scarce that half a pound pork and pint of unbolted meal was served out for two days. I was sent

<sup>2</sup> Adj't.-Gen. Stryker's Jerseymen.

<sup>3</sup> Storming of Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775.

<sup>4</sup> At the same place and time.

<sup>1</sup> Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey, p. 333.



to command a post at Berthier, had the oversight of Grinding Wheat for the Army, and (charge) of a few Beaves for my party and fared something better. Finally the Army left Canada, Bringing out almost Every thing belonging to the Army. But made a shocking figure, by sickness, occasioned by Inoculation mostly, some other Disorders prevailed its true. the Army here at present Consists of 17 Continental Regts. Including one at Crown Point, and 12 of the five months Bounty Regt. (as they are called) The Regts. some by hard service, others by sickness are reduced from 300, down to Less than 100 fit for duty, our Lines are Extensive and strong, with several Redouts. But still near the Point on Ticonderoga side, is as yet in my opinion too open. Three Large Row Gallies mounting 12 guns each, just Gon down the Lake to join the fleet. this addition I think will make our fleet able to Cope with theirs, so Soon and water Craft Enough to transport an Army sufficient to Attempt our Lines. Some gentlemen have their fears, and seem to Expect them Every Day. this is Contrary to my opinion, and has been for some time.

"Now I will Endeavor to Give you a State of Regt. It was raised for one year, was full about the middle of November Last. Our Col. and Regt was esteemed by all the Generals that have commanded here this campaign (of which we have had a great variety) until the present old Gentleman Come, who has not used the Col. and Regt. so well as I could wish, and I Believe the Reason, Col. Maxwell was older in Commission, and Consequently Commanded his favorites. for this Reason was separated from the other Southern Regt. and placed among the Eastern troops, on this Woodey hill, However Col. Maxwell is more of a Gentleman than to dispute with the Gen. So as to cause an uneasiness in the Army.

"Sir, we are astonished to think Major Wood is preferred to a Regt. over the head of Lt. Col. Ervan, Major Morris, and many others who merrit far more than he can. He has done Little or no Duty in the Army, had the Command of the Battoes at Three Rivers, and Saved them. this might be done through fear more than Good Conduct, however he scratched his Leg, run Down to Congress, made a Good Story and Got a Regt. this is to often the case.

"Sir, we understand 85 Regiments are to be Raised on a new Establishment. the officers of our Regt. are very anxious to know whether this Regt. is to Continue in the new arrangement or not. If it is to Continue would be very Desirous to know the Terms of Enlistment, so that we might have an opportunity to engage as many of our old hands as we could, before their term is out; As we expect to march them home as soon as we are not wanted here. I think one man that has weathered through this Campaign is worth almost ten that havent. Most of them will Enlist again provided they can go home to See their friends while the regiment is filling up.

"I Beg Leave just to remind you that I am the oldest Lieut. Col. in the service, from the Middle Colonies, and when a vacancy among the New Jersey troops presents, I Beg I may not be forgotten.

"I am Your Humble Servant,

"ISRAEL SHREVE."

The regiment remained at this post until Nov. 5, 1776, when it was ordered to New Jersey for discharge.

The Provincial Congress of New Jersey, on the 2d of July, 1776, adopted a constitution and instructed the delegates in Congress to join in declaring the united colonies independent of Great Britain, and on the 18th of July assumed the title of the convention of the State of New Jersey. William Franklin<sup>1</sup> was

<sup>1</sup> William Franklin, the only and natural son of Benjamin Franklin, was born in 1731. He was postmaster of Philadelphia at one time, and served as clerk in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. He was a captain in the French and Indian war, and fought bravely under Abercrombie at Ticonderoga. He visited England with his father, and was appointed Governor of New Jersey in 1763 by Lord Fairfax. Until the period of the Revolution he was very popular with the people. His conduct caused an estrangement with his father, which lasted for ten years. After he was exchanged he became president of the board of directors of the Associated Loyalists. He went to England at the close of the war, where he resided until his death, in November, 1813, enjoying a pension of four thousand dollars per annum. He left a natural son, William Temple Franklin, who edited his grandfather's

the royal Governor of New Jersey at this time. To strengthen the Tory element and oppose the patriots he summoned the House of Assembly, in the name of the king, to meet in June. But the Provincial Congress declared him an enemy of the cause, and ordered his arrest. Col. Heard executed this order, and brought him before the Provincial Council, who sent him under guard to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, who confined him in jail. William Livingston was elected the first Governor of the State.<sup>2</sup>

Upon the reorganization of the Continental army upon the basis of eighty-eight battalions, Congress called upon New Jersey, Sept. 16, 1776, for four battalions, termed the *Second Establishment*. In this the command of the Second Battalion was given to Col. Israel Shreve, and in it we find Ensign John Shreve promoted to a second lieutenancy.

The militia of New Jersey was organized in 1775. At various times during the war this State, by reason of its situation on the coast, and its lying between cities in possession of the enemy, was continually open to the incursion of British troops and the ravages of refugees and Indians. It was also the theatre of many battles, skirmishes, and forage expeditions, greatly to the annoyance of the inhabitants, as well as dangerous to the established government. It was found necessary, therefore, to embody, as occasion required, a certain quota of volunteers from the militia of the different counties. These men were held liable to duty when needed, not only in this, but also in adjoining States. These organizations were called "New Jersey Levies," "Five Months' Levies," but generally designated as "State Troops."<sup>3</sup>

The first act to organize the infantry branch of the State troops was passed Nov. 27, 1776. We shall have occasion to speak of them hereafter.

The year 1776—glorious '76!—has been truly termed "the time that tried men's souls." The auspicious opening of the struggle was followed by a series of defeats and disappointments in that year that nearly crushed out the life of the infant nation. Washington, anticipating the march of Gen. Howe

works, and died in Paris in 1823. A work published in 1802 says, "Governor Franklin in point of person is above the common size, with the eye and figure of a veteran. Although subject to the gout, he appears to be strong and athletic, and was accounted one of the handsomest men in America." Had he joined the patriot cause he probably would have attained an illustrious position among the galaxy of the Revolution. But he preferred a life of inglorious comfort to an eternity of fame.

<sup>2</sup> William Livingston, LL.D., was born in New York in 1723, and graduated in Yale College. In 1768 he edited the *American Whig*, in New York. He afterwards became a distinguished lawyer, and signalized himself by his writings against the encroachments of Great Britain. Soon after his removal to New Jersey he was chosen a member of the first Congress, in 1774. He was appointed a brigadier-general of militia, Oct. 28, 1775. In 1776 he was elected Governor of New Jersey, and such were his acknowledged talents and republican virtue, and the love of the people for him, that he was annually elected to that office until his death. He was a delegate to the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and an author of much ability. He died in Elizabethtown, July 25, 1790.

<sup>3</sup> Adj.-Gen. Stryker.

upon Philadelphia, crossed into New Jersey. Moving slowly, breaking down the bridges, obstructing the roads with fallen trees, taking up positions, displaying lines of battle, he had the address to prolong a march of ninety miles for nineteen days.

Arriving at Trenton with about three thousand "ragamuffins," as the Tories with some propriety called them, with nothing that could be dignified with the name of cavalry, and with a splendidly-equipped army of twenty thousand under Cornwallis following him, Washington, as the last alternative, after destroying the bridges on the roads along the river, collected the boats on the Jersey shore, and on the 8th of December crossed the Delaware to the Pennsylvania side. As the last boat reached the shore at midnight, a division of the British army with all the pomp of victors marched into Trenton. Cornwallis immediately threw out detachments to reconnoitre the river above and below his position, and soon after advanced strong columns to Coryell's Ferry above, and Bordentown below, thus threatening to cross at two points and envelope the American army or march directly upon Philadelphia. All the boats upon the river for the distance of seventy miles having been secured upon the Pennsylvania side, Cornwallis awaited quietly the formation of a bridge of ice to cross his troops over and march triumphantly into Philadelphia.

At this time the British had complete possession of New Jersey. Their troops were stretched from Burlington and Mount Holly to Trenton, and from thence to Princeton, New Brunswick, and Amboy. They marched up and down the Delaware and through the country without any molestation. Cornwallis looked with contempt upon the weak and scattered forces of Washington, and although he was bent upon the capture of Philadelphia as a paramount measure, both he and Howe retired to New York. Cornwallis had even applied for leave of absence and made arrangements to sail for England, and when Col. Rall asked for reinforcements, said to the messenger, "Tell the colonel he is very safe; I will undertake to keep the peace in New Jersey with a corporal's guard."

On the 10th of December a detachment of Continental rifles passed through Bordentown, from the White Horse tavern, where they had been stationed, they removing the plank from the drawbridge over Crosswicks Creek. Moving down to Burlington, they crossed over the river to Bristol. The next day Count Donop, at the head of a Hessian battalion, numbering some four hundred men and two brass field-pieces, marched through Bordentown to Burlington. They stacked their arms in the streets and commenced cooking their dinner, but a number of Continental gondolas in the river opening fire upon them, they thought it better to withdraw.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Odell, a noted Tory, in a letter speaking of their arrival, says,—

"After giving this Parole I remain'd unmolested at home till about the middle of last month (December), when a body of Hessians under the command of Count Donop came to Burlington, intending to take Post with us for the Winter. Some of my neighbors thought it advisable to meet the commandant on his approach to the Town and to request him to spare the Inhabitants from Insult and their property from pillage, they requested me to go with them and as-ist in this charitable Address as an Interpreter. I did so, and had the pleasure to find that I had a pretty good prospect of being of real service to my peaceable neighbors. But five Gondolas lying in the River began to cannonade the town in order to prevent the troops taking Quarter with us. Many houses were damaged but nobody hurt. The Hessian Commandant however having with him no heavy Cannon, thought proper to retire that night to Bordentown intending to return with Artillery sufficient to make good his quarters. In the meantime tho' I believe every candid man will wonder why we should be punished for having been left defenceless and for having solicited safety from the King's troops in our defenceless condition, even supposing us to have assented to those measures which had brought the Troops into the country and even to our Doors; yet true it is, that as soon as it was known on board of the Gondolas that the troops had left us, the Town was cruelly insulted and from day to day kept in alarm by these River Tyrants. Mr. Lawrence, young Mr. Hawlings & myself were in particular pursued by two captains & a number of armed men. We made our escape & were under the necessity of taking refuge among the King's Troops, and as the design of taking Post at Burlington was soon after given up, I have been obliged to leave my wife & 3 children (the youngest not five weeks old) and to ramble as a Refugee—God knows when to return."

The Hessians remained near here until after the battle of Trenton, but the gondola-men, "those River Tyrants," kept them a respectable distance from the town, thus protecting the patriots from plunder, and having an opportunity of levying contributions on the Tories.

About the same time a Hessian brigade, two thousand strong, entered and occupied Bordentown, Count Donop making it his headquarters. The American army at this time was stretched along the Pennsylvania shore, from Coryell's down to Kirkbride's Ferry, opposite Bordentown. Tentless, but half clothed and fed, they lay there on the hard frozen ground, the last hope of the young nation. Gen. Dickinson, with some New Jersey militia, was posted opposite the city. The Americans had full possession of the Delaware, and their galleys, armed with ship guns, were continually moving upon the river watching for the enemy. Such respect had the foe been inspired with for their guns that they kept a continual watch upon them, and never approached the shore in force while they were near at hand. Who can doubt but what the communication between the inhabitants of Bordentown and the patriot army opposite was quite frequent? Doubtless all the movements of the enemy were duly reported, and if the discipline in the army was not strict undoubtedly the boys stole over at night. The galley-men had pretty much possession of Burlington, and frequently landed to search for Tories, and no sooner did the Hessians appear in the town than they opened fire upon it and drove them out. On the night of the 19th a snow-storm almost stopped the navigation, and drove the guard-boats down the river. They were up again on the 23d, and on the memora-

<sup>1</sup> History of the Church in Burlington, Rev. George Morgan Hills. D.D., page 315.



ble 26th a large number of gondolas, galleys, and flat-bottomed boats came as high as Bordentown, some going beyond.

Gen. Putnam, who had been placed in command of Philadelphia by Washington, and upon whom Congress had conferred almost unlimited power for the defense of the city, being acquainted with the design upon Trenton, unknown to Washington, on the 22d sent Col. Griffin, with four hundred and fifty Pennsylvania militia, across from Philadelphia into New Jersey to make a diversion in favor of the Trenton enterprise. Griffin was ordered to proceed to Mount Holly, for the purpose of attracting the attention of Count Donop at Bordentown. His orders were not to fight, but to retreat when the enemy should appear. When Donop received intelligence of this movement he put his whole force of two thousand men in motion, and so successful was Griffin, and so dilatory was the count in his marches after the retreat of the Americans, that it was two days before he returned to Bordentown. Donop arrived there late on the afternoon of Christmas-day. Early the next morning the news of the disaster of Rall came. His troops may not have been in good condition to meet an enemy, but an enterprising officer, if he did not deem it prudent to fight, would have moved towards Trenton and ascertained the extent of the disaster. Donop,<sup>1</sup> however, who was in command of all the troops below Trenton, immediately commenced his retreat, moving out the Recklesstown road to the old York road, and by an indirect route joined Gen. Leslie at Princeton.

After the defeat of the Hessians at Trenton, a troop of British light-horse and some infantry, in all about six hundred, escaped to Bordentown. The infantry probably brought the news of the disaster to Donop, and most of them eventually joined him. The light-horse after crossing the drawbridge moved into a field and were concealed in Double Gulch Hollow, in the Park, until near night. As the road was clear for the continuance of their retreat, and as their horses were fresh after the few miles they had moved that day, it seems quite probable the object of the officer in command was to ambush any party of Americans that might follow him.

When Count Donop marched to oppose the advancing column of Col. Griffin, Col. Charles Read, of the Second Battalion, Burlington militia, who had been detailed as colonel to command a battalion of State troops, was in the neighborhood of Black Horse, now Columbus. Desponding at the gloomy prospect of the cause and being deficient in political fortitude, he submitted to and received from the enemy a protection. Count Donop, in his diary and his report to

Maj.-Gen. Grant, says Gen. Mifflin (referring to Col. Griffin) advanced his rebel corps to the bridge on the Moorestown road, three miles from Mount Holly, where he met Col. Read, called him a "damned rascal," and took him prisoner. It has long been supposed the Col. Read referred to by the count was Col. Joseph Reed, adjutant-general to Gen. Washington, who was known to have contemplated submission at that time to the enemy. This fact, however, which disproves one of the charges made against Col. Joseph Reed, has been brought to light through the researches of Adj.-Gen. Stryker, of New Jersey.

Washington, victorious at Trenton, again crossed the Delaware into Jersey on the 30th of December. At the same time the Pennsylvania militia moved over, Gen. Mifflin occupying Bordentown with fifteen hundred, and Cadwallader, Crosswicks, with two thousand one hundred. The whole of the enemy's line of cantonments along the Delaware was broken up and driven into the interior. Lord Cornwallis, who was ordered back into New Jersey, concentrated the main British army in the neighborhood of Princeton. Upon being apprised of Washington's movement, and knowing the troops from New England were entitled to their discharge on the 2d of January, he advanced upon Trenton. The battle of Assunpink followed, victorious for the Americans. Cornwallis knew the surging Delaware was in Washington's rear, and believed that on the morrow, with the veteran reinforcements that were hastening up, he could crush out and capture the raw militia. But the morrow's sun glistened on Washington's bayonets on Princeton's heights, and the thunder of the conflict bore the first tidings to Cornwallis that his rear had been turned. God blessed the patriots, and the battles of Trenton and Princeton conjointly now constitute in history one of the "seven great battles of the world." Thus Washington in ten days, by a succession of the most brilliant and daring manœuvres on record, lifted the young nation out of the depths of despondency, and turned the tide of misfortune and despair to victory and glory. He who but a short time before led the last remnant of an almost lost cause struck with astonishment and surprise both friend and foe. He who was distrusted by friends and despised by the foe became the pride of America and the wonder of earth.

During the winter of 1776-77, Washington established his quarters at Morristown, and by vigilance and enterprise drove the enemy from New Jersey, except at New Brunswick and Amboy. Many stragglers from the army, particularly immediately after Princeton, passed through Burlington County, sometimes amounting to one hundred a day. During the first half of the year 1777 a large Continental army was concentrated in New Jersey, Washington fearing the enemy would again attempt to march through the State to Philadelphia. Frequent mention is made of troops being at Bordentown. Mrs. Margaret Morris,

<sup>1</sup> Count Donop was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his command to the assault of Fort Mercer, New Jersey, on the 22d of October, 1777. He lived three days, during which the kindest attention was bestowed upon him. He was thirty-seven years old. "It is finishing a noble career early, but I die the victim of my ambition, and of the avarice of my sovereign," were his last words.

a lady of Tory feelings and prejudices, residing at Burlington, in her journal says,—

"February 4th. To-day eight boats full of soldiers sailed up the river to join the forces. They appeared to be merry."

"April 17th. A number of flat-bottomed boats went up the river and landed troops at Bristol."

"June 13th. The soldiers at Bristol beat to march, and sailed up the river."

"June 14th. Before daylight the alarm-guns at Princeton, Trenton, Bordentown, and Bristol were fired, and answered by those below. The gondolas, barges, and flat-bottomed boats pass up the river."

In July the British troops evacuated New Jersey, and sailing for the Chesapeake, marched overland by way of Brandywine, and on the 26th of September Lord Cornwallis, at the head of the British and Hessian grenadiers, entered Philadelphia.

On the 8th of May, 1778, an expedition commanded by Capt. Henry, of the British navy, with about seven hundred troops under Maj. Maitland, ascended the Delaware. After destroying much shipping they landed at Bordentown, burned the houses of Judge Joseph Borden and of Col. Joseph Kirkbride, on the Pennsylvania shore opposite. (See history of Bordentown.)

Soon after this expedition, Sir Henry Clinton succeeded Sir William Howe in command of the British army. The determination of France to succor the colonies with a fleet rendered it unsafe for the enemy to longer hold Philadelphia, lest their shipping might be blockaded in the river. To move by water to New York might give Washington an opportunity of reaching that city by forced marches ahead of them. Therefore it was decided to march through the Jerseys. That Washington was aware of their intention is shown by the following notice, inserted over three weeks in advance of the movement in the *New Jersey Gazette* of May 27th:

"The militia of this State are desired to be particularly attentive to signals, as a movement of the enemy is soon expected."

A little before dawn on the morning of the 18th of June, 1778,<sup>1</sup> they evacuated the city, and before night the motley crew of British regulars, loyalists, and Hessians, and a vast crowd of camp followers had crossed the Delaware and were encamped in Jersey. Gen. Maxwell, with the Jersey Brigade of Continental troops, had been sent prior to this to take position at the difficult pass near Mount Holly. Gen. Dickinson was assembling the militia with great energy, and had already commenced the destruction of the bridges, the felling of trees across the roads, and other impediments to delay their march. Gen. Clinton moved with great deliberation, passing through Haddonfield, Moorestown, Mount Holly, Slabtown, Columbus, Bordentown, Crosswicks, Allentown, Walnford, and Imlaystown. Maxwell retired before him, and Dickinson and Cadwallader hung upon his flanks and rear in small, light parties, capturing all stragglers and marauders, and annoying him from favorable points.

Before daylight on the morning of the 23d of June,<sup>2</sup> a large party of light troops (foot) passed through Bordentown and out the White Horse or Trenton road to the drawbridge. At this time all the Continental troops and the great body of the militia were north of the Crosswicks, though but few on the line of it. The First Burlington, Col. William Shreve, and First Hunterdon, Col. Joseph Phillips, were stationed to guard Watson's Ford, where the Camden and Amboy Railroad bridge crosses the creek, and the regiments of Cols. Frederic Frelinghuysen, Henry Vandike, and John Webster remained to hold the bridge. Gen. Dickinson had some redoubts thrown up north of the bridge, and the flooring had been removed and the draw raised. Under cover of darkness the light troops approached, and, having ripped the planks and weather-boards from a neighboring barn, proceeded with zeal to repair the bridge. The militia were got under arms and double-quickened to the bridge, but the picket who had been stationed there opened upon the enemy with such spirit as to drive them back with the loss of four killed and several wounded. The militia remained under arms the balance of the night and most of the day, but no further attempt was made to seize the bridge. The position at the bridge is a most excellent one, as is the line of Crosswicks Creek generally, on either side, for defense. If Washington, then marching to intercept the movement of the British to New York, could have taken position on the north bank of this creek, he would have had a much more advantageous position than at Monmouth, and a prolonged battle of manœuvring and detached fighting would probably have taken place before the enemy could have forced a passage over one of the few fords, or turned the left of the position near the Pines.

The British, finding it inadvisable to dislodge the militia, left a sufficient guard to hold the positions at the bridge and ford, to prevent the Americans from crossing in their rear and annoying their trains. Moving on an old road, they entered Crosswicks by a long abandoned road that wound through the meadow near Braislins' brick-yard, and entered the main road in the rear of the town.

The main body of the British under Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cornwallis entered Bordentown early in the day. Plundering and burning Col. Lewis' grist-mill on Black's Creek, they followed the advance to Crosswicks. The column halted in the road behind the village. A field or staff officer rode forward to reconnoitre, and halted his horse on the brow of the hill overlooking the bridge, on the field where the creamery now stands at the cross-roads. Col. Caleb Shreve, who was on that side of the bridge, immediately entered the old red house now standing on the corner diagonally from the creamery and opposite the Friends' grounds, and from the side next the bridge fired at and mortally wounded him. He was after-

<sup>1</sup> Lossing's Field-Book, vol. II. p. 147.

<sup>2</sup> Gen. Sir Henry Clinton's official report.



wards carried to a house at the east end of the village, the same now occupied by Mr. John Braislin. If the colonel had been discovered he would have been shot and the house burnt to the ground. The militia and farmers of the country had gathered in considerable force on the opposite side of the creek, in what was then known as Woodwardville, now North Crosswicks. They had already torn up the flooring of the bridge and were cutting away the sleepers. The enemy at once advanced light troops to drive them from their work, when a brisk skirmish ensued. The Americans having a small field-piece, it is not probable the enemy showed themselves in large bodies within its range. There was no occasion for their doing so, as if they wished to increase their fighting force the safest and most effective way was by the strengthening or extension of their skirmish line. Their light troops scattered along the brow of the hill kept up a sprinkling fire, but the brave fellows continued at their work, and soon all but the last sleeper was gone. A young man named Clevenger determined to complete the work of destruction, and, with axe in hand, stood bravely to his task. He soon became the target of the British skirmishers, but the whizzing of the balls only strengthened his arm and quickened his blows. He needed not the cheers of the Americans to urge him on, for he faltered not in his task. The last sleeper was cut and fell splashing into the water amidst the cheers of his comrades. His victory was won, and turning to seek shelter a musket-ball entered his brain, and he fell back into the creek, yielding his life for his country's independence. His name is not borne on the muster-roll of any regiment in the service of his State. He was a volunteer fighting for his country without hope of pay or reward.

Another column of British troops lay in camp near the old York road and the Recklesstown pike. Upon hearing the sound of artillery they moved towards whence it came. These troops and Cornwallis' column were very likely massed behind the village, under shelter of the houses. The Americans' field-piece very probably was posted on the brow of the hill, some distance above the bridge, in position to rake the road extending along the westerly side of the Friends' ground. It is probable in the attempt to fire up this road or over the meeting-house at the troops in rear of it the ball struck the wall that so long remained in it, and the scar of which can now be seen. It is probable the firing soon ceased on both sides, as nothing could be gained by its continuance after the bridge was down, without the British intended to force a passage, which they showed no inclination that day to do. During the skirmish two or three of the enemy besides the officer were shot. Col. Elias Dayton, of the militia, had a horse shot under him at the forks of the road, near the crest of the hill.<sup>1</sup> During the day the whole British army

was concentrated here. The column of His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen, with the provisions and baggage-trains, bat-horses, and reserve artillery, extending in a line nearly twelve miles long, moved out on the Ellisdale road and bivouacked somewhere between Crosswicks and the Iron Bridge road. The best position for a bivouac in that neighborhood is Satterthwait's Level, which possesses all the requisites of defense, with space, wood, and water. That night their videttes extended as far as Wainford, their officers and men moving continually on the road. Two of them came to the farm-house of Alexander Howard to inquire as to the residence of some noted Whig. Mr. Howard received them on his porch, in his fluttering robes, was exceedingly polite, but very ignorant as to the whereabouts of the individual sought. They informed him it was quite refreshing to meet with a gentleman, for they had just been over to the house on the other side of the road, where they received from an old lady the greatest scolding they ever had in their lives. The lady referred to was Mrs. Steward. She was a staunch patriot, who believed the times tried the women's as well as the men's souls. Early the next morning the column moved forward, passing through Ellisdale, then called Gibbstown, to Wainford, on the Crosswicks. Here the bridge had been broken down, and the sappers and miners worked hard for two hours to throw another across. Heavy trees were felled for sleepers, and smaller ones with branches were placed over them, with a good coating of dirt for a roadway. The division was all day passing this point, and was accompanied by a large crowd of camp followers. A number of officers dined at the house of Richard Waln, near the Mills. Gen. Knyphausen arrived rather late, and finding the table full, ate in the shed. Pigs' feet was the principal dish served, and when he finished he for a moment contemplated in silent admiration the vast pile of bones he had left. Then with his knife sweeping them off the table, he remarked, "I am done." It was the general impression of the Waln family that he was. Watson, in his *Annals*, says, "He used to spread his butter on his bread with his thumb." But we must not judge the general by his Hessian eccentricities.<sup>2</sup> We can well understand why an army of eleven thousand men should have a train of nearly twelve miles long. During the passage of this column through the Jerseys they visited nearly all the houses on the road, and took therefrom one-half of all the blankets, sheets, and provisions, and many of the

<sup>2</sup> He was a native of Alsace, then and now one of the Rhenish provinces. His father was colonel of a German regiment. The general was bred a soldier, and served under Frederick I., father of the Great Frederick. He commanded all the mercenary troops in America, and was considered an excellent officer. At this time he was about sixty years of age, medium height, slender and straight, and was remarkably amiable and simple-minded. Polite in manners, gentle in deportment, he was much esteemed by the British officers. He died on the frontiers of Germany about 1796.—*Lossing's Field-Book*, vol. i. p. 132, and vol. ii. p. 104.

<sup>1</sup> *Lossing's Field-Book*, vol. i. p. 323.

cattle and horses. A Mr. Lawrence, who lived near Walnford, was thus treated, but it is said the Hessians divided fairly with him. Perhaps they could afford to do so. At the house of John Thorn, near the toll-gate of the Crosswicks and Recklesstown turnpike, after cleaning out his cellar, they attempted to force their way to the upper rooms, where the women had fled in terror. But old John Thorn manfully defended the stairway and saved them, carrying to his grave the scars of their sabres.

This march of Knyphausen appears to have completely deceived the militia, who were somewhat disposed to take suppositions for facts. Having but an imperfect knowledge of the composition of the long line on the Ellisdale road, the rear of which probably did not reach the bivouac until midnight, they supposed Clinton, baffled in his attempt to cross at two points, was moving up the creek with his whole army. He, however, that night lay near Crosswicks, concealed from view so completely that his fires could not be seen. The next morning, the 24th, the Americans were found to have abandoned their position. Naturally strong, even with the advantage of number and discipline, Clinton could not have forced the passage without considerable loss if properly resisted. The Americans' gun would have to have been silenced and themselves driven beyond range before the bridge could have been rebuilt. Full of fight and spirit the day before, they would have given him trouble if they had not been withdrawn. Deceived though the probabilities are they moved up the creek to a point near where the iron bridge now stands, where the enemy had cut a road down to the creek and made show of crossing, doubtlessly to deceive the militia.

From "A Tale of the Revolution," founded on traditions in the Bunting family, and preserved by Mrs. Henry Hance, the manuscript of which the author has been kindly placed in possession of, we gather the following interesting facts: The house of Bunting stood where Samuel Vandegrift's house now is. Some time during the day of the fighting the main army under Gen. Clinton arrived, they in moving across the fields destroying and trampling under the corn and other grain. A portion of them lay during the day and night on the lawn leading down to the little creek, on the westerly side of the village, stretching from the present road at that point around nearly to the Recklesstown road. Sir Henry Clinton made his headquarters at Bunting's house, and in the evening got gloriously drunk. We will now quote the writer's account of the affair, which, we have been informed, is strictly true: "But she (the mother) was not allowed to indulge in her sad reflections for many moments before she was summoned to the room below to supply bucket and clothes and all things necessary to remove the mud from the august person of the British general. He, it seemed, had an attack of nightmare, caused by the carouse of the evening, and probably imagining that the Yankees were upon him,

started from his bed, and rushing through the door, which was open on account of the heat, dashed down the hill, and before the astonished sentinel could decide whether he had seen a ghost or not, his noble commander was floundering knee-deep among the mud and mallows of the little creek. The plunge awakened him, and his loud outcries brought officers and soldiers rushing from the tents, in the full expectation of finding themselves attacked by the rebel army. The shouts and curses, the confusion, the rushing here and there of half-dressed men formed a scene at once alarming and ridiculous. But the cause being at length discovered, the discomfited general was borne back to his quarters, and with Mrs. Bunting's aid was cleansed, and, stupefied as he still was, placed again in the clean, comfortable bed which he had occupied; order was restored in the camp, and silence reigned unbroken till reveille aroused the slumbering host." Young Samuel Bunting, who was serving under Washington, came home that day a little while before the arrival of the British at his mother's house, and burnt his uniform up in the kitchen fireplace. During the day, in his old farm-clothes, he fraternized with the soldiers, counted the guns and regiments, listened to the drunken conversation of Sir Henry, and during the uproar escaped from the house, and under cover of the darkness passed through their lines, swam the creek, and carried what information he had gathered to the American army."

During the night it rained, and the reserve of the British guard stationed at the bridge crossing occupied the Friends' meeting-house. The old flint-lock musket was not well adapted for use in rainy weather, and drawing their loads to cleanse and put them into serviceable order, they struck the muzzles on the benches, the marks of which are plainly visible to this day. Soon after daylight the enemy commenced reconstructing the bridge, and passing over a sufficient force to hold the position, completed it, when the whole army, unencumbered by trains, crossed and moved out beyond Allentown,<sup>1</sup> covering the position of Knyphausen, who lay at Imlaystown with the trains. A portion of Cornwallis' army bivouacked on the farm of Robert Montgomery, a man of peace; three of whose family though were officers in the army. Before they left they fired several rounds at his house, one of the balls of which is still imbedded in the wall. The house and farm is now occupied by Bennington Gill, Esq.

The glorious battle of Monmouth was fought on the 28th of June, 1778.<sup>2</sup> It being harvest-time, as soon

<sup>1</sup> This name is derived from Nathan Allen, who in 1705 purchased five hundred and twenty acres of land of Robert Burnet. The tract commenced where Abel Chafferty's mill now stands. He was a staunch Quaker.—*Hist. Dis. Presbyterian Church, Allentown, by the Rev. George Swain, 1877, p. 11.*

<sup>2</sup> The author is indebted to J. O'Heir, ordnance sergeant U. S. A., in charge of post Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for the following interesting item: Molly Pitcher, the daughter of John Hanna, of Allentown,



as the service of the militia could be dispensed with they were permitted to return to their homes to gather the crops. With willing hands and gladdened hearts could they work in the fields they had so materially assisted in driving the plundering foe from. In the general orders issued the day after the battle, Washington says, "Gen. Dickinson and the militia of this State are also thanked for their nobleness in opposing the enemy in their march from Philadelphia, and for the aid which they have given in harassing and impeding their advance."

That the county suffered from straggling soldiers and camp followers of the British army is evident from the following advertisements, taken from issues of the *New Jersey Gazette* after the battle:

"The public are requested to be cautious about purchasing or receiving Bank notes or Tickets from strangers, disaffected or straggling persons, numbers having fell into the hands of the enemy in their passing through this State. The managers of the United States Lotteries are requested not to pay any prizes &c." July 22, 1778.

"Stolen. Nine silver Tea spoons from Captain Joseph Clunn house."

Nothing can more plainly show the disturbed state of the community than the following item, taken from Hill's "History of the Church in Burlington," page 318: "In 1779 it is stated that there has been a total cessation of public worship in the provinces of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and almost every missionary driven out."

When the British marched to Monmouth, Col. Israel Shreve was stationed with his regiment, the Second New Jersey, Continental army, near Mount Holly. Moving on to the battle-field he skirmished with and harassed from cover the British to such an extent that, upon their passing near his residence in the neighborhood of Georgetown, they burned it with all the outbuildings and ripening grain.

The following incident illustrates the insecurity of property and danger to life, even at a distance from the enemy's lines: A party of armed Tories, or "Pine Robbers," on the 15th of August, 1780, says the *New Jersey Gazette*, "came to the house of John Black, Jr., in Springfield, Burlington County, and robbed him of a considerable sum of hard money, also sundry wearing apparel. From Mr. Black's they proceeded to the house of Caleb Shreve, Esq., taking with them a certain Mr. Lloyd as a guide, or to prevent his giving information to the neighborhood. They robbed Mr. Shreve of a small sum of hard and Continental

money, but did not take anything else. From Mr. Shreve's they went to the house of Mr. Cleayton Newbold, whom they robbed of a small quantity of plate, a gold watch, and money. From Mr. Cleayton Newbold's they passed to the house of Mr. William Newbold, when observing a number of people about the house, they feigned themselves to be Whigs and in quest of horse-thieves, and did not attempt to rob." Col. William Shreve, of the First Regiment, Burlington State Troops, who resided near Recklesstown, aroused the inhabitants and pursued them to the Pines, where, at Borden's Run, they were brought to skirmish, wounding two and capturing one, besides several firelocks and most of the plunder.

An account of a skirmish with the noted outlaw, "Captain" John Bacon, at Cedar Creek bridge, Dec. 27, 1782, was published in the *New Jersey Gazette* of Jan. 8, 1783, and being considered authentic has been copied extensively into historical works. We prefer, however, giving the official account, never before published. In reporting this action to Governor Livingston, Col. Israel Shreve, dating his letter at "Mansfield, Dec. 28, 1782," says, "This evening a party of horse and foot returned from the Sea Shore after several days search after Bacon and his party. Our party consisted of 6 horsemen and 20 foot. Not falling in with him where they expected, the party returned by way of Cedar Creek Bridge in Monmouth County. While refreshing at a tavern near that place, Bacon and his party appeared at the Bridge. Our people attempted to force the Bridge. None but Lieut. Benj. Shreve got over, the second horse being killed on the bridge." In a postscript Benjamin Shreve is referred to as "Capt. Shreve," and Capt. Thomas is also mentioned, but Capt. Richard Shreve's name does not occur. In a letter to the author, S. H. Shreve, Esq., who furnished the above says, "I think that Benj. Shreve and not Richard Shreve commanded at Cedar Bridge. Richard Shreve was I know at first captain of the Troop, but I do not think he was at Cedar Bridge. I remember hearing my grandfather Benjamin speak of the fight. When the charge was made, he did not notice that he was not supported by his men until he was in the midst of the Refugees, when he saw his only chance of escape was by boldly pushing through their line, which he did, and though pursued and frequently fired at, he evaded them, owing to the fleetness of the spirited horse which he rode. His horse was slightly wounded by buckshot, and he was obliged to make a long détour through the Pines to rejoin his company."

Young William Cook, Jr., of Cook's Mill, now Cookstown, was killed in the attack, and Robert Reckless, of Recklesstown, a youth of nineteen, fell mortally wounded. Ichabod Johnson (for whom a reward of twenty-five pounds had been offered) was killed. Bacon, for whom a reward of fifty pounds had been offered, was surprised and killed on the evening of April 3, 1783, near West Creek, Burling-

and the wife of a cannoneer named John Maban, who obtained her sobriquet from her carrying water to the soldiers of her husband's battery during battle, lies buried in the old cemetery at Carlisle. The following is the inscription upon the tablet erected over her grave:

"Mollie M'Cawley,  
Renowned in History as  
Mollie Pitcher,  
The Heroine of Monmouth,  
Died January, 1833,  
Aged 79 years.

Erected by the citizens of Cumberland County,  
July 4th, 1876.

ton County, by a party commanded by Capt. John Stewart, of Arneytown.

In April, 1777, Lewis Bastedo, an active Whig, was riding along the Ellisdale road close to where that village now stands. When near the lane of Alexander Howard he discovered two armed men lurking in some laurel-bushes. Recognizing them as enemies who intended to ambush him, he fired and instantly killed Nicholas Williams, a noted Tory, and jumping from his horse rushed upon Thomas Fowler and disarmed and captured him.

In August, 1782, Maj. Thomas Fennimore, collector of Burlington County, was attacked and robbed of considerable public money by refugees from Egg Harbor. Capt. Douglass went in pursuit of the robbers, and attacking killed fourteen of them before they could get to their boats.

From the records of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Crosswicks, we extract the following:

"1 mo. 4th, 1776. John Decow produced a paper condemning his being guilty of bearing of arms in a military manner which was read and received.

"The Preparative Meeting at Bordentown informs that Jas. Lawrie son of Thos. Lawrie has entered into Military services by taking a Captains Commission and enlisting of men for the purpose of bearing arms. Joshua Furman and Stacy Potts are appointed to visit him and inform him thereof as they find their minds engaged and report to next meeting.

"3 mo. 7th, 1776. Stacy Potts reports he visited Jas. Lawrie, Junr. agreeable to appointment and he justified his conduct in acting in Military services, therefore for the clearing of Truth and friends we disown him from being a member of our religious Society untill he comes to a sense of his errors manifesting the same in Life & conversation and condemn it as our Discipline directs and further the friend reports that he informed him it was likely he would be removed out of the parts, and we should not have an opportunity to inform him of the further proceedings of the meeting therefore he now notified him of his right of appeal and he reply'd he should not appeal.

"The Preparative Meeting of Mansfield informs that Joseph Panconist, Junr. is guilty of acting in Military services and justifies himself therein.

"5 mo. 2 1776. Chesterfield Preparative Meeting informs William Lewis and William Montgomery have been concerned in bearing arms in a Military way &c.

"Anth. Sykes informs this meeting that William Shreve and Barzilla Newbold have been concerned in Military services, &c.

"6 mo. 6th 1776. Upper Freehold preparative meeting, informs that Saml. Wright Hartshorne hath been active in Military services and refuses to make satisfaction, &c.

"Bordentown preparative meeting informs that Wm. Dean and Shad-loke Butler hath entered into military services and doth not condemn their conduct.

"8 mo. 1st, 1776. The meeting House in Trenton belonging to friends having been used by the Convention or Congress of this Province to meet in and also the Soldiers in passing through from Pennsylvania to Amboy and Woodbridge have been Quartered therein therefore this meeting appoints Isaiah Robins, Amos Middleton, John Bullock, Benj. Clark, and Benj. Linton to inspect into the case and see how far our ancient Testimony against wars hath been maintained and supported and report to next Meeting.

"9 mo. 5th 1776. The Committee appointed to enquire into the use lately made of friends Meeting House at Trenton and how far the Testimony of friends against war has been supported now reported that they find the said Meeting House has been used by the Provincial Convention to sit in and also by the Soldiers stationed or passing through Trenton as a Barrack, that in the first instance the key was delivered to those who desired it, in the second that friends submitted to its being taken to prevent the breaking of the Doors which was threatened, and the friends there remonstrated against such an use of their Meeting House as inconsistent with our Religious Principles against wars and

Fightings this committee is of the judgment that the key should have been denied and not delivered altho the consequences might have been the Violation of the House as the Testimony of friends would in the Judgment of this committee have been thereby more fully maintained which is submitted to the meeting by (the committee aforesaid) which being considered the Meeting recommends it to friends in future to be very careful in the support of our Religious right and Privileges and to arrest and maintain them on all occasions with a decent firmness without fear of danger therefrom remembering that sufferings is when they are permitted to come upon us in the discharge of a good conscience towards him whom we wish to serve preferable to favour and indulgence at the expence of our stability and growth in the Truth.

"Chesterfield Pre Mee, informs that Gabriel Allen has been concerned in Military Services &c.

"3 mo. 6th, 1777: The Pre Mee of Upper Springfield reports that Caleb Shreve, John Wood, John Black, Joshua Shreve, William Newbold, Jos. Newbold, John Middleton & Wm. Wood, Junr. had been visited on account of being concerned in Military services, and that they seemed to justify their conduct therefore Joshua Gibbs, Alex. Howard, Wm. Copperthwait & Garvas Pharo are appointed to endeavour by further Christian Labour if possible to bring them to a just sense of their Transgression and report to next Meeting.

"4 mo. 3 1779. A Testification was produced to this meeting against Joel Middleton for bearing of Arms in a Military way.

"The Preparative Meeting of Stony Brook informs that Jos. Oldden hath administered the oath in the course of his office as Coroner under the former Government and also been so far concerned in promoting Military Measures as to be a Committee man in the present time of Com-motions, &c.

"Ebor Decow Produced an acknowledgment condemning his hiring a person to bear &c.

"The Pre Mee of Chesterfield that Henry Lippincott hath been concerned with the Military and Signed their Association for defence.

"1 mo. 1st, 1778. Anthony Woodward, son of William produced an Acknowledgement of his being so far in the spirit of War as to carry Arms &c.

"6 mo. 4th 1778. The said meeting likewise informs that James Combs has paid fines in lieu of personal service in the war and has hired a man to go to war in his room and neglects attending our religious meetings &c.

"The said meeting also reports that Daniel Thorn has been concerned in bearing of Arms in a Warlike manner pressing of waggons and hiring a man in lieu of personal service, &c.

"Benj. White produced an acknowledgment condemning his deviating from the rules of Friends by being a waggon master in carrying on war, &c.

"8 mo. 12, 1777. The Committee who were appointed to enquire how far Friends have through fear or from lucrative motives Baulked our Religious Testimony against war report, John Thorn has taken the Test, paid fines and hired a man to go out in the Militia, Isaac Field has paid a fine for his servant in lieu of personal service, holds an office in the present unsettled state of publick affairs and is supposed to have taken the test, Isaac Kowgill (Cowgill) has taken the Test and holds offices of Trust in the present unsettled state of publick affairs, Edward Brooks Junr. has taken the Test, Marmaduke Watson has taken the Test, Jas. Taylor has taken the Test, John Wetherill has paid a fine for his boy in lieu of personal service in the Militia and after his Goods were sold he paid the money and took them again, Fretwell Wright, Caleb Ogborn, John Ellis and Barzillar Furman are appointed to Treat with them &c."

"A number of the inhabitants of the township of Chesterfield having convened (upon short notice) at Colonel Hoagland's, in Bordentown, on the 3d instant, and taking into their serious consideration the great evils arising from a most pernicious trade and intercourse that has been, and now is, carrying on with the enemies of the United States, by the disaffected and unfriendly inhabitants of this state, which, if not speedily prevented, must prove very injurious to the peace, happiness, and independence of the union,

"Whereupon, Peter Tallman, Esquire, being chosen chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously entered into:

"1. We will to our utmost detect and bring to justice all who may be anywise concerned in the pernicious traffic, and use every lawful means to prevent and suppress it, to which end we will, to the utmost of our power and influence, strengthen the hands of all officers, civil and military, in the discharge of their duty, and support the full and vigorous execution of the laws.

"2. We will give every assistance to those who are vested with authority to restrain and punish all suspicious persons traveling without



proper passports or certificates, or carrying British goods or other property made seizable by law.

"3. We will avoid, as far as possible, all intercourse, communications, and dealings with such as may be concerned in trading with the enemy.

"4. We will give every support and assistance in our power to those who shall exert themselves in bringing to justice all persons concerned, directly or indirectly in trading with the enemy, and treat as mean and designing every insinuation that such endeavors are in the least degree inconsistent with honor and good citizenship, or that they are not highly becoming and praiseworthy.

"5. We will, from and after this time, publish in the *New Jersey Gazette* the names of every person that shall be convicted within this township, violating the law for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy in order that they may be publicly known, and treat with such a degree of contempt as their crimes deserve.

"6. In prosecuting these objects we will discountenance all acts of oppression and violence and whatever may be inconsistent with the peace and good order of the community, and not resort to force except where the same shall become indispensably necessary.

"PETER TALLMAN, Chairman.

BORDENTOWN, Aug. 3rd, 1782."

Charges of the above kind were very numerous during the Revolutionary war.

"5th mo. 4th, 1780. The following friends are appointed to collect the suffering of friends for our Religious Testimony against war and produce them to the Monthly Meeting when collected." This, if now in existence, must be a mine of information.

"4 mo. 5th 1781. Said Meeting informs that John Wilson hath been active in Military service, Struck a man in anger, has bought Distrainted goods, taken strong liquor to excess, and hath been gaming. Amos Wright and Isalah Robins are appointed to treat with him, etc.

"9 mo. 6th 1781. Said Meeting informs Robert Woodward bears Arms in a Military manner, being so situated he can't be spoken with, therefore this Meeting disowns him the said Robert Woodward from being a member of our Religious society until he comes to a sense of his misconduct and condemns the same as Discipline directs.

"1782. A Testification was produced to this Meeting against Saml. Parker, for not producing a certificate he had from Little Egg Harbour Monthly Meeting, bearing Arms as a Guard to a place of Execution Gaming, and taking Spiritous liquor more than was necessary &c.

"Said Meeting informs Anthony Reckless and Anthony King had engaged themselves in the Military service &c.

"2 mo. 6th, 1782. Extracts from the Minutes of the last Quarterly Meeting was produced to this Meeting in respect to collecting and making out accot's of the suffering of Friends for our religious Testimony against war. Arising the appointing of a Friends or two to enter such parts of the Extracts of the Yearly Meeting that may be needful in the Book of Discipline & Concerning the remedying the disorders which have appeared in our Meetings of Business which was read and Friends desired to pay due attention thereto, Jas Lawrie & the clerk are appointed to enter such parts of the extracts that may be thought needful in the book of Discipline.

"The Friends appointed report they visited Benj. Shreve in respect to his bearing of Arms in a Military way, he informed them he expected to continue therein, therefore this Meeting disowns him, &c.

"7 mo. 8, 1783. Benj. Clark on behalf of the Comt in suffering cases report that in the case of Saml. Worth, Jr they had represented the circumstances of his case to the Governor and Counsel who had taken into consideration and released him by remitting his fines, etc."

We will close the incidents of the Revolution with the subjoined letter, the original of which with other valuable papers was placed in our hands by the Hon. George Sykes shortly before his death. It is not only interesting and amusing, but valuable as showing the state of affairs at that period:

"Dr. COLL:

"You doubtless have heard of the dissensions that have subsisted this sometime past between the Whigs & Tories about collecting the Militia Fines. They have occasioned such a Battle on Saturday last as perhaps never was recorded in history. As I expect an account of any Military engagements will be acceptable to you, I propose giving you a detail of this, as I have it from several who were in the Battle.

"Capt. Jones had given orders to his Sergeants to collect fines from sundry delinquents in his company. Among the rest they levied on two cows belonging to Anthony Taylor, Commander in Chief of the Tory Party. The Whigs hearing that he had hired and was collecting a number of persons to oppose the Vendue, collected to about the number of thirty about 10 O'clock on Saturday Morning. When after selling from place to place without opposition (except at Edward Rockhills where 14 or 15 attempted to oppose, but finding they were too weak retreated to their main body at Taylors) a detachment of eight was sent to demand the cows, which they found, one locked up in his washhouse, and the other in a pail'd garden, the Gate of which was lock'd. On demanding the cattle they were answered by Taylor that they were there, & take them if they dare.—He had got a sheet fix'd to a long Pole, hoisted on the Top of his House, his forces consisted of about 40 men & 10 or 12 Women, the Women had two Kettles of Boiling water & each one a pail or Piggins, the Men had each one Club, 9 loaded Guns and about four Waggon Loads of Stones & Brickbats. The detachment observing them so well prepared blew a Horn for the remainder of their forces, when a most furious and bloody Battle ensued. The onset was begun by General Taylor who with a Club broke the Jaw bone of a Whig & lay him for dead. The Women play'd their part to a miracle, scalding several so that their cloaths were obliged to be cut off.—Stones, Brick bats, Axes, Hoes, Waggon Tires, hinges, stalk Knives, Hot Water, &c &c. Flew to and fro for about half an Hour incessantly. The behaviour of the Generals Daughter in this engagement cannot be too much Admired, at Some times she was seen with a Club in one hand and a Urinary in the other, at other times beating upon a brass Kettle which she had for a drum, whilst a serjeant of the Whig party was singing the double Wag.

"But the Tories' ammunition being nearly expended, and many of them much bruised, they were obliged to retreat into the house, from the first story they were obliged to retreat in a short time up to the second, where the engagement continued until there were scarce a whole pane of glass in the windows, when the Whigs observing that the noise of the engagement had frightened the cattle so that they had broke out of their confinements, they drove them off and left there adversaries to dress their wounded. Happily there was no lives lost, but where it will end God only knows, as the Tories and London traders are bent upon ruling the country, and the Whigs are determined to oppose it.

"I am, Dr. Coll.

"Your aff. Servt.,

"MAEMAD<sup>th</sup> CURTIS.

"BLACK HORSE, August 10, 1784.

"COLL. ISRAEL SHREVE,

"Brunswick."

## CHAPTER VII.

### LIST OF SOLDIERS IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, STATE TROOPS AND MILITIA, FROM BURLINGTON COUNTY.<sup>1</sup>

#### CONTINENTAL TROOPS.

Shreve, Israel, lieut.-col. Second Battalion, First Establishment, Nov. 8, 1775; Second Battalion, Second Establishment, Nov. 28, 1776; Second Regiment; discharged at the close of the war.

Lawrie, James, capt. Second Battalion, First Establishment, Nov. 27, 1775; capt. Second Battalion, Second Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; taken prisoner; died while prisoner of war.

<sup>1</sup> Taken from the "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," compiled under orders of His Excellency Theodore F. Randolph, Governor, by Gen. William S. Stryker, adjutant-general of New Jersey, quarto, 878 pages, printed by authority of the Legislature.

The data for this volume was obtained from the pension lists of the government, the minutes of the Congress of the United States, and of the Legislature and Council of Safety of New Jersey, the records of the War Department, original manuscripts, rolls of companies of Continental troops, diaries of officers, paymasters' memoranda, quartermasters' reports, treasurers' receipts, "returns" to the commander-in-chief, lists of soldiers paid at sundry times in Continental money, other lists of

Brown, John, private "Forman's Regiment," Continental Army; sergt. "Spencer's Regiment," Continental Army, July 1, 1777; lieutenant. Capt. Edgar's troop, "Sheldon's Regiment Light Dragoons," Continental Army.

Reckless, Anthony, lieutenant. regiment "Sappers and Miners," Continental Army; discharged at the close of the war.

Shreve, John, ensign Capt. Brearley's company, Second Battalion, First Establishment, July 25, 1776; ensign Capt. Lawrie's company, Second Battalion, Second Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; ensign Capt. Hollinshead's company, Second Battalion, Second Establishment, Nov. 1, 1777; ensign Second Regiment; lieutenant. Second Regiment, to date Feb. 3, 1779; resigned.<sup>1</sup>

Tallman, Peter, lieutenant. "Spencer's Regiment," Continental Army.

Curtis, Marmaduke, 1st lieutenant. Capt. Rosecrantz's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; retired Sept. 26, 1780; also capt. militia.

Harrison, Isaac, 1st lieutenant. Capt. Gifford's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment.

McMichael, William, 1st lieutenant. Capt. Ross' company, Third Battalion, First Establishment, Feb. 7, 1776; deserted Aug. 14, 1776, from Fort Schuyler, New York; killed by the Indians, September, 1776.

Norcross, William, ensign Capt. Bloomfield's company, Third Battalion, First Establishment; quartermaster. Capt. Bloomfield's company, Third Battalion, First Establishment, Feb. 10, 1776; 2d lieutenant. Capt. Mott's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; 1st lieutenant. Capt. Mott's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment; retired Sept. 26, 1780.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Rockhill, William, private Capt. Holmes' company, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment; sergeant. Capt. Holmes' company, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment; also private in militia.

Willson, John, sergeant. Capt. Brearley's company, Second Battalion, First Establishment.

Wright, George, sergeant. "Lee's Legion," Continental Army.

Wright, John, private "Lee's Legion," Continental Army; corp. "Lee's Legion," Continental Army, Dec. 1, 1778; sergeant. "Lee's Legion," July 10, 1780.

Deacon, Aaron, corp. Capt. Dayton's company, Third Regiment.

Rockhill, William, private Capt. Holmes' company, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment; transferred. May 22, 1778, to "Nicholas' Regiment, Invalid Corps," Continental Army; corp. "Nicholas' Regiment, Invalid Corps," Continental Army, April 1, 1780; discharged. June 11, 1783, disability.

#### PRIVATES.

Allen, Richard, Third Battalion, Second Establishment, "Lee's Legion," Continental Army.

Amey, David, First Regiment.

Biddle, Jacob, First Regiment.

Biddle, Moses, Capt. Forman's company, First Regiment.

Brown, James, "Lee's Legion," Continental Army.

Brown, John Matross, "Lamb's Artillery" (Second Regiment Artillery), Continental Army.

Budd, Conklin, Third Battalion, First Establishment; Capt. Patterson's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment.

men who received notes for depreciation of said currency, various kinds of vouchers, etc.

The conception of this work originated with Gen. Stryker in the course of the discharge of the duties of his office. The magnitude of the labor and care required is apparent at a glance to those familiar with such researches, and that it should have been undertaken after the lapse of nearly a century, with all its names, its dates, and records, shows an unbounded zeal and energy found only in the lover of such work. It is a noble monument to those patriots who achieved the liberties of the people and the independence of the country.

The general in a letter to Governor Randolph reporting the completion of his labors, and which forms an introductory to his work, says, "Not asserting that it is complete or without an error, I do affirm that no record has been made hastily or without what seemed to me to be well verified."

<sup>1</sup> Lieut. John Shreve, son of Col. Israel Shreve, was born near Georgetown, Burlington Co., April 8, 1762. He accompanied his father in the expedition to Canada in 1775, having entered the army when not fourteen years of age. He was presented by the ladies of Philadelphia with a pair of silver shoe buckles, sash, and sword.

Bunting, Ramoth, Capt. Phillips' company, Second Battalion, Second Establishment; also militia.

Burns, Daniel, Capt. Anderson's company, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.

Carman, Nathan, First Battalion, Second Establishment; First Regiment.

Carman, Thomas, First Regiment.

Cook, Stephen, Capt. McMire's company, First Battalion, First Establishment.

Davis, John, First Regiment.

Deacon, Aaron, First Battalion, Second Establishment, First Regiment.

De Camp, Abraham, Capt. Slither's troop, Sheldon's Regiment, "Light Dragoons," Continental Army.

Douglass, Moses, Capt. Morrison's company, First Battalion, Second Establishment; died March 1, 1777.

Earl, John, First Battalion, Second Establishment.

Ford, Jonathan, First Regiment.

French, Daniel, Capt. Anderson's company, Fourth Battalion.

Gibbs, John, First Battalion, Second Establishment.

Gibbs, William, Capt. Mead's company, First Regiment.

Haines, Daniel, Second Battalion, Second Establishment; Capt. Hendry's company, Second Regiment.

Haines, John, Capt. Mitchell's company, First Regiment.

Haines, Joseph, First Battalion, Second Establishment; Capt. Cox's company, Third Regiment; First Regiment.

Harrison, Isaac, First Battalion, Second Establishment.

Hunt, Jacob, Capt. Ross' company, Third Battalion, First Establishment.

Lee, Timothy, First Regiment.

Martin, David, Capt. Bloomfield's company, Third Battalion, First Establishment; Capt. Gifford's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment; Third Regiment.

McDaniel, John, Third Battalion, First Establishment; Capt. Gifford's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment.

Middleton, Joseph, First Battalion, Second Establishment; Capt. Cox's company, Third Regiment; First Regiment.

Nixon, Richard, dragoon, Continental Army.

Narcross, Benjamin, Capt. Ross' company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment; Capt. Cox's company, Third Regiment; First Regiment.

Oliver, David, First Battalion, Second Establishment.

Opdyke, William (Continental Army).

Pearson, William (Continental Army).

Pierson, Thomas, First Regiment.

Reed, Isaac, First Regiment.

Sexton, Timothy (Continental Army).

Southard, Abraham, Third Battalion, First Establishment; Capt. Mott's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment.

Southwick, Samuel, "Lee's Legion," Continental Army.

Southwick, William, "Lee's Legion," Continental Army.

Stratton, Sherwood (Continental Army).

Udye, William, Third Battalion, First Establishment; Capt. Patterson's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment.

Warner, Charles, "Hagen's Regiment" (Second Canadian), Continental Army.

White, Joseph, First Regiment.

Wilson, Moses, First Regiment.

Wood, Isaac, Capt. Forman's company, First Regiment.

Wood, John, Capt. Flanagan's company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment.

Wood, Joseph, "Sheldon's Regiment, Light Dragoons," Continental Army.

Woodward, A. (Continental Army).

Wright, David, First Battalion, Second Establishment; Capt. W. Piatt's company, First Regiment.

These are all the soldiers among the Continental troops that we can identify with any certainty as belonging to Burlington County. The names of many other Continentals will be found among the State troops and militia.

#### STATE TROOPS AND MILITIA.

Borden, Joseph, col. First Regiment; resigned Sept. 28, 1776.

Read, Charles, col. Second Regiment; col. Battalion "detached militia," July 1, 1776; col. battalion State troops, Nov. 27, 1776.

Reed, Bowes, lieutenant-col. Col. Newcomb's battalion, June 14, 1776; col. First Regiment, Sept. 28, 1776; resigned March 31, 1778.



Reynolds, Thomas, lieutenant-col. Second Regiment; col. Second Regiment, June 6, 1777; prisoner of war and paroled; resigned Dec. 18, 1782.  
Shreve, William, 1st maj. First Regiment, Sept. 28, 1776; lieutenant-col. First Regiment, March 15, 1777; col. First Regiment, April 18, 1778.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Haight, Joseph, 1st maj. Second Regiment; lieutenant-col. Second Regiment, June 6, 1777; dismissed Dec. 25, 1779.  
Hoagland, Oakey, capt. First Regiment; 2d maj. First Regiment, Feb. 1, 1777; 1st maj. First Regiment, March 15, 1777; lieutenant-col. First Regiment, April 18, 1778; lieutenant-col. State troops.  
Lewis, William, lieutenant-col. First Regiment, Sept. 28, 1776; resigned.  
Ross, John, lieutenant-col. Second Regiment, Dec. 18, 1872; also maj. Continental Army.

## MAJORS.

Budd, Joseph, 2d maj. Second Regiment, June 6, 1777; resigned Nov. 30, 1781.  
Fenimore, Thomas, 1st maj. Second Regiment, June 6, 1777; resigned May 28, 1779.  
Newbold, Barzillai.  
Perkins, Jacob, 2d maj. First Regiment, April 18, 1778; maj. Taylor's Regiment State troops, Oct. 9, 1779.  
Sterling, James, 2d maj. First Regiment, Sept. 28, 1776.  
Van Emburgh, John, 2d maj. Second Regiment, Middlesex, Nov. 28, 1776; 1st maj. Second Regiment, June 6, 1777; taken prisoner at Tom's River, N. J., May 14, 1780; escaped.

## ADJUTANT.

Douglass, Alexander, private, adjt.; quartermaster.

## QUARTERMASTER.

Davis, Josiah.

## PAYMASTER.

Black, John.

## CAPTAINS.

Anderson, David, capt. Second Regiment; capt. State troops.  
Anderson, George.  
Anderson, James.  
Biddle, Aaron, militia.  
Borden, Joseph, Jr., capt. troop light-horse, Oct. 6, 1777.  
Brown, Joseph, capt. First Regiment.  
Browning, Jacob.  
Carlisle, Langston, capt. First Regiment.  
Clevenger, Zachariah, capt. First Regiment.  
Clunn, John, capt.; also wagon-master.  
Cooper, Jacob, capt.; Capt. Hayes' Battalion State troops.  
Cowperthwaite, Joseph, capt. First Regiment, Monmouth; capt. Burlington.  
Curtis, Marmaduke, capt.; also 1st lieutenant. Continental Army; also issuing forage-master.  
Dobbins, Seth, capt. Second Regiment.  
Fenimore, Samuel, capt. First Regiment; capt. troop light-horse.  
Gilbert, ——— Green, ———.  
Leak, John.  
Myers, John, capt. Second Regiment.  
Oliphant, James, capt. Second Regiment; resigned April 9, 1777; disability.  
Pancoast, Joseph, capt. First Regiment, July 3, 1776.  
Quigley, Joseph, capt. First Regiment.  
Quigley, Robert, lieutenant. First Regiment; capt. First Regiment.  
Quigley, Thomas, capt. First Regiment.  
Read, ———.  
Shepherd, Job, capt. Read's Battalion, "detached militia," July 18, 1776.  
Shepherd, Joseph, capt. First Regiment.  
Shreve, Benjamin, lieutenant. Capt. Richard Shreve's troop light-horse, Aug. 7, 1782; capt. Capt. Richard Shreve's troop light-horse.  
Shreve, Richard, capt. troop light-horse, Aug. 7, 1782.  
Stewart, John.  
Thomas, Edward, lieutenant. First Regiment; capt. First Regiment; capt. troop light dragoons.  
Vandyke, Joseph, capt. First Regiment.  
Weaver, Joseph, capt. Second Regiment, April 15, 1777.  
Wilkinson, John, adjt. First Regiment; capt. First Regiment.

Wood, John, "Gloucester," Burlington.  
Woolston, Joseph, capt. Second Regiment.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Ashton, James, militia.  
Brown, Benjamin, lieutenant. company artillery.  
Gaskill, Samuel. Hair, George.  
Hammill, John.  
Hendrickson, David, lieutenant. First Regiment.  
Matthews, John, lieutenant, Burlington; Lieut. Harrison's company, Hunterdon.  
Montgomery, Alexander, lieutenant. Capt. Borden's troop light-horse, Oct. 6, 1777.  
Morris, George.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Delatash, Henry, Capt. Pancoast's company, First Regiment, July 3, 1776.  
Dobbins, William, Capt. Weaver's company, Second Regiment, April 5, 1776.

## SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Howell, Henry, Capt. Weaver's company, Second Regiment, April 15, 1777.

## ENSIGNS.

Parker, Abraham, Capt. Weaver's company, April 15, 1777.  
Weyman, Abel, ens., Burlington; ens. "Heard's Brigade," June 14, 1776; also capt. Continental Army.

## CORNETS.

Brown, John, Jr., cornet. Capt. Richard Shreve's troop light-horse, Aug. 7, 1782.  
Cook, ———, Capt. Shreve's troop light-horse.  
Lawrence, Jacob, cornet. Capt. Borden's troop light-horse, Oct. 6, 1777.

## QUARTERMASTER'S SERGEANT.

Douglass, John, sergeant; quartermaster's sergeant. Capt. Cooper's company, State troops.

## SERGEANT.

Turner, William, private. Capt. Clevenger's company, First Regiment; sergeant. Capt. Clevenger's company, First Regiment; sergeant. State troops; also private Continental Army.

## PRIVATES.

Adams, Asa.	Anderson, Eli.
Adams, Jeremiah.	Anderson, Enoch.
Adams, Joseph.	Anderson, Samuel.
Allen, Edward.	Applegate, Andrew.
Allen, John.	Applegate, William.
Allen, Joseph.	Arey, Abner.
Allen, Peter.	Atkinson, John.
Atkinson, William, also Continental Army.	
Atley, John.	
Bailey, Samuel, First Regiment; also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Barnes, John, also State troops.	
Barter, Robert.	
Batling, James, also Continental Army.	
Bell, James, also State troops.	
Bennett, William.	Blair, Robert.
Blaney, Robert, also Continental Army.	
Bodine, John.	Bound, Philip.
Boger, Samuel.	Bowing, Edward.
Bonia, William.	
Bowman, Coleman, First Regiment; also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Browman, Joseph.	
Brown, Henry, also Continental Army.	
Brown, John.	
Brown, William, also State troops.	
Brown, Zebulon, also Continental Army.	
Bryant, John.	Budd, William.
Bunting, Abel, also Continental Army.	
Bush, John, also State troops.	
Buskhart, John.	
Carroll, Jeremiah, First Regiment; also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Carson, Robert.	
Casey, Adam, also State troops.	

<sup>1</sup> Died of wound received at the battle of Germantown, Philadelphia.

Cavaleer, David.	Chambers, Zebulon.	Kirley, Jacob.	Lanning, James.
Caveleer, John.	Childs, John.	Lamb, Jacob.	
Clark, Michael, also Continental Army.		Lawyer, James, First Regiment; also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Clutch, John.	Coleman, William.	Longstreet, John.	
Collins, John, also Continental Army.		Lovelace, Lott, also Continental Army.	
Cook, Ezra.	Cook, Thomas.	Loveland, Charles.	Matthews, Ely.
Cook, Joel.	Cook, William.	Loveland, Samuel.	
Cook, William, Jr., Capt. Thomas' troop light dragoons; killed by refugees near Cedar Creek bridge, Dec. 27, 1782; resided at Cook's Mills, now Cookstown, Burlington County.		Mattison, Aaron, First Regiment; also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Cooper, Jacob.		McCann, John, First Regiment; also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Carey, Peter, Second Regt.; also State troops; also Continental Army.		McCormick, Dennis, also Continental Army.	
Cowgill, John, also State troops.		McDaniel, Cornelius, Second Regiment; also State troops.	
Cox, Jonathan.	Cox, Joseph.	Merritt, Abram.	Merritt, Caleb.
Craft, Robert, also State troops.		Merritt, Levi, also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Crammer, David.	Crammer, Seymour.	Middleton, Joel.	Middleton, John.
Crammer, Isaac.		Middleton, Thomas, Second Regiment; also State troops.	
Crealy, Hugh, also Continental Army.		Miles, George, also Continental Army.	
Cumberford, James.	Curtis, Thomas.	Miller, George.	Mott, John.
Cummings, Richard.		Morgan, Cornelius.	Murdock, James.
Daston, James, also Continental Army.		Murdry, James, Second Regiment; also State troops.	
Davis, Andrew.	Dayton, Ives.	Nelson, Alexander.	Newell, Theodore.
Deacon, George, Second Regiment; also State troops.		Newton, Silas, also Continental Army.	
De Con, John.	Doran, Stacy.	Norcross, John.	
De Hart, Henry.	Drake, Nicholas.	Nugent, Richard, also Continental Army.	
Eberhart, Adolph, also Continental Army.		O'Flaherty, John, First Regiment; also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Edwards, Jesse, also corp. Continental Army.		Page, Thomas.	Pearson, Joseph.
Ellis, Thomas.	Evans, Benjamin.	Parker, Joseph.	Phagous, James.
Everingham, William, also Continental Army.		Patrick, John.	Phares, Robert.
Evelt, William.		Patterson, Jonathan.	Phares, Robert.
Farmer, George, also Continental Army.		Pearson, John.	Porter, Joseph.
Fenimore, James.	Ford, Stephen.	Potter, Thomas, also Continental Army.	
Fenton, Samuel.	Ford, William.	Price, Edward, also Continental Army.	
Flock, John.	Fort, John.	Price, Ralph, Burlington.	
Foster, John, also Continental Army.		Prymon, Samuel.	
Foster, Jonathan, also Continental Army.		Psandler, Joshua, also Continental Army.	
Foster, Samuel, First Regiment; also State troops; also Continental Army.		Quigley, David, also Continental Army.	
Fox, Patrick, also Continental Army.		Quigley, John.	Quigley, William.
Fox, Daniel, First Regiment; also State troops; also Continental Army.		Quigley, Moses.	
Frederick, John.	Gale, Abel.	Raberger, John, also Continental Army.	
Gaines, Elisha.	Gale, Joseph.	Randolph, Daniel.	
Gallaher, John, also Continental Army.		Raverty, John, also Continental Army.	
Gamble, Samuel.	Gaskill, Caleb.	Reckless, Robert, mortally wounded at Cedar Creek bridge, Dec. 27, 1782; of Recklesstown, Burlington Co.	
Garon, Uriah.		Reed, Peter.	
Gaskill, William, also Continental Army.		Reeves, John, also Continental officer.	
Gibbs, Martin.	Gilbert, Thomas.	Richardson, Jacob.	
Gibbs, Thomas.		Richardson, John.	Roads, William.
Grant, John, also Continental Army.		Richardson, William.	Rossell, Andrew.
Grant, Thomas, also State troops.		Salter, John, Sr., Capt. Shreve's troop light-horse; wounded at Cedar Creek bridge Dec. 27, 1782.	
Grant, William.	Greeves, Robert.	Salter, John, Jr.	
Guy, John, Second Regiment; also State troops.		Sawlex, Caleb, also State troops.	
Hailey, William, also State troops.		Schooley, Asa.	
Haines, Aaron L.		Schooley, John, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Haines, Thomas, also Continental Army.		Seeley, John, 2d Regt.; also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Hannah, Robert, Second Regiment; also State troops.		Showers, Joseph, also Continental Army.	
Harder, William, also State troops.		Shreve, Caleb. <sup>1</sup>	
Hays, John.	Hays, William.	Shreve, John.	Shroud, Stephen.
Head, Francis.		Shreve, Joshua.	Simmons, Stephen.
Heisling, William, also Continental Army.		Shreve, William.	Skinner, Richard.
Henry, John, also Continental Army.		Smick, John, also Continental Army.	
Hewlings, Joseph.		Smith, Benjamin, also State troops.	
Hines, Dennis, also Continental Army.		Smith, Charles.	
Hudson, William.		Smith, John, also Continental Army.	
Humphries, Joseph, also Continental Army.		Smith, Samuel.	
Huston, Robert.	Hutchinson, Thomas.	Smith, Thomas.	Smith, William.
Hutchinson, John.		St. Clair, George, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental Army.	
Jobs, William, also State troops.		Steward, John.	
Johnson, John, also sergeant Continental Army.		Stoddard, William.	Sutton, Joseph.
Johnson, Thomas, also Continental Army.		Sutton, Robert, <sup>2</sup> capt. Carlisle's company, 1st Regt.; killed May 8, 1779.	
Johnston, Jonathan.	Johnston, William.		
Johnston, Joseph.			
Jones, Richard, First Regiment; wounded in both legs, near Bordentown, May 8, 1777.			
Keen, Edward, First Regiment; also State troops; also Continental Army.			
Kelly, David.	Land, John.		

<sup>1</sup> Shot a British officer at the skirmish at Crosswicks.<sup>2</sup> At Bordentown.



Sweeney, Timothy, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental Army.  
 Taylor, Jacob. Taylor, John.  
 Taylor, John A., also Continental Army.  
 Taylor, Thomas. Tharp, Oliver.  
 Thomas, John, also corp. Continental Army.  
 Thomas, Martin. Thomas, Thomas.  
 Thompson, Amos, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental Army.  
 Thompson, Hambleton.  
 Tice, William. Tilton, Abram.  
 Trout, Jacob, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental Army.  
 Trout, William.  
 Tustin, Jonathan, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental Army.  
 Tyler, James. Van Sciver, Daniel.  
 Van Sciver, Abram. Van Sciver, John.  
 Van Sciver, Barnabas. Van Sciver, Walter.  
 Voorhees, Henry, also Continental Army.  
 Watkins, Thomas, also Continental Army.  
 Watson, John. Watson, William.  
 Weatherly, William.  
 Weblinger, Jacob, also Continental Army.  
 Weeden, James. Wilgus, William.  
 Weeks, Richard.  
 Williams, John, also Continental Army.  
 Wilson, John, also Continental Army.  
 Wooley, Samuel. Wright, Edward.  
 Wright, James, also Continental Army.  
 Wright, Thomas, also Continental Army.  
 Yeates, Robert, Burlington.

## QUARTERMASTERS.

Borden, Joseph. Hoagland, Oaky.  
 Borden, Joseph, Jr. Oliver, John.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Fenimore, Benjamin, commissary of issue.  
 Lowrey, Stephen, commissary of issue.  
 Gamble, James, assistant commissary of issue.  
 Curtis, Marmaduke, issuing forage master.

**The War of 1812-14.**—The successes of this war were mainly achieved by the navy on the ocean and the lakes. On land but two triumphs occurred of any considerable importance,—Plattsburgh and New Orleans. Our nation was weak, our resources were limited. England, powerful and insolent, had never fully recognized our independence. Every feeling of honor and manhood demanded our resentment of continued insults and wrongs, and although we had many humiliations inflicted upon us, not the least of which was the capture of our capital by the British and the burning of our national records, no more gallant spirits ever breathed than the heroes of our victories, and no more heroic acts were ever performed on water or land than occurred during that war.

During the war the militia were not without service in the field, while in the volunteers and in the navy the county was honorably represented. The drawing from the State whatever records it possessed to supply in part the place of those destroyed by the British at Washington has rendered an accurate account of the movements of the militia impossible to obtain.

Maj. Read's battalion was stationed at Billingsport, on the Delaware, and was in service from September 19th to Dec. 22, 1814. It appears to have had two majors, but was called after Read. The field and staff were Maj. Samuel J. Read, Maj. John Larzelere, Lieut. and Adjutant William Goldy, Lieut. and

Quartermaster William Hancock, Surgeon's Mate Charles F. Lott.

The company officers were:

Capt. Samuel Jones, Lieut. William Goldy, Ensign Joseph Foster.

Capt. Joseph Townsend,<sup>1</sup> Lieut. John Miles, Ensign Benjamin Yard, Orderly Sergt. Langhorn Thorn.

Capt. Joseph Hartshorne, Lieut. William Gamble, Ensign Stephen Cramer.

Capt. John Selah, Lieut. Isaac Jones, Ensign John P. Garwood.

Capt. Isaac Kelly, Lieut. Jonathan Schooley, Ensign William S. Carter.

We were unable to obtain a copy of the muster-rolls of this battalion, as the War Department, for obvious reasons, has requested the adjutant-general State of New Jersey not to furnish complete rolls to any one while applications for pension for that service are pending before the United States Pension Office. This bar will probably not be removed for several years.

**War with Mexico.**—During the war with Mexico a New Jersey battalion entered the service of the United States, in which there were a number of volunteers from Burlington County, but there was no company raised in the county. This battalion, commanded by Col. Woodruff, performed good service, and participated with honor in Scott's victories from Vera Cruz to the capture of the capital of our sister republic.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## WAR FOR THE UNION.

In the war for the Union, 1861-65, the people of Burlington County responded to the call of their country with patriotism and ardor. Upon the fall of Sumter they realized that war was upon them, and the republic endangered, and with one spirit they prepared for the struggle.

In New Jersey there was no regiment raised exclusively in any one county,<sup>2</sup> but there were regiments

<sup>1</sup> This company was from Bordentown. Lieut. Miles was subsequently elected major of the battalion.

<sup>2</sup> William S. Stryker, adjutant-general of New Jersey, in a recent letter to the author, says, "It is impossible to give you a list of the regiments and companies in the civil war raised exclusively in Burlington County. I could name certain companies of the nine months' regiments (Twenty-first to Thirty-first) raised principally in that county, but if you were to take their names and records as they stand in my book,\* you are just as likely to insert men of Essex or Bergen. I have seen that thing tried in other county histories, and to me it is a burlesque. If you take up any company of the First or Second Brigade (First to Eleventh Regiment), although the company may have been organized in a certain county, it started out with recruits from other counties, and before the three years' service was over more than one-half came from

\* Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861 to 1865. Official. William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General. Two vols. Quarto, pp. 1934. Trenton, N. J., John P. Murphy.

that contained a large number of Burlington County men, and of these we shall give a brief sketch, as also of some of the officers from the county. We do not claim that the list of officers is perfect, but as nearly so as diligent search and inquiry could make it.

**The First Regiment of Infantry** contained not more than a dozen men from Burlington County. Its colonel, William R. Montgomery, and quartermaster, Samuel Read, were of the county.

In the **Second Regiment of Infantry** there were few if any men of this county, and Assistant Surgeon Eugen Schumo was the only officer from Burlington County we know of.

**The Third Infantry** contained many officers and men from the county. It was organized under the call of May 4, 1861, was fully equipped and officered by the 18th, and mustered into the United States service for three years at Camp Olden, Trenton, by Capt. Torbert, U.S.A., June 4th,—exactly one month from the date of the call. It numbered one thousand and fifty-one officers and men, was commanded by Col. George W. Taylor, and with the First, Second, and subsequently Fourth Regiments constituted the First Brigade New Jersey Volunteers, which was first attached to Gen. Runyon's division of militia. This brigade was afterwards Kearney's First Brigade, Franklin's division; afterwards the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps; then First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and at the close of the war was assigned to the "Provisional Corps," and always served with the Army of the Potomac.

The Third, with the First and Second, were uniformed, clothed, equipped, and furnished with camp and garrison equipage by the State, and were supplied with arms by the general government. The brigade left Trenton on the 28th of June, and reported to Gen. Scott, at Washington, on the following day.

Preparation at this time was being made for the advance of our army to Manassas Junction, and the Third entered almost immediately upon the active duties of the field. It formed part of the reserve at the battle of Bull Run, and aided materially in arresting the retreat of our forces on that disastrous day. Immediately after it went into camp near Alexandria, where it lay until March 7, 1862, when with the brigade it moved under Kearney to Burk's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where Kearney received information from some negroes that the enemy was leaving Manassas. Apprising Franklin, but without awaiting orders, he pushed on with his troops, and on the morning of the 10th entered the works at Manassas Junction, eight companies of the Third being the first to take possession and plant the regimental flag. On the 7th of April they advanced to Bristoe Station, thence to Catlett's Station, to attract the attention of the enemy while the army embarked

for the Peninsula. On the 11th it returned to Alexandria, and on the 17th sailed for York River. Landing at West Point, May 6, 1862, the next day the rebels were defeated. On the 15th it joined McClellan's army near White House, whence it advanced to the Chickahominy. The fighting about Richmond had commenced, and on the 26th of June the Seven Days' battle opened. The next day the battle of Gaines' Mill was fought. Col. Taylor having been promoted brigadier-general of volunteers May 9th, and being in command of the First Brigade, the command of the Third devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Brown, who led it into the woods, where it maintained its position until the close of the action, many of the men having fired their last cartridge. The loss of the Third was thirty-four killed, one hundred and thirty-six wounded, and forty-five missing. That night our forces crossed the Chickahominy, and McClellan instead of resolutely marching upon Richmond, commenced his "flank movement" for the James River, the Third pausing to share in the battle of Malvern Hill, where the enemy were utterly defeated and demoralized. The grand Army of the Potomac, led by a general deficient in moral courage, as resolute and brave as any army that ever trod this planet, victorious but balked, its dead abandoned, stores burned, camp equipage destroyed, and wounded left to die, sullen and exasperated, found refuge at Harrison's Landing. The army having been withdrawn from the Landing, the brigade debarked at Alexandria August 24th, and on the 27th moved by rail to beyond Bull Run bridge, where a severe engagement took place, and Gen. Taylor was killed. Returning to Alexandria, the brigade again advanced, Col. Torbert in command, towards Bull Run (second) battle-field, where Pope had fought on the 28th, 29th, and 30th. The Third participated in the conflict at Chantilly, where the gallant Kearney fell. Passing into Maryland, it routed Cobb's brigade at Crampton's Pass, and participated in the battle of Antietam. The Third subsequently distinguished itself at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Fairfield, Williamsport, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North and South Anna River, Hanover Court-House, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg.

Gen. Hunter having left the Shenandoah Valley open, Lee pushed a column into Maryland that threatened Washington and Baltimore. Early in July, 1864, the Third, with the Sixth Corps, to which its brigade was attached, by water proceeded to Washington. In this campaign it took part in the battles of Snicker's Gap, Strasburg, Winchester, Charlestown, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Newmarket, Mount Jackson, Cedar Creek, and Middletown. On the 1st of December, 1865, it rejoined the Army of the Potomac, and settled down in front of Petersburg. But there was not much rest under Grant, and the Third valiantly fought in the battles of Hatcher's

other sections of the State. What are you then to do? To be really accurate you must examine eighty thousand credits, and you know what a task that will be." . . .



Run, Fort Steedman, capture of Petersburg, Sailors' Creek, Farmville, and Appomattox.<sup>1</sup>

On June 3, 1864, the three years' term of service having expired, what men who did not re-enlist returned home, reaching Trenton on the 7th, where they were mustered out June 23d.

The total strength of the Third was 1275, of whom 10 officers and 203 men were killed or died; 7 officers and 376 men were discharged on account of disability; 3 men were not accounted for; and 46 officers and 38 men were promoted.

The following officers of this regiment belonged to Burlington County:

Maj. William E. Bryan, capt. Co. H.

Capt. Franklin L. Knight, 2d lieut.; 1st lieut.; capt. Co. B; subsequently lieut.-col. Twenty-fourth Regiment.

Capt. Joseph F. Rowand, Co. C; resigned Jan. 20, 1862.

Capt. Ridgway S. Poinsett, 1st lieut. Co. A; capt. Co. H.

First Lieut. Griffith W. Carr, 2d lieut. Co. I; 1st lieut. Co. B; discharged, July 27, 1863, on account of wounds received in action; commissioned capt. Co. K, Twenty-third Regiment; not mustered.

First Lieut. E. Burd Grubb, 2d lieut. Co. C; 1st lieut. Co. D; maj. Twenty-third Regiment, Nov. 24, 1862; subsequently col. Twenty-third and col. Thirty-seventh Regiments; and brvt. brig.-gen. U.S.V.

First Lieut. Thomas K. Ekins, 2d lieut. Co. A; 1st lieut. Co. H; killed Nov. 25, 1864, while attempting to escape from the rebel prison at Columbus, S. C.

First Lieut. William W. Miller, sergt.-maj.; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut. Co. I.

**The Fourth Regiment Infantry** had quite a number of officers and men from Burlington County in it. It was organized under the second call of the President, dated July 24, 1861, was equipped and officered by the 19th of August, on which day it was mustered into the United States service at Camp Olden, Trenton, by Capts. Torbert and McKibben, U.S.A. It numbered nine hundred and nine officers and men, and was commanded by Col. James H. Simpson. It left Trenton August 20th, and arrived in Washington the next day. It was assigned to the First Brigade, Gen. Kearney. The Fourth marched with, and participated in, the battles of the Third, and their history is almost identical up to the battle of Gaines' Mill. In this battle Porter and McCall, whose troops numbered but twenty-seven thousand men, were in death's grip with the main rebel army under Lee, while McClellan, on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, was deceived by the vigorous fusilade of Magruder's small force. The belt of timber in which the battle was fought was about a mile in length and

two hundred yards wide, with open ground in front and rear. The First Brigade was sent in, the Third and Fourth regiments forming the first line. The enemy rushed in line after line of troops, who, delivering their fire, lay down, that those behind them could have range, the sound of musketry resembling one long loud explosion of artillery,—so strikingly unusual that it attracted the attention of many of the combatants. When the Fourth entered the wood it was immediately involved in fighting of the most desperate character. By its side stood the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve. After incessant firing of three hours, with their muskets heated and ammunition nearly gone, these noble regiments found that the right and left flanks of our army had been driven off the field and that they were entirely surrounded. A small remnant of them were the last Union troops to leave the field, but over five hundred of the Fourth, with its dead and wounded, fell into the hands of the enemy. This was a hard but a glorious blow for the Fourth. At Bull Run (second) it could parade but seventy-five muskets.

The prisoners were taken to Richmond and placed in Libby and Belle Island loathsome prisons, were exchanged, and returned to the regiment at Harrison's Landing, Va., in the latter part of July, 1862. The Fourth continued with the brigade in all its battles, and to write its history would be but a repetition of that of the Third Regiment. In August, 1862, Col. Simpson, a major of topographical engineers, was recalled to the regular army, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. William B. Hatch, a gallant officer, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

The total strength of the regiment was 2036, of whom 257 were killed or died in the service, 319 were discharged on account of disability, 109 were not accounted for, and 47 enlisted men were promoted.

The officers from Burlington County were:

Adjt. Leander Brewin, corp. Co. I; com.-sergt.; 1st lieut. Co. A; adjutant.

Capt. Josiah Shaw, sergt. Co. H; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut.; capt. Co. A.

Capt. John M. Crammer, corp.; sergt.; re-enl.; 1st lieut. Co. A; capt. Co. A.

Capt. Barzilla Ridgeway, 1st lieut. Co. D; capt. Co. D; lieut.-col.

Capt. Howard King, 2d lieut. Co. I; 1st lieut. Co. H; capt. Co. C.

Capt. Caleb M. Wright, com.-sergt.; 2d lieut. Co. G; capt. Co. C; must. out Sept. 3, 1864.

Capt. John L. Letchworth, corp.; sergt. Co. I; re-enl.; 1st lieut.

Capt. Charles Hall, Co. E; disch. Sept. 9, 1862, disability.

Capt. William Nippins, Co. I; res. Jan. 4, 1863; capt. Co. D, 34th Inf. N. J. Vols.; died at Mount Holly, Nov. 25, 1865.

Capt. John L. Ridgway, 1st lieut.; capt.; died at Mount Holly, Nov. 7, 1864.

<sup>1</sup> The history of the regiments is taken mostly from "New Jersey and the Rebellion," by John Y. Foster, and Adjt.-Gen. Stryker's "Record of the Civil War."

1st Lieut. George O. Brooks, 1st sergt. Co. E; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut. Co. C.

1st Lieut. Alonzo D. Nichols, corp.; re-enl.; sergt. Co. G; 1st lieut. Co. B.

2d Lieut. James H. Berwin, 1st sergt.; re-enl.; Co. I; 2d lieut. Co. B.

2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Stidfole, sergt.-maj.; 2d lieut. Co. D.

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Taylor, 1st sergt. Co. G; 2d lieut. Co. E.

2d Lieut. Samuel D. Cross, corp.; sergt.; Co. I; 2d lieut. Co. K; died May 14, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

2d Lieut. Clayton S. Hollingshead; re-enl.; sergt.; 1st sergt. Co. E; 2d lieut. Co. K.

In the **Fifth Regiment Infantry** there was a sprinkling of Burlington County men, who were mostly in Company I. The regiment was raised under the second call of the President, July 24, 1861; was organized, equipped, and officered August 22d, at which time it was mustered into the service for three years at Camp Olden, by Capt. Torbert, U.S.A. It numbered eight hundred and sixty-one officers and men, and was commanded by Col. Samuel H. Starr, captain Second United States Cavalry, who was of the county. It left Trenton August 29th, and upon arrival at Washington went into camp at Meridian Hill, D. C., and there remained until the early part of December, 1861, at which time, in connection with the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments, it was ordered to report, under command of Col. Starr, the senior officer, to Gen. Joseph Hooker, U.S.V., near Budd's Ferry, Md., where they were brigaded and known as the Third Brigade, Hooker's division; afterwards to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps; then to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Second Corps; then to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps. It, however, was generally known as the Second Brigade New Jersey Volunteers. In April the Fifth moved to the Peninsula, the brigade under the command of Brig.-Gen. F. E. Patterson. It participated in the following battles on the Peninsula, viz.: Siege of Yorktown, Williamsport, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Savage Station, Glendale, and Malvern Hill. At Fair Oaks Col. Starr was wounded. May 7, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Mott was promoted colonel of the Sixth Regiment. Upon the withdrawal of our army from Harrison's Landing, the Fifth marched down the Peninsula to Yorktown, and embarked for Alexandria, from whence it proceeded by rail to Warrenton Junction, July 25th, and joined the army under Gen. Pope. During this campaign it fought with determined bravery in the battles of Bristoe Station, Bull Run (second), and Chantilly. Going into camp at Alexandria, the brigade remained undisturbed until November 1st. Lee having been driven out of Maryland, on that day it proceeded to Bristoe Station, where it arrived on the 4th. In a few days it moved

to Manassas Junction, marching in a snow-storm, and suffering severely. Soon after it marched to Fredericksburg under Burnside, and Gen. Patterson, the brigade commander, a brave and esteemed officer, while laboring under a sudden fit of insanity fell by his own hands. He was succeeded by Brig.-Gen. Mott. Under Hooker it fought at Chancellorsville, where it particularly distinguished itself. On Oct. 13, 1862, Col. Starr, a gallant officer, was recalled to the regular army, and Lieut.-Col. William J. Sewell<sup>1</sup> was promoted colonel on the 21st of that month. The invasion of Pennsylvania by the enemy followed soon after Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg on the 2d and 3d of July, 1863, the Fifth passed through the storm of battle with undaunted bravery. Following Lee, under Meade, it fought at Wapping Heights, McLean's Ford, Mine Run, and under Grant at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Mine Explosion, Fort Sedgwick, Poplar Church, Boydton Plank-Road, and Fort Morton.

In August, 1862, Company A was disbanded, and the officers and men were assigned by transfer to different companies in the regiment, and a new Company A was raised and sent to the regiment about Oct. 1, 1862. In June, 1863, a number of the men re-enlisted in the field for three years. Those who did not re-enlist upon the expiration of their term of service were sent to Trenton, and were mustered out Sept. 7, 1864. During the months of August and September, 1864, a large number of substitutes were forwarded to and joined the regiment. These men, with those who had re-enlisted and with those whose term of service had not expired, were assigned to what was known as Companies A, B, C, and D, Fifth Battalion, and continued their organization until Nov. 6, 1864, at which time they were transferred to and consolidated with the Seventh Regiment.

The total strength of the regiment was 1772, of which 214 were killed or died, 396 were discharged for disability, 77 were not accounted for, and 40 enlisted men were promoted.

The following officers were from Burlington County:

Col. Samuel H. Starr, capt. 2d U. S. Cav.; recalled to regular army Oct. 13, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Gershom Mott, pro. col. 6th Regt. N. J. Vols. May 7, 1862; to brig.-gen. U. S. V. Sept. 7, 1862; brevet maj.-gen. Aug. 1, 1864; maj.-gen. May 26, 1865; resigned Feb. 20, 1866. Commands, 3d Brigade (2d N. J. Brigade), 2d Division, 3d Corps; 2d Division, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Surg. James C. Fisher, pro. surg. U. S. Vols. April 4, 1862; appointed surg. 2d Brigade N. J. Vols., April 21, 1862.

Chaplain Thomas Sovereign.

Capt. Guy Bryan, capt. Co. I; trans. to Co. K.

<sup>1</sup> Now a Senator of the United States from New Jersey.







*Gershon Mott*



Capt. Thomas W. Eayre, 1st lieu. Aug. 28, 1861; capt. Co. I.

Second Lieut. Guy Bryan, Jr., 1st sergt. Co. I; 2d lieu. Co. D; resigned May 13, 1863, to accept commission as adjt. 18th Regt. Penn. Cav.

Second Lieut. Joseph E. Simmons, sergt. Co. I; 2d lieu. Co. E.

In the **Sixth Regiment of Infantry**, Company F was mostly from Burlington County, as was also the band. At the commencement of the war each regiment had a full brass band attached to it, but on account of the great expense they were discharged by general order of the War Department in July, 1862. Brigade bands were substituted. In battle all musicians were employed as stretcher-bearers. The Sixth being brigaded with the Fifth, the histories of the two regiments are almost identical. Col. James T. Hatfield, its commander, resigned on account of disability, April 27, 1862, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Mott, of the Fifth, who was promoted colonel. Mott, who was appointed a brigadier-general, was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. George C. Burling, Sept. 7, 1862. At Williamsport, where the regiment was in the thickest of the fight, Lieut.-Col. John P. Van Leer, its commander, was killed while cheering on the men. The casualties on that day were: killed, one lieutenant, thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates; wounded, four captains, three lieutenants, seventy-one non-commissioned officers and privates; missing, twenty-six non-commissioned officers and privates. At Bristoe Station, Aug. 27, 1862, it suffered severely, its colonel (Mott) being wounded. In this action and at Bull Run (second) and Chantilly the loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was one hundred and four men. At Chancellorsville, Col. Burling was wounded and the regiment suffered severely. Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Thomas W. Eayre, while acting in the most gallant manner, was also wounded. At Gettysburg the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Gilkyson, and the brigade by Col. Burling, Gen. Mott not having recovered from his wound. That winter the Sixth went into winter-quarters at Brandy Station.

While they lay here Col. Burling was obliged to resign his commission on account of failing health. He entered the service as captain of a three months' company, and upon the expiration of its term joined the Sixth as captain, serving in that capacity until March, 1862, when he was promoted major. About June 1st he was made lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently colonel of the regiment. He was wounded three times; was warmly esteemed by officers and men, and was the recipient, after leaving the service, of a handsome testimonial of their regards.

On May 12, 1864, near Spottsylvania Court-House, Lieut. S. T. Note, with a squad of men of the Sixth, captured and manned a steel gun, which they used effectually. Many other gallant deeds were performed by officers and men during the three years' service,

of which no mention is made. Participating in all the battles of its sister regiments, the Sixth left a bright record behind of which the men can be justly proud. Those of the regiment who did not re-enlist returned to Trenton, and Sept. 7, 1864, were mustered out of service by Capt. Long, U.S.A. During the months of August and September of that year a large number of substitutes were forwarded to the regiment. These men, with those who had re-enlisted and those whose term of service had not expired, were assigned to what was known as Companies A, B, and C, Sixth Battalion, and continued their organization until October, 1864, at which time they were transferred to and consolidated with the Eighth Regiment, at which time the Sixth as an organization ceased to exist.

The total strength of the regiment was fourteen hundred and eighty-five, of which one hundred and eighty were killed or died, three hundred and sixty-four were discharged for disability, one hundred and fifty-seven were not accounted for, and twenty-seven enlisted men were promoted.

The following officers were from Burlington County:

Col. Gershom Mott.

Col. George C. Burling, capt. Co. F; maj.; lieu.-col.; col.

Capt. Joseph Hayes, 2d lieu.; 1st lieu.; capt. Co. F.

1st Lieut. Joseph W. Pippett, 2d lieu. Co. B; 1st lieu. Co. A.

2d Lieut. Jesse W. Coggsell, 1st sergt.; 2d lieu. Co. F; capt. 34th Regt. N. J. Vols.

**MAJ.-GEN. GERSHOM MOTT.**—Among the prominent military men of New Jersey none presents a more conspicuous figure than Maj.-Gen. Gershom Mott. Descended from one of the old families of Holland that settled in New York State at an early day, his branch removed to Bergen, East Jersey, about the close of the seventeenth century. In the Crosswicks records it is stated that William Mott in 1706 contracted to furnish forty thousand bricks to build the Friends' meeting-house at that place. Gershom Mott, his great-grandfather, was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1707, 1708, 1710, and 1713. Capt. John Mott, his grandfather, entered the Continental army as first lieutenant Third Battalion, Jersey Line, Feb. 9, 1776, served against the Indians in Northern New York under Gen. Sullivan, and was promoted to captain November 29th of the same year. He subsequently participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, etc., and in the expedition from Wyoming up the Susquehanna against the Seneca Indians, under Gen. Sullivan. He also served as a guide to Gen. Washington at the battle of Trenton. His home residence was on a part of the present tract of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and his general familiarity with the locality made his services in this regard of great value.

Capt. Mott passed the memorable winter of 1776-77 with the suffering army at Valley Forge. His wife

was Eleanor Johnson. His son, Gershom Mott, father of Gen. Mott, was a merchant at Lamberton (now the Sixth Ward of Trenton) for many years. He was an active, energetic, and useful citizen, one of the controlling members of the First Baptist Church of Trenton, collector of the port of Lamberton for a long time, and on Oct. 31, 1833, was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington County. He died in 1848, aged sixty-four years. He married Phebe, daughter of John Scudder, of Ewing township, Mercer County, N. J., who also performed active service in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Scudder was Miss Mary Keen, daughter of Jacob Keen, of Trenton, a gallant soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was among the thirteen maidens who strewed flowers at the reception of Gen. Washington at Trenton, April 21, 1789.

Maj.-Gen. Gershom Mott was born at Lamberton, N. J., on April 7, 1822. He received a substantial English education at the Trenton Academy, and at the age of fourteen went to New York City, where he became a clerk in a dry-goods store. Owing to the failure of the firm with which he was connected, he returned to his native town in 1846. Soon after the Mexican war broke out, and President Polk having called for fifty thousand men, and for the raising of ten regiments to be attached to the eight regular existing regiments throughout the war, Mr. Mott was appointed second lieutenant of the Tenth United States Infantry, under Capt. Samuel Dickinson, of Trenton. Having accepted the appointment Lieut. Mott repaired to the Rio Grande with his regiment, and remained in the active service of the government during the war, under the immediate command of Gen. Zachary Taylor. His conduct during the struggle was marked by a careful and painstaking attention to military duty and discipline, and during this early military experience he acquired many of those traits of character that have marked him since as a successful, efficient, and popular commander.

After the close of the war Lieut. Mott returned to the duties of a civilian, and accepted and filled in a competent manner the office of collector of the port of Lamberton, succeeding his father who had but recently died. In 1850, having been appointed a clerk in the office of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company at Bordentown, he removed to that place, and has since made it his residence. In 1855 he was appointed teller in the Bordentown Bank, and retained that position until 1861, when, inspired by patriotic motives, and feeling a warm interest in the cause of national unity and in the supremacy of constitutional principles, he offered his services to the government, and was appointed by Governor Olden lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, New Jersey Volunteers, on Aug. 24, 1861.

Col. Starr, of the Fifth Regiment, being ranking officer of the Second Jersey Brigade, to which the regiment was attached, the command of the regiment

devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Mott, who, from his training and services in Mexico, was well fitted to bring the regiment up to the highest standard of military efficiency. Three months' active drilling at Meridian Hill, near Washington, rendered the regiment fit for the field, and marching with their brigade to Budd's Ferry, Md., they joined the division of Gen. Hooker, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. At Williamsburgh, which commanded all the road leading up the Peninsula, on May 5, 1862, the enemy made a desperate stand, and here the Fifth New Jersey achieved its first victory, after being exposed to a stubborn fire for more than nine hours. For the gallant manner in which Col. Mott held the regiment to its work, he was on May 7, 1862, promoted to the colonelcy of the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers. On June 1st he led his new regiment at Fair Oaks, and his conduct elicited mention in the official report of Gen. Hooker, of his "distinguished services in the field," and from Col. Starr, commanding the brigade, praise for his "intrepidity and coolness whilst under fire."

Throughout the whole campaign his record is distinguished and honorable. In the movements preliminary to the second battle of Bull Run, he acted with distinction at the affairs of Bristoe Station on August 27th, near Centreville on the 28th, and on the afternoon of the 29th, at Bull Run, he was severely wounded in the arm while endeavoring to drive the enemy from behind a railroad embankment.

Compelled to relinquish his command, while absent from the field his superior officers unanimously recommended him for promotion, and on Sept. 7, 1862, the rank of brigadier-general was conferred upon him by President Lincoln.

On his return to duty, Dec. 4, 1862, he was assigned by Gen. Burnside to the command of Gen. Hooker (then commanding the centre grand division of the Army of the Potomac), who had made a special request for his services. He was placed by Gen. Hooker in command of the Second Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers (then composing the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps), encamped near Falmouth, Va. On May 1, 1863, Gen. Hooker having succeeded to the command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Mott crossed the Rappahannock with his brigade. Arriving at the field of Chancellorsville at two o'clock on the morning of the 3d, at half-past four he formed his line of battle, and was soon hotly engaged with the enemy. History has recorded how bravely the brigade held their position in the face of the desperate and determined assaults of the enemy. Early in the day Gen. Mott had a narrow escape, a rifle-ball passing between his bridle-arm and body, and at a later period of the engagement his left hand was struck and shattered. Notwithstanding the severity of the wound he remained for a considerable time upon the field, and refused to go to the rear until compelled by loss of blood. His wound, though not



dangerous, was an ugly one, and it was not until the end of August that the surgeons would permit him to rejoin his brigade.

Having recovered from his wound, Gen. Mott rejoined his brigade on the 29th of August, at Bealton, and on October 15th successfully repulsed a large force of the enemy at McLean's Ford, on Bull Run, having entire command at that spirited engagement. At the grand advance in the spring of 1864, Gen. Grant, on May 3, 1864, conferred the command of the Fourth Division, Second Army Corps, upon Gen. Mott, and on May 13th following, owing to the losses in action and the expiration of the term of service of many regiments of that division, it had become so reduced in numbers that an order was issued consolidating it into a brigade and attaching it to Birney's Third Division. On July 25, 1864, Gen. Mott was given the command of this division, and held it until the troops were mustered out at the close of the war.

To follow our subject through all the marches, struggles, hardships, and victories that he experienced amid the changes of his active military career is beyond the scope of this paper. He was ever fearless in the performance of duty, active, efficient, vigilant, and especially noted for his strict regard for military rules and the maintenance of discipline. During the contests in front of Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864, he was wounded for the third time, and on September 10th of that year was deservedly breveted a major-general, to rank from Aug. 1, 1864. Just at the close of the war, in a skirmish at Amelia Springs, he was severely wounded in the right leg and forced to relinquish his command. Three days later, April 9, 1865, Gen. Lee surrendered his army, and the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia passed into history. At the disbandment of the army Gen. Mott was placed in temporary command of one of the divisions of the Provisional Corps, the whole being under the command of Gen. Wright. In August, 1865, he was detailed to serve on the Wirz commission, and on November 22d on the commission to investigate the difficulties between the State of Massachusetts and the Austrian government. While engaged in this work he received his last promotion, Dec. 1, 1865, to date from May 26, 1865, to the rank of a full major-general of volunteers, being the first New Jersey officer to receive the brevet major-generalship, and, with a single exception, the only one who attained the full rank. Gen. Mott resigned his commission and retired to private life on Feb. 20, 1866.

Upon his return to Bordentown he accepted the position of paymaster of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In 1867 he was tendered the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-third United States Infantry, but disliking military service in time of peace, declined the position. On March 1, 1872, when the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company was leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Gen. Mott's services as paymaster ceased. On Sept. 1, 1875,

he was appointed by Governor Bedle to the position of treasurer of New Jersey, to succeed Sooy, and discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and success. On Feb. 15, 1876, he was succeeded by a Republican appointee, and on March 28, 1876, was appointed to the position of keeper of the New Jersey State prison, holding that place until March 28, 1881, when he declined a reappointment. On March 21, 1882, he was appointed by Governor Ludlow a member of the Riparian Commission of New Jersey, *vice* Judge Francis S. Lathrop, deceased. Besides these civil positions Gen. Mott was appointed by Governor Parker, in February, 1873, major-general commanding the National Guard of New Jersey, and holds that office at the present writing (1882).

At his home residence, where his character as a soldier and a man is best known, Gen. Mott is held in high esteem, and his services have received frequent recognition and indorsement. Upon starting for the war his Bordentown friends presented him with a handsome horse and equipments, and in 1862 he was made the recipient, by the same parties, of a silver pitcher and two goblets bearing the inscription, "Honor to the Brave. Presented to Brigadier-General Gershom Mott, U. S. Volunteers, by his friends in Bordentown, N. J., For his soldierly qualities, his gallantry and bravery, displayed at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristol, Bull Run & Manassas."

Gen. Mott takes great interest in the affairs of his town, and is identified with several local enterprises and institutions. From 1872 until 1876 he was a member of the foundry firm of Thompson & Mott, at White Hill. He is president of the Merchants' Transportation Company of Trenton, a director of the Bordentown Banking Company, secretary, treasurer, and director of the Cream Ridge Marl Company, of Cream Ridge, N. J., and a director of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Company. On July 4, 1867, he was honored by the election as an honorary member of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati. He also belongs to a large number of military organizations. He married, Aug. 8, 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of John E. Smith, Esq., of Trenton.

In the **Seventh Regiment Infantry** Surgeon Alvin Satterthwait was the only officer we know of who belonged to Burlington County. He was promoted, July 19, 1862, surgeon Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

In the **Ninth Regiment Infantry**, part of Company C and a number of scattering men were from Burlington County. It was raised under an authorization from the War Department to recruit a regiment of riflemen of twelve companies. The first company was mustered in at Camp Olden, September 13th, and the last Oct. 15, 1861. On December 4th it left Trenton and proceeded to Washington, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, Gen. Jesse L. Reno, of Burnside's expedition. Jan. 4, 1862, it

moved to Annapolis, Md., from whence, on the 9th, it embarked for the coast of North Carolina. Arriving off Hatteras Inlet, a violent storm arose. On the 15th, the sea having somewhat calmed, Col. Joseph W. Allen, its commander, Lieut.-Col. Heckman, Surgeon Weller, Adj. Zabriskie, and Qr.-mr. Keys proceeded in a boat to the shore to report to Gen. Burnside. The boat was well manned, and was in charge of the captain of the ship "Ann E. Thompson." Having concluded their interview with Gen. Burnside, the party proceeded to return, but when they reached the breakers outside the inlet, a heavy sea burst over the bow and unshipped the oars. Before the oars could be righted a wave struck the boat from beneath, hurling it some distance in the air, and precipitating its occupants into the sea. With great difficulty the boat was reached by several of the party, and efforts made to right it; but this was soon found to be impossible, owing to heavy swells, which caused it to roll over and over, and defy any attempt to render it manageable. Lieut.-Col. Heckman and Adjutant Zabriskie, being expert swimmers, finding that Col. Allen and Surgeon Weller were in greater danger than others, made desperate attempts to save their lives, but all were unsuccessful, these officers, bravely struggling to the last, going down into the watery depths. The capsize boat drifted seaward, but the lieutenant-colonel and adjutant finally succeeded in raising an oar with a shirt on it, which signal being shortly afterwards discovered, the steamer "Patuxent" hastened to give assistance. So overcome were the survivors that upon reaching the decks of the steamer some of them sank into insensibility. The bodies of Col. Allen and Dr. Weller and the second mate were recovered during the day and buried on Hatteras Banks, where the wild winds of the ocean chanted their solemn requiems.

The next day the brigantine "Dragon," with five companies of the Ninth, attempted to enter the inlet but struck upon the bar, and was in danger of being lost. The steamer "Patuxent," attracted by the fire of the rifles, came to their assistance and towed them safely into the harbor. On the 21st the seven other companies entered the inlet on the "Ann E. Thompson." On the 6th of February the fleet steamed up Pamlico Sound, the gunboats under Goldsborough leading the van. The vessels were gayly decked in bunting, and the spectacle was most imposing. At sunset the fleet anchored within twelve miles of Roanoke Island, and at nine o'clock the next morning the gunboats opened on the picket-boats of the enemy. The combat with the enemy's fleet and land batteries lasted until 3 P.M., when the boats were lowered and the troops pushed ashore. Meeting little opposition the men toiled through a swamp, skirmished with the rebels upon reaching solid ground, and bivouacked in a corn-field during a heavy storm. The next day the brilliant battle of Roanoke Island was fought, and the key to all the inland waters of the State captured. Lieut.-Col. Heckman was promoted colonel; Maj. Wilson, lieu-

tenant-colonel; and Adjutant Zabriskie, major. During the service of the Ninth in North Carolina it participated in the battles of Newberne, Fort Macon, Young's Cross-Roads, Rowell's Mills, Deep Creek, Southwest Creek, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsborough, Comfort Bridge, and Winton. At Newberne the Ninth acted with great gallantry in the charge that took the works. In December, Col. Heckman received his commission as brigadier-general, and was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, consisting of the Ninth New Jersey, Third, Eighth, and Twenty third Massachusetts Regiments. At the same time Dr. A. W. Woodhull was made brigade surgeon, and Lieut.-Col. Zabriskie was promoted colonel. On the 24th a beautiful stand of colors, costing seven hundred dollars, the gift of the Legislature of New Jersey, was presented to the regiment, accompanied by most flattering resolutions passed by the Legislature.

In January a combined naval and land attack upon Charleston, S. C., being contemplated, on the 29th of that month, the troops being embarked, the fleet of one hundred vessels steamed out of Beaufort Harbor and down the coast, entering Port Royal Harbor on the 31st. The project being abandoned, the Second Brigade was sent back to Beaufort, N. C., and the First disembarked at Hilton Head. Information being received that Gen. Foster was besieged at Little Washington, N. C., at the earnest solicitations of Gen. Heckman and other officers, Gen. Hunter ordered the First Brigade to proceed by sea to his relief. October 18th, the brigade sailed from North Carolina, and landing at Newport News, Va., remained in camp there during the remainder of the year.

In January, 1864, two-thirds of the Ninth re-enlisting for another three years, the regiment was entitled to a veteran furlough, and on the 4th of February they reached Jersey City, where they were formally received by the city authorities. After parading the principal streets, they were entertained at Taylor's Hotel, and late that day proceeded to Trenton, where their arms were turned in, and the boys scattered to their homes.

On the 15th of March the gallant Ninth, strengthened by a number of recruits, once more turned its face towards the field. On the 17th it reached Portsmouth, Va., and joined the army under Gen. Butler; and May 5th it disembarked at Bermuda Hundred. At this time the Army of the Potomac was just emerging from the Wilderness and heading towards Richmond. We shall not follow the Ninth in its many battles around Petersburg. On Sept. 17, 1864, it proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, and embarking on transports sailed for North Carolina, reaching Morehead City on the 21st. It remained in this State until the close of the war. In October, 1864, one hundred and eighty men of the Ninth, whose term of service had expired, left for Trenton, where they



were mustered out. In June, 1865, two hundred and sixteen men left for Trenton, and on the 12th of July the regiment, as an organization, was mustered out at Greensborough, N. C., and the next day proceeded by rail to Danville, Va. Upon reaching City Point it embarked for Baltimore, and reached Trenton at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 18th of July. On the 28th the final discharge-papers were issued, and on the following day, after nearly four years of service, the regiment ceased to exist.

It is remarkable that of the officers returning with the regiment, all, except the colonel and lieutenant-colonel, originally joined the regiment as privates.

The total strength of the regiment was 2701 officers and men, of whom 254 were killed or died in the service, 352 were discharged on account of disability, 36 were never accounted for, and 17 enlisted men were promoted.

The battles the regiment participated in, besides those already mentioned, were Deep Creek, Va., Cherry Grove, Port Walthall, Procter's, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Free Bridge, before Petersburg, Va., Gardner's Bridge, Foster's Bridge, Butler's Bridge, Southwest Creek, Wise's Fork, and Goldsboro', N. C.

The officers from Burlington County were:

Col. Joseph W. Allen,<sup>1</sup> drowned at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., Jan. 15, 1862.

Capt. Charles B. Hopkinton,<sup>1</sup> Co. C.

Second Lieut. Joel W. Clift, Co. C.

Qr.mr. Samuel Keys.

In the **Tenth Regiment Infantry**, Company C and a number of scattering men were from Burlington County. Being raised by authority from the War Department, without the consent of the Governor of New Jersey, its earlier experience was not satisfactory to officers or men. It was received by William Bryan, who was its first colonel, at Beverly, and proceeded to Washington, Dec. 26, 1861. Owing to its defective organization and the absence of all proper discipline it soon fell into disrepute; and for a time was of little service. In January, 1862, the War Department transferred the regiment to the State authorities. It was then thoroughly reorganized and designated the Tenth Regiment, it being before known as the "Olden Legion." Governor Olden requested Col. William R. Murphy, of Bordentown, to accept the command of it, which he consented to do on condition that the quartermaster of the State should be directed to equip and supply the regiment like the others, and that he, the colonel, should be permitted to select its officers. Col. Murphy was at once mustered in at Washington, and assumed command. At this time the regiment was in an almost hopeless condition. Among other defects one of the companies was enlisted and equipped as cavalry, and most of its men were in arrest for refusing to do infantry duty.

This company was mustered out and authority given to recruit a company of infantry. A considerable number of men were discharged on account of physical disability, and the field and company officers were commissioned and mustered into service. The *morale* of the regiment was much improved, and early in the summer of 1862 it was ordered into Washington and placed upon provost duty. In the early part of 1863 barracks were erected for it. Col. Murphy, who had hoped for more active service for his command, believing there was little prospect of its being ordered into the field, resigned his commission March 12th, and was succeeded by Col. H. O. Ryerson, formerly of the Second Regiment.

April 12, 1863, the Tenth was sent to Suffolk, Va., where it was attached to Corcoran's brigade, and saw some service against Longstreet, who had threatened that section. In July it was sent to perform provost duty at Philadelphia, and in September it was sent to Pottsville, Pa., where there were indications of riots among the miners, and thence was ordered to the fords of the Potomac near Shepherdstown, where it remained about a month. In November, riots having broken out in other parts of the mining regions of Pennsylvania, it was ordered to Mauch Chunk, where it remained until April, 1864, when it proceeded to Brandy Station, Va., and was attached to the First Brigade New Jersey Volunteers in time to participate in the grand movement against Richmond under Gen. Grant.

The record of the Tenth from this time forward was almost identical with that of the First Brigade, which is elsewhere given. It shared in the battles, the glories, and the hardships of that memorable campaign, and with the brigade was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, where under Sheridan it took part in his glorious victories. During the winter of 1864-65 it rejoined the army before Petersburg, and being largely recruited it rendered efficient service, and when the rebel flag went down at Appomattox, it turned its face northward, and in June, 1865, it was mustered out at Hall's Hill, Va., and soon after proceeded to Trenton.

The regiment participated in the following battles: Carrsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Spottsylvania Court-House, North and South Anna River, Hanover Court-House, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Snicker's Gap, Strasburg, Winchester, Charlestown, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, New Market, Mount Jackson, Cedar Creek, and Middletown, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, capture of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, and Lee's surrender.

Its total strength was 2584 officers and men, of whom 274 were killed or died, 293 were discharged on account of disability, 138 were not accounted for, and 48 enlisted men were promoted.

The following officers of the Tenth were from Burlington County:

<sup>1</sup> See history of Bordentown.

Col. William Bryan, Col. William R. Murphy.

Lieut.-Col. John D. Johnson, captain Co. C; discharged March 11, 1865; paroled prisoner; lieutenant-colonel March 31, 1865.

Maj. Henry A. Perrine, captain Co. K; discharged March 29, 1865; commissioned colonel June 30, 1865; not mustered.

Quartermaster Samuel S. Smith, discharged Sept. 20, 1864; recommissioned Jan. 24, 1865; captain Co. K, May 21, 1865; not mustered.

Surgeon John W. Bryan, discharged April 14, 1862.

Assistant Surgeon Jesse J. Thomas, died at Meridian Hill, Washington, May 4, 1862, of wounds received accidentally.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Stille, resigned Sept. 10, 1862.

Capt. John E. Pepper, first sergt., second lieut., first lieut., captain Co. C.

First Lieut. Albert M. Buck, Co. E.

First Lieut. Robert Love, second lieut. Co. F; first lieut. Co. H; discharged Dec. 8, 1864; commissioned captain Co. A Oct. 5, 1864; not mustered.

First Lieut. Silas M. Wampole, Co. K; discharged Jan. 18, 1865; paroled prisoner.

Second Lieut. Joseph D. Smith, sergt., first sergt., second lieut. Co. H.

Second Lieut. Filbert Shellenberger, sergt., first sergt.; re-enlisted; second lieut. Co. K; discharged Aug. 18, 1864.

Second Lieut. Joseph R. Horner, Co. C; promoted first lieut. Co. F; also captain Co. E, Thirty-fourth Regiment.

In the **Twelfth Regiment Infantry**, Company C was of Burlington County. The regiment was raised under the second call of the President for 300,000 men, Robert C. Johnson, of Salem, a cadet of West Point, and formerly major of the Fourth Regiment of three months' men, being commissioned as colonel July 9, 1862. It was ready for the field by the 4th day of September, at which time it was mustered into the United States service for three years at Camp Stockton, near Woodbury, N. J., by Capt. William B. Royall, U.S.A. It left the State September 7th, nine hundred and ninety-two strong. *En route* for Washington, by reason of the threatened invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, upon its arrival at Baltimore it was sent to Ellicott's Mills, Md., where it remained for three months. December 10th it proceeded to Washington, and in a few days marched to Liverpool Point, Md., and crossed the Potomac to Acquia Creek, Va. From thence it soon moved to Falmouth and went into winter-quarters. At this time the Twelfth was attached to the Third Division of the Second Corps, and April 28, 1863, under Hooker, it broke camp, marched to United States Ford, and two days afterwards crossed the Rappahannock. It fought in the unfortunate and hard battle of Chancellorsville, where Col. Willets, who had succeeded Col. Johnson, was seriously wounded, and one hundred and seventy-

nine officers and men were reported killed, wounded, or missing.

Returning to its old camp, on June 14th, under Maj. Hill, it marched by way of Acquia Creek, Fairfax Station, and Edwards Ferry to Gettysburg's glorious field. Marching parallel with Lee, but to the east of the mountains, still under Gen. Meade, it crossed the Potomac at Berlin, reached Warrenton, and August 1st went on guard duty on and near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. September 12th the regiment, following Pleasonton's cavalry, crossed the Rapidan, and subsequently marched to Centreville, being engaged in several actions in the mean time. About this time Maj. Hill was discharged on account of physical disability, and the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Davis. On the 7th of November the army again moved, crossing the Rappahannock. The Twelfth accompanied it through the "Mine Run campaign," which, though accompanied by some fighting, amounted to no good. Entering into winter-quarters December 27th, they moved to Stone Mountain to support the cavalry picket line. They lay here until Feb. 16, 1864, when they participated in an advance made for the purpose of diverting the attention of the enemy from the operations of Kilpatrick's cavalry, who started on an expedition towards Richmond. The Twelfth waded the Rapidan under a heavy fire of artillery, skirmished with the enemy, and during the night recrossed. They remained in camp until Grant's grand advance through the Wilderness. In all those hard-fought battles down to the banks of the James, around Petersburg, and until Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court-House, the Twelfth faithfully performed its duty and shared in the hardships and perils. Every heart felt that the rebel flag must go down, and that the holy cause of union and liberty for which they were battling must soon triumph. As conquerors they marched back to Washington, where, at Bailey's Cross-Roads, in June and July, they were mustered out of service and returned to the State.

The total strength of the regiment was 1899 officers and men, of whom 261 were killed or died in the service, 171 were discharged on account of disability, 29 were not accounted for, and 38 enlisted men were promoted.

The regiment took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, Auburn Mills, Bristoe Station, Blackburn's Ford, Robinson's Tavern, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Spottsylvania Court-House, North and South Anna River, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Mine Explosion, north bank of James River, Ream's Station, Fort Sedgewick, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Plank-Road, Hatcher's Run, Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Plank-Road, capture of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, High Bridge, Farmville, and Lee's surrender.

The following officers were from Burlington County :







Col. Burr & Embo



Capt. Joel W. Clift, Co. B; discharged Nov. 2, 1863, on account of disability.

Capt. John W. Mitchell; sergeant; first sergeant Co. B; first lieutenant; captain Co. D.

First Lieut. Ellwood Griscom; sergeant Co. F; second lieutenant Co. A; first lieutenant Co. E.

Second Lieut. Samuel Mattson; private; corporal; sergeant; first sergeant; second lieutenant Co. B.

Second Lieut. Henry P. Reed; first sergeant Co. B; second lieutenant; promoted captain Co. F, Thirty-fourth Regiment.

In the **Fourteenth Regiment Infantry** the only officers from Burlington County were:

First Lieut. William Leatherbury; sergeant; first sergeant Co. B; sergeant-major; first lieutenant Co. H; transferred to Co. E.

Second Lieut. Tenadore Woodward; discharged on account of disability, Aug. 4, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant March 4, 1864, Co. B; not mustered.

In the **Twenty-third Regiment Infantry**, Companies A and B and quite a number of men in other companies were from Burlington County. On the 4th of August, 1862, a draft of three hundred thousand militia was ordered by the President to serve for nine months. The quota of the State was ten thousand four hundred and seventy-eight men. The draft was to commence September 3d, and continued from day to day until completed. The adjutant-general of the State announced the quota required from each county, city, and township. A general desire being manifested by the people of the State to fill the quota by voluntary enlistment, it was announced that volunteers in lieu of drafted men would be received up to September 1st. The result of this policy, and of the general disposition to escape the stigma of a draft, was gratifying in the extreme. Everywhere throughout the State the utmost enthusiasm and energy were exhibited, not only by those liable to the conscription, but by citizens of all ages and classes. For several days previous to that fixed for the draft men poured into camp by thousands, and by the evening of September 2d the five camps contained ten thousand eight hundred volunteers.

The Twenty-third was mustered in at Beverly, September 13th; Company A, from the city of Burlington, being the first to reach the rendezvous, August 25th; Company B, of Bordentown, mustering the same evening. The regiment was commanded by Col. John S. Cox, of Ellisdale, Monmouth County, and its total strength was nine hundred and ninety-six officers and men. Leaving Beverly September 26th, it proceeded to Washington, and after going into camp for a few days, it moved to Frederick City, Md. Here it remained until October 8th, when it started for Bakersville to join the First New Jersey Brigade. On the 30th it marched with the brigade towards Crampton's Pass, and on the 3d of Novem-

ber crossed the Potomac, and moved to New Baltimore, where it remained for some time. Col. Cox having resigned, he was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. H. O. Ryerson, of the Second. About this time Maj. Alfred Thompson, of Bordentown, also resigned on account of failing health, and was succeeded by E. Burd Grubb, a lieutenant of the Third Regiment. Gen. Burnside having superseded Gen. McClellan in command of the army, the brigade broke camp on the 16th and moved towards Falmouth via Catlett's Station and Stafford Court-House. On the morning of the 12th of December, 1862, the regiment crossed the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg. Sleeping below the bluff, the next morning it took its position in line of battle, and suffered severely on that badly-managed field, Maj. Grubb particularly distinguishing himself for his cool gallantry. On the 15th the regiment recrossed the river, and on the 20th reached White Oak Church and went into winter-quarters. Participating in Burnside's famous "mud march," during which it lost a number of men and suffered great hardships, it returned to its old camp, and remained inactive until spring. Hooker assuming command of the army on the 29th of April, 1863, it again crossed the Rappahannock three miles below Fredericksburg. Skirmishing, marching through the old city, it advanced to Salem Church, where it met the enemy in force, and had the honor of forming part of the rear-guard in retiring from the field of Chancellorsville. It recrossed the river at Banks' Ford, May 5th.

To divert the attention of the enemy, Hooker again recrossed the river with a portion of the army. It was early in June, when the men were in daily expectation of orders to return home to be mustered out, that orders came for "three days' cooked rations." The men well knew the meaning of this, and it was an unexpected disappointment to them, but they followed Col. Grubb across the river in good spirits. While throwing up breastworks in front of Fredericksburg, after a few days' duty, orders came to return to Beverly, where they soon arrived, and the men separated to await the completion of their muster-out papers.

At this time, late in June, the country was startled by the news of Lee's advance into Pennsylvania and the supposed danger of Harrisburg. Governor Parker issued a stirring proclamation to the regiments not yet disbanded, and to the people, to hasten to the aid of the sister State. When this appeal was issued less than half of the men of the Twenty-third were in camp, but Col. Grubb promptly ordered the "assembly," and not a man hesitated to volunteer. Transportation was at once telegraphed for, and in the dusk of the evening the regiment landed in Philadelphia, and preceded by a band, marched through the crowded streets, greeted at every step by cheers. On the following morning, in coal-cars, they were carried to Harrisburg, where they were at once set to throwing up breastworks to prevent the passage of the river,

which at that time was very shallow. In a few days, however, Governor Curtin feeling the capital safe, the regiment returned to Beverly, where it remained until June 27th, when it was finally dissolved.

The Twenty-third participated in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Fredericksburg (second), Salem Church.

Its total strength was 1035 officers and men, of which 84 were killed or died in the service, 80 were discharged on account of disability, and 15 enlisted men were promoted.

The following officers were from Burlington County:

Col. John S. Cox, res. Nov. 10, 1862.

Col. E. Burd Grubb, 2d lieutenant. Co. C; 1st lieutenant. Co. D, 3d Regt.; maj. and lieutenant-col.; also col. 37th Regt.; brev. brig.-gen. U. S. Vols.

Lieut.-Col. George C. Brown, res. Dec. 25, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Francis W. Milnor, capt. Co. A; maj. and lieutenant-col.

Maj. Alfred Thompson, res. Nov. 13, 1862.

Maj. William J. Parmenter, capt. Co. K; maj.

Adjt. William G. Winans, res. Nov. 22, 1862.

Adjt. Jacob Perkins, 1st lieutenant. Co. G; res. Jan. 14, 1863; adjt.

Adjt. Samuel W. Downs, 2d lieutenant. Co. K; 1st lieutenant. Co. G; adjutant.

Qr.mr. Abel H. Nichols, 2d lieutenant. Co. G; also qr.mr. 34th Regt.

Surg. William Cooke, res. Feb. 13, 1863.

Capt. Francis H. Higgins, Co. B; res. Feb. 14, 1863.

Capt. Elwood H. Kirkbride, 2d lieutenant. Co. F; 1st lieutenant. Co. D; capt. Co. B.

Capt. Samuel Carr, Co. C; res. April 13, 1863.

Capt. George W. Severs, 2d lieutenant.; 1st lieutenant.; capt. Co. C.

Capt. Reading Newbold, Co. D.

Capt. Augustus W. Grobler, Co. E; res. Feb. 23, 1863, disability; also 2d lieutenant. Co. C, and 1st lieutenant. Co. H, 34th Regt.

Capt. Samuel B. Smith, Co. F.

Capt. Joseph R. Rigdway, Co. G; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Capt. Henry C. Risdon, 1st lieutenant. Co. C; capt. Co. G.

Capt. Henry A. McCabe, Co. H; res. Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. David S. Root, 1st lieutenant.; capt. Co. H; res. Feb. 16, 1863.

Capt. Forrester L. Taylor, 1st lieutenant. Co. D; capt. Co. H.

Capt. John P. Burnett, Co. I.

1st Lieutenant. Charles Sibley, Co. A; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

1st Lieutenant. Samuel E. Bannin, Co. B.

1st Lieutenant. Samuel Browne, Jr., sergt.-maj.; 2d lieutenant. Co. C.

1st Lieutenant. David R. Newbold, Co. D; died of typhoid fever, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1862.

1st Lieutenant. Edward L. Dobbins, sergt.; qr.mr.-sergt.; 2d lieutenant. Co. I; 1st lieutenant. Co. D.

1st Lieutenant. Isaac Shinn, Co. E; res. Feb. 7, 1863.

1st Lieutenant. Samuel L. Wright, 1st sergt. Co. C; 2d lieutenant. Co. H; 1st lieutenant. Co. E.

1st Lieutenant. James S. Budd, Co. F; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

1st Lieutenant. Edward Riggs, 2d lieutenant. Co. A; 1st lieutenant. Co. G.

1st Lieutenant. John F. McKee, sergt.-maj.; 2d lieutenant. Co. C; 1st lieutenant. Co. G.

1st Lieutenant. Robert M. Ekins, Co. I; also lieutenant-col. 34th Regt.

2d Lieutenant. Lewis Ayers, res. Feb. 22, 1863.

2d Lieutenant. George W. Arbuckle, 1st sergt. Co. K; 2d lieutenant. Co. B.

2d Lieutenant. William Holman, private Co. I; 2d lieutenant. Co. C.

2d Lieutenant. Charles H. McIntyre, Co. D; res. Jan. 6, 1863.

2d Lieutenant. Alfred C. Seeds, Co. E; res. April 7, 1863.

2d Lieutenant. Nicholl F. Smith, sergt. Co. B; 2d lieutenant. Co. E.

2d Lieutenant. James O. Garman, 1st sergt.; 2d lieutenant. Co. F.

2d Lieutenant. William C. Stokes, 1st sergt.; 2d lieutenant. Co. G.

2d Lieutenant. William Frayer, Co. I; res. Jan. 4, 1863.

2d Lieutenant. Benjamin R. Haines, sergt. Co. E; 2d lieutenant. Co. I.

In the **Twenty-fourth Regiment Infantry**, the only officers from Burlington County that we know of were:

Chaplain William C. Stockton.

1st Lieutenant. James S. Woodward, 2d lieutenant. Co. I.

In the **Thirty-fourth Regiment Infantry** there were a number of Burlington County men, mostly in Companies A, C, and D. The regiment was raised during the summer and autumn of 1863, principally from the counties of Mercer, Salem, Burlington, and Camden, and plentiful additions from the neighboring cities of New York and Philadelphia of men attracted by the large bounties then being paid. The headquarters of the regiment was first at Beverly, and afterwards at Camp Parker, Trenton. Authority was given to individuals to raise companies, and as soon as the companies were completed they reported to camp and were mustered in for three years. Company A was mustered in September 3d, and Company K and the field and staff officers October 9th. The regiment was commanded by Col. William H. Lawrence, captain Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry. It left Trenton Nov. 16, 1863, passed through Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to Jeffersonville, Ind., where it took steam transports down the Ohio to Paducah. During the trip it lost about seventy men by desertion. They enlisted for the bounty, and having obtained it left at the first opportunity. All the regiments raised



towards the close of the war were infested with "bounty-jumpers," who when captured were duly shot. The day after arriving at Paducah, the regiment was conveyed three hundred miles up the Tennessee River to Eastport, Miss., but a change in the plans of the general commanding caused the Thirty-fourth to return down the river to Columbus, Ky., and from thence to Union City, Tenn.

December 22d, with an army under Gen. A. J. Smith, the regiment marched to Huntingdon, Tenn., in search of the rebel general Forrest, who kept out of their way, whereupon they retraced their steps, sleeping at one time upon the snow without blankets or tents, and with the thermometer, it is said, registering ten degrees below zero.

Jan. 21, 1864, the regiment returned to Columbus, where it was left as a permanent garrison. Col. Lawrence was placed in command of the post, and Maj. G. W. Abeel in command of the regiment. Kentucky at this time was much infested by rebel guerrillas, and a company of the Thirty-fourth was mounted, under command of Lieut. Julian Wright, who succeeded in breaking up and capturing various bands of the "wild cavalry."

On the morning of the 13th of April, a part of Forrest's force, under Gen. Buford, appeared in front of Columbus, and after a brisk skirmish summoned Col. Lawrence to surrender the garrison. To this the gallant colonel replied, "That being placed there by his government with adequate force to hold his post and repel all enemies from it, surrender was out of the question." After a desultory skirmish for some hours Buford withdrew, foiled in his purpose.

In May an engagement took place at Hickman, Ky., between a detachment of the Thirty-fourth and some rebel cavalry, in which a number of the enemy were killed. In July the regiment was again engaged, and routed the enemy near Clinton, Ky. In December, 1864, they proceeded to Nashville, but arriving too late to participate in the battle it returned to Paducah. On Jan. 11, 1865, it left for Eastport, Miss., with the Eleventh Corps. From there, February 7th, they proceeded to New Orleans. The capture of Mobile having been determined upon, the Thirty-fourth left New Orleans with the expedition for Dauphin's Island. On the 8th and 9th of April it took part in the assault and capture of Spanish Fort, Forts Huger, Tracy, and Blakeley. Col. Lawrence led the regiment gallantly, and both officers and men conducted themselves with distinguished courage.

After the capture of Mobile the regiment moved to Montgomery, Ala., where it remained for several months on provost duty. During the fall and winter detached companies were stationed at points on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. Col. Lawrence resigned in October, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Moore, both being breveted brigadier-generals.

The regiment was mustered out of service at Selma,

Ala., April 30, 1866. It then returned to New Jersey, arriving at Trenton in due time, and was soon after disbanded, being the last regiment from the State to quit the service of the government upon the conclusion of the war.

The total strength of the regiment was two thousand two hundred and ninety-three officers and men, of whom one hundred and fifty-five were killed or died in the service, seventy-nine were discharged on account of disability, forty-four were not accounted for, and twenty-five enlisted men were promoted.

It participated in the battles of Columbus, Hickman, Clinton, Mayfield, and Paris Landing, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., Fort Huger, Spanish Fort, and Fort Blakeley, Mobile, Ala.

The following officers were from Burlington County: Lieut.-Col. Robert M. Ekins, capt. Co. C; maj. and lieut.-col.

Capt. Martin L. Haines, 1st lieut. and capt. Co. C.

Capt. Thomas Taylor, 1st lieut. Co. D; capt. Co. I.

Second Lieut. Richard J. Moore, Co. A; res. June 21, 1864.

Second Lieut. Walter L. Woodward, 1st sergt.; 2d lieut. Co. D.; disch. July 13, 1865; disability.

Second Lieut. John B. Wright, first sergeant Company E, Tenth Regiment; second lieutenant Company K.

Second Lieut. John Connor, sergeant and first sergeant Company C; sergeant-major; second lieutenant Company C.

In the **Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry**, the only officer we know of was Second Lieut. Edward Kennedy, sergeant and first sergeant Company A; second lieutenant Company F.

In the **Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry**, there were quite a number of men from Burlington County in Companies H and I. The regiment was organized in pursuance of a call by the President for the immediate raising by voluntary enlistment from the militia of the State of troops to serve one hundred days unless sooner discharged, and as was fully set forth in the proclamation of Governor Parker, dated May 16, 1864. Under authority, the raising of two regiments was immediately commenced. The headquarters of the Thirty-seventh was established at Camp Delaware, near Trenton. As no bounty was to be given, nor even their services to be credited upon any draft, and as local bounties were offered by different cities, recruiting became languid, and it was soon apparent that neither of the two regiments would be enabled to fill its ranks. Therefore, June 23d, the Thirty-eighth Regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-seventh, which was commanded by Col. E. Burd Grubb, a gallant and dashing soldier. It left the State June 28, 1864, and at Baltimore embarked on transports and proceeded to City Point, Va., and reported for duty to Gen. Grant. As might have been expected of a regiment raised under such circumstances, the *personnel* was not altogether encouraging.

The medical examination was by no means searching, and as a result there were men in it who would not have been accepted in other regiments. There were also scores of young boys from fifteen years of age upwards. The regiment encamped near Point of Rocks, July 1st, and furnished fatigue parties for unloading vessels, working on fortifications, etc. It then moved to Redoubt Converse, on Spring Hill, near Appomattox River. Here detachments were sent to unload vessels, to corps headquarters, to guard commissary and stores, to do picket duty, and to garrison the fort. While in this fort died Lieut.-Col. Barlow and Adjutant Parker Grubb.

On the 28th of August the regiment marched to the extreme front, relieving veteran troops in the trenches and fortifications before Petersburg. The regiment remained here until its term of service had nearly expired. Before returning home a number of the men re-enlisted for a period of one year, and were assigned to Battery E, First Regiment New Jersey Artillery. On the 26th of September it left the front and returned home, receiving a gratifying compliment from Maj.-Gen. Birney, commanding the Tenth Army Corps. The regiment was engaged in no battles, yet it had five men killed and twenty-nine wounded.

Its total strength was seven hundred and eighty-one officers and men, of whom nineteen were killed or died, three were discharged on account of disability, three were not accounted for, and four enlisted men were promoted.

The officers from Burlington County were:

Col. E. Burd Grubb.

Adjutant Parker Grubb.

Quartermaster J. Warner Kinsey; also quartermaster 40th Regt.

1st Lieut. Jonathan W. Maguire, Co. H; also 1st lieut. Co. B, 40th Regt.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Woodward, Co. I; also 1st lieut. Co. C, 40th Regt.

2d Lieut. Michael H. Johnson, Co. I.

2d Lieut. William H. Stiles, Co. H; also 1st lieut. Co. I, 40th Regt.

**The Fortieth Regiment Infantry** had scattered through it a number of Burlington County men. It was recruited under the call of July, 1864, for 500,000 men. Its headquarters was established at draft rendezvous (Camp Perrine), Trenton, and the term of enlistment was for one, two, or three years. Company A was mustered in Oct. 24, 1864, and left the State the same day. Company K was mustered in March 10, 1865, and left the State on the 12th. Each company, on its arrival in the field, was attached to the Fourth Regiment, and so remained until six companies had reported for duty, when the regiment was organized, its strength being 1021 officers and men, commanded by Col. Gilkyson, who was mustered in March 19, 1865. It was assigned to the Sixth Army Corps. It participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Fort

Steedman, capture of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, and Lee's surrender (Appomattox). In the last fight before Richmond it displayed conspicuous gallantry, and though its record is brief, it is bright.

The total strength of the regiment was 1409 officers and men, of whom 19 were killed or died in the service, 20 were discharged on account of disability, 33 were not accounted for, and 19 enlisted men were promoted. The following officers were from Burlington County:

Capt. John W. Goodenough, Co. K; brevet major, April 2, 1865.

1st Lieut. Joseph F. Mount, 2d lieut. Co. C; 1st lieut. Co. A.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Woodward, Co. C.

1st Lieut. Samuel Phillips, 2d lieut. Co. D.

2d Lieut. James Phillips, Co. E; brevet 1st lieut. April 2, 1865.

2d Lieut. George A. Beldin.

In the **First Cavalry**, the *Sixteenth Regiment of the line, New Jersey Volunteers*, Company C was raised in Burlington County, and F in Burlington and Ocean Counties. There was also scattered through the regiment quite a number of men from the county. On Aug. 4, 1861, authority was given by the War Department to the Hon. William Halsted to raise a regiment of cavalry, the time for doing so being limited to ten days, but afterwards extended to ten days more. The headquarters was established at Trenton. On the 24th the first four companies, under Maj. M. H. Beaumont, arrived at Washington, and one week later six other companies were brought in by Halsted.

The camp was established at Meridian Hill. Col. Halsted, for many years a prominent member of the bar of New Jersey and at one time a member of Congress, was in his seventieth year. Although a gentleman of ability, he appears not to have possessed the qualities requisite to enforce obedience from and bring into subordination a large body of men fresh from the pursuits of civil life. The camp, therefore, from the first was a scene of tumult and disorder. There was no authoritative announcement of duties, no promptly enforced penalty for disobedience. Drills were scarcely thought of, officers had little idea of their duties, and not a proper appreciation of their position. There were two lieutenant-colonels contending for the position to which both had been appointed, and the officers were divided into cliques. The regiment moved from camp to camp, and at length crossing into Virginia was attached to Palmer's brigade of cavalry. Here the difficulty as to the lieutenant-colonelcy was settled, and Joseph Karge was confirmed in that position. Col. Halsted taking sick-leave, Lieut.-Col. Karge undertook to right matters. Having formerly been an officer in the Prussian army, and trained to regard a despotic discipline as the only principle of military authority, he



found many difficulties to encounter. The men who had not yet learned to obey, and had been accustomed to an almost impunity of insubordination, could not understand his unreasoning severity, and the whole camp became a scene of discontent that threatened to break out into riot and mutiny. To add to the trouble, in October the last raised company came into camp without uniforms, blankets, or tents, and the horses of the whole command were supplied with an insufficiency of forage. This ended in the removal of Quartermaster Benjamin B. Halsted, who had been irregularly mustered in. Hearing this the colonel, feeling that he should have been consulted before such a change had been effected, hurried back to camp, and signalized his resumption of command by an unseemly altercation with the lieutenant-colonel. Confusion now was worse confounded. The colonel took the part of the men in their complaints against the lieutenant-colonel, and the reforms in drill, discipline, and camp routine at once fell into abeyance. While this miserable state of affairs was existing the colonel became involved in difficulty with the War Department, which resulted in his arrest. The lieutenant-colonel sent the most inefficient and probably obnoxious officers before the Examining Board in Washington. "The army swore in Flanders," but there was a decided improvement in the discipline. Col. Halsted returned to the command in five weeks, the lieutenant-colonel and major were soon in arrest, and the colonel's time was occupied in extricating the officers who had been sent before the Board of Examination. At last, Feb. 19, 1862, the regiment was transferred to the care of the State. It was then thoroughly reorganized. Col. Halsted was mustered out, and Percy Wyndham, an Englishman by descent, colonel in the Sardinian army, a soldier of Garibaldi, was appointed colonel by the Governor of New Jersey. "Halsted's Horse" became the First New Jersey Cavalry, and from that day commenced its bright and glorious career.

During the winter the regiment was employed on picket duty. In April, 1862, it was ordered to Fredericksburg to join McDowell. On the 20th it scouted to King George Court-House. Company G, the next day, brought in some two hundred slaves and a number of horses, and Capt. Broderick surprised a courier post, killing several and capturing five horses. It returned to Falmouth on the 28th, where it was transferred to Gen. Bayard's brigade of cavalry. It remained here until late in May, when it was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley to oppose the advance of "Stonewall" Jackson. It reached Strasburg June 1st, and captured one hundred and fifty rebel stragglers. Pushing on to Woodstock, a brisk skirmish ensued. About noon of the 6th our army arrived upon the hills of Harrisonburg, and a sharp combat ensued, the First acting splendidly, and the gallant colonel was left wounded upon the field. Gen. Ashby was killed by Fred Holmes, of the Pennsylvania "Bucktails," who

were the only troops who came to the assistance of the First, but our boys were driven from the field. The battle of Cross Keys was fought on the 8th, where Jackson was able to check Fremont, and keep open his line of retreat.

A few days afterwards the First Cavalry returned to Gen. McDowell, and about the 20th of June reached Manassas Junction. From thence it marched to Madison Court-House, and then, under Gen. Hatch, to Gordonsville and Charlottesville, from which, unsuccessful, it returned to Culpeper Court-House. Passing by the three skirmishes at Bartlett's Ford, we come to Cedar Mountain. Gen. Banks fought this battle under the impression his force was over one-third larger than it really was. Gen. Pope arriving upon the field, drew in Banks' too extended lines, and Jackson was repulsed. During the battle Gen. Pope actually had the audacity to send one of his aides, Capt. Asch, First Cavalry, to order a rebel battery that was annoying him much to cease firing. The captain hinted that it was a rebel battery, to which the general replied, "Nonsense!" The captain rode boldly up and exclaimed, "The general directs that you cease firing." "Does the general order that?" asked the surprised artillery officer. "Yes," said Asch; "he sent me with peremptory orders." And while the wondering rebel obeyed, Asch galloped off, delighted to escape without detection. When the First was about to charge, two men of Company A, being wounded, drew their horses out of the ranks, and saluting their officer with their swords, said, "We are hit, sir." It was a splendid act, and showed their soldierly qualities.

On the 20th the First skirmished with Stuart's cavalry at Brandy Station, driving them back with loss. A hard fight took place at Rappahannock Station, where the cavalry covered the withdrawal of Pope's army. It was a gallant fight; Lieut.-Cols. Karge and Hick were wounded, and Robbins and Stuart were captured, and forty men killed or unhorsed.

Jackson soon after made his famous march in the rear of Pope at Bull Run (second), and the First, with the brigade, was sent to hold Thoroughfare Gap, to prevent the enemy under Lee from falling on the left flank and rear of our army, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners and blocking the gap by felling trees. Ricketts came with four brigades, made a gallant fight, but, through ignorance of the position of the rest of our army, retired towards Manassas Junction and Bristoe Station. In the disastrous battle of Bull Run, in which Pope's left flank was completely turned, the First Cavalry took little part, skirmishing afterwards on our right flank, and going into camp at Bailey's Cross-Roads.

During the Maryland campaign the First scoured Northern Virginia from the mountains eastward, Wyndham on one occasion dashing through Thoroughfare Gap and harassing Lee's communications, and Karge riding into Warrenton, and capturing sixteen hundred prisoners and a large amount of stores.

Lee was retreating down the valley, and Stuart's cavalry attempted to destroy the bridges and railroads east of the mountain to make safe that retreat. Bayard's brigade started from Chantilly, scouting through Aldie and Middleburg up to Upperville, to preserve those structures. Considerable fighting ensued during these operations, Wyndham, Karge, and Capt. Kester distinguishing themselves by their activity and bravery, and Stuart was foiled in his attempt. The regiment was on the field of Fredericksburg, but not actively engaged. Here Bayard was killed.

The First was attached to Gregg's division, and April 30, 1863, started across the Rappahannock on "Stoneman's raid." They penetrated as far as the James River, destroying bridges, boats, store-houses, and railroads, and capturing a vast amount of property which they safely returned with.

The battle of Chancellorsville was lost, and Lee promptly put his army in motion for his expedition to Pennsylvania. Hooker massed our cavalry under Pleasanton near Catlett's Station. The First Cavalry with its division crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, and soon encountered the enemy at Brandy Station. Here a desperate hand-to-hand battle was fought, and the field was the scene of innumerable small encounters, in which heroic courage was shown by the combatants on both sides. To record the acts of daring and recklessness, in which the only feeling that animated the men was victory at any sacrifice, would be to give an account of each individual officer and man. All were heroes on that day. Wyndham, who commanded a brigade, was badly wounded. Lieut.-Col. Broderick, the senior officer of the First, and the steadfast Maj. Shelmire were left dead upon the field, Shelmire stretched across the body of his foe.<sup>1</sup> Of the two hundred and eighty officers and men, six officers and over fifty men were killed.

On the 2d of July, 1863, the First Cavalry debouched upon the field of Gettysburg and, dismounted, went in on the right of our line. Mounted and dismounted, it gloriously performed its duty in that great battle. At White Sulphur Springs, when Meade discovered the attempt of Lee to cut his communications with Washington, the regiment was severely engaged, the gallant Capt. Lucas, of Company F, being shot in the brain.

Crossing the Rapidan with Meade in his Mine Run advance, Nov. 27, 1863, the division surprised the rebel pickets at Ely's Ford, and bivouacked in the Wilderness. Moving to Hope Church, the First Cavalry engaged the enemy, advancing dismounted with successive rushes under a terrific fire that caused them heavy loss. Gray, of Company C, had his hand shattered, and Hobensack, of Company F, was struck

by a piece of shell that for some minutes crazed him. The Fifth Corps coming up and deploying, the cavalry gave place and retired. On the 1st of December our army recrossed the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, and soon after went into winter-quarters near Warrenton, where they remained doing picket duty until the opening of spring, when Grant prepared to strike his ponderous blows against the Rebellion.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 4th of May, 1864, the First Jersey, leading the column of Gregg's division, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford. Capturing rebel pickets, it advanced beyond Chancellorsville, and the next day moved to Todd's Tavern. Here about noon a brisk engagement opened, and with varied results ended in the First Jersey driving the rebels across the Po, which river they made their line of defense. The loss of the regiment in this brilliant affair was six men killed and two officers and forty-one men wounded. Col. Kester's conduct throughout the action was conspicuous for bravery and dash. On the 7th it was again in action, the combined cavalry at last sweeping the rebels out of a line of breastworks. This was the last fight of Union cavalry in the Wilderness.

On the 9th of May the whole cavalry corps under Sheridan moved south towards Richmond, the First Jersey having the rear of the column. Lee, not understanding the strength of our force, detached a couple of brigades to cut off the retreat, and a larger body to gain its front. But little fighting consequently ensued, and our whole force crossed the North Anna. Thence the Second Division moved to the South Anna, which it crossed unmolested, and pushed to Ashland Station and Court-House, where the store-house was burnt and the railroad destroyed for miles. Some sharp fighting took place, but when our cavalry had finished their work they started upon their return, rejoining the army on the 25th.

On the 26th of May the First Jersey moved down the Pamunkey on a reconnoissance, and crossing at Hanover Town with the First and Second Divisions and a part of the Sixth Corps, advanced upon Lee's right. On the 28th, Gregg took up a position near Hawes' Shop to cover the crossing and movements of our infantry. Here the First Jersey became fiercely engaged with the enemy, and Lieuts. Shaw, of Company F, and Wynkoop, of Company A, were severely wounded. The total loss of the nine companies engaged was eleven officers and fifty-three men killed and wounded. The effort of Lee, however, to check the advance of Grant was frustrated. The flank movement proved an entire success, and Meade moved upon Shady Grove Church.

June 7th, the First Jersey, with its division, left Newcastle, on the Pamunkey, and pushed rapidly towards Trevillian Station, nine miles from Gordonsville, where, on the evening of the 10th, the rebels were attacked and driven out with serious loss. Accomplishing its object in the destruction of the rail-

<sup>1</sup> Maj. Shelmire, with his Company A, was from Montgomery County, Pa. A plain Pennsylvania farmer, the steadiness and integrity of his character, his sterling worth and Christian life, won for him the confidence of his comrades.



road and other property, the cavalry withdrew to the White House.

Crossing the James with the Army of the Potomac, the First Jersey rested for two days near Fort Powhatan, whence, June 29th, it moved southward to the relief of Wilson, and then towards City Point. Oh the evening of July 26th, with the First and Second Cavalry Divisions and the Second Corps, it secretly and rapidly crossed the James at Deep Bottom, surprised the command of Gen. Pickett, and on the 28th made a flank movement around the enemy's left towards Charles City Cross-Roads and Malvern Hill. Falling back to Strawberry Plains, after various manoeuvres, it pushed on to Lee's Mills, where the rebels had established themselves, whom they rapidly drove from their position.

On August 12th the First Jersey was again in motion, and the next day participated in the rout of the rebel cavalry under Gen. Chambliss near Charles City Cross-Roads. On the 19th the cavalry recrossed the river and marched to join Warren, who had seized the Weldon Railroad. On the 21st it was hotly engaged repelling an attack upon Warren's left, meeting with some loss.

With this engagement terminated the three years' term of the First Jersey. On Sept. 1, 1864, the men whose term of service had expired embarked at City Point, and reaching Trenton were mustered out on the 16th. The regiment though as an organization still remained in the field, enough of its original members having re-enlisted and many recruits having been received. Its commander, Col. John W. Kester, a brave and good officer, retired from the service, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Janeway.

September 29th the First Jersey moved from Prince George Court-House to the Jerusalem plank-road, and the next morning to the extreme left of the army, held by Warren's corps. Soon after it advanced to the junction of the Ream's Station and Dinwiddie Court-House roads, and while holding this position a battalion charged into Ream's Station, driving the enemy from the works and three miles beyond. Several brisk skirmishes occurred during the day. During the intense darkness of the night of the 30th, while seeking to communicate with Parks' Corps (Ninth), it fell in with an invisible foe. "Who goes there?" rang out sharply on the air. "Butler's South Carolina Brigade!" was the startling reply. "Who are you?" "First New Jersey Cavalry: charge!" and with a yell the boys dashed through the darkness upon them. A great clattering of hoofs was heard, and as it rapidly receded in the distance the First Jersey was left victors of the bloodless field with one prisoner, Capt. Butler, a brother of the rebel general.

During a drizzling rain, while on the Vaughn's road, disposition was made for battle, the First Jersey being held in reserve. On came with fury Danovin's and Mahone's brigades, dismounted, driving in our cavalry, also dismounted. The dense woods in

front swarmed with rebels, who rushed forth on the double-quick. But the Jersey boys received them at twenty paces with a withering fire that for a moment cooled their ardor, yet thrice did they return to the charge, until the fearful havoc caused them to retire. Then a counter-charge was made, the enemy's works taken, and they driven far beyond. Foster says, pages 471, 472, "While these events were occurring, our left flank was picketed by Lieut. Hughes with Company C, which during the last assault of the enemy in front had become hotly engaged. Hughes, however, soon found that he was surrounded; but not by any means dismayed, he at once ordered a charge, and succeeded in cutting his way out and rejoining his regiment in time to give notice of the flank attack. While surrounded, Sergt. Watts, of Company C, seeing a group of men dressed apparently like our own, rode up to one, who proved to be Gen. Young, and with some excitement asked, 'How in thunder are we going to get out of here?' The general, who had mistaken the charge of Hughes for the advance of a mounted brigade, and had delayed his own attack upon our flank long enough to enable Beaumont to regain his works, seemed to be quite as much puzzled as Watts; at any rate he altogether failed to improve his opportunity to capture the surrounded troopers. Indeed, Private Miles Downey, in the movement through the rebel lines, seized upon Capt. Jones, one of the aides of Gen. Young, and brought him in a prisoner without receiving a scratch."

Maj. Beaumont, in his official report, says, "Great credit is due to Lieut. Hughes and Company C, as their gallant onslaught upon Gen. Young's rear doubtlessly saved us the day. We ascertained after the fight, from the enemy's pickets, that Gen. Young when Company C charged, sent word to Gen. Hampton that he had been surrounded and would probably be captured. To Capts. Hart, Hobensack, and Hick, commanding battalions, I cannot give too much praise. I owe the coolness and firmness of my men to their gallant example."

"Serjeant" James T. "Clancy, Company C, killed Gen. Danovin within ten yards of our lines, as he led his brigade in the first assault, and no doubt his death assisted in a great measure to demoralize the enemy."

The First Jersey was engaged in the expedition to Stony Creek Station, where a large amount of stores were destroyed, and some prisoners, guns, and wagons captured. Soon after it moved with its division, the Fifth Corps, and part of the Second Corps to destroy the Weldon Railroad, upon which it was known the enemy were receiving large supplies that were waggoned to Petersburg. Some two miles beyond Sussex Court-House the extreme advance, commanded by Capt. Hughes, of Company C, met with some resistance, but drove the enemy until ordered to halt for the night at Jarrett's. Near Hicksford the enemy was posted in some force, with a battery in position and strong works on both sides of the Meherrin River.

A heavy fire being opened, Col. Janeway obtained permission to dismount his command, and forming a heavy skirmish line charged with a cheer and drove the enemy in disorder out of the works. Soon after the work of destroying the railroad and other property was commenced, and few "raids" of the war inflicted greater damage on the enemy than this. The casualties in the regiment were comparatively small, and only one officer was killed, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed,<sup>1</sup> whose loss was universally regretted.

On the morning of March 29th the First Jersey broke camp near Petersburg, and marched forth to strike the last glorious blow at the Rebellion. That night they occupied Dinwiddie Court-House. Performing minor service on the 31st, Maj. Robbins threw up a breastwork of rails at the ford on Chamberlain's Creek, where the rebels in heavy force attacked him and were handsomely repulsed, with Gen. Ransom among their killed. Finding the battalion could not be driven from its position, which was an exceedingly strong one, by a direct attack, a brigade was sent to the right, another to the left, and with a third in front a combined attack was made, and thus with both flanks enveloped Robbins was forced to fall back. The whole line of cavalry was forced back and Maj. Hart killed. Early the next morning the enemy were driven back. Lee had now evacuated his lines and was pushing to the westward. On the night of the 2d of April the First Jersey with its brigade moved from Dinwiddie Court-House, crossed the Southside Railroad, and encamped on Wilson's plantation on the Namogord road, and the next morning, the 4th, moved on a road running parallel to the one Lee was retreating on and bivouacked near Jettersville. Moving the next morning on Amelia Court-House, where Lee and his army had gathered, a wagon-train was captured, its guard of a brigade of cavalry and a regiment of infantry being scattered in flight. In the charge the First Jersey captured five battle-flags. Fighting and skirmishing, being themselves once routed, the gallant Janeway was at last ordered to support a charge. The charge failed. Janeway at the head of his regiment then charged to save the routed troopers, and fell pierced by a bullet through the head.

They bivouacked at Jettersville that night, and moved out at ten o'clock the next morning. Gens. Merritt and Custer were heavily engaged at Sailor's Creek when they came up. Through mistake the First charged, and were repulsed. Later the grandest cavalry charge of the war was made, and Ewell, with nearly all his corps, was captured. In this charge Capt. Hughes, of Company C, was wounded. On the 7th the Second Brigade was entrapped into a charge and routed. The First Jersey moved to the left of the road, and when the retreating troopers had passed charged the enemy and stopped the rout. In

this Lieut. Lawrence Fay, of Company F, was wounded. On the morning of the 9th the boys' hearts were gladdened by the intelligence that the enemy was headed off. If the roads could only be held until the infantry came up, Lee and his army would be captured. A part of the division of cavalry was engaged with the enemy, when orders came for the First Jersey to find and engage the enemy's flank. Much manœuvring followed, and Capt. Beekman, with the First Battalion, skirmished and made the last charge of the First Jersey, driving the enemy in confusion from their position. Hardly had the charge ended when orders were received for hostilities to cease. The last flag of truce was sent out through their brigade lines, and Lieut. Darnstaedt, of Company I, received a painful wound after the flag had passed. It is claimed that he was the last officer wounded in the combined armies operating against Lee's forces.

The regiment soon after marched to Washington, and May 26, 1865, Company F was mustered out. On May 31st most of the regiment was mustered out at Cloud's Mills, Va., and the balance at Vienna, Va., July 24th. In due time it proceeded to Trenton, where it was finally dissolved.

The total strength of the regiment was 3317, of whom 16 officers and 282 men were killed or died in the service, 22 officers and 298 men were discharged on account of disability, 238 men were not accounted for, and 76 enlisted men were promoted.

The regiment took part in the following engagements: Pohick Church, Va., Dec. 29, 1861; Pohick Creek, Jan. 15, 1862; Seddons' Farm, May 1, 1862; Gray's Farm, May 9, 1862; Rappahannock Station, May, 1862; Strasburg, June 1, 1862; Woodstock, June 2, 1862; Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862; Cross Keys, June 8, 1862; Madison Court-House, July 27, 1862; Barnett's Ford, July 29, 1862; Barnett's Ford, Aug. 4, 1862; Barnett's Ford, Aug. 7, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; Rappahannock Station, Aug. 18, 1862; Brandy Station, Aug. 20, 1862; Rappahannock Station, Aug. 20 and 21, 1862; Warrenton, Aug. 23, 1862; Waterloo Ford, Aug. 24, 1862; Snicker's Gap, Aug. 28, 1862; Bull Run, Aug. 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862; Warrenton, Sept. 24, 1862; Aldie, Oct. 31, 1862; Port Conoway, Nov. 19, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-13, 1862; Rappahannock Station, April 7, 1863; Stoneman's raid, April 30, 1863; Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford, May 19, 1863; Brandy Station, June 9, 1863; Aldie, June 17, 1863; Middleburg, June 19, 1863; Upperville, June 21, 1863; near Aldie, June 22, 1863; Westminster, Md., June 30, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Emmitsburg, Md., July 4 and 6, 1863; Tetttersburg, Pa., July 7, 1863; Cavetown, Md., July 8, 1863; Harper's Ferry, Va., July 14, 1863; Shepherdstown, Md., July 16, 1863; Berryville, Va., July 31, 1863; Salem, Aug. 15, 1863; White Plains, Aug. 16, 1863; Sulphur Springs and Brandy Station, Oct. 12, 1863; Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, 1863; near Warrenton, Nov.

<sup>1</sup> Of Ellisdale.



12, 1863; Mountain Run, Nov. 27, 1863; Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863; Parker's Store, Nov. 29, 1863; Custer's raid, Feb. 18, 1864; Ravenna River, Feb. 21, 1864; Ely's Ford, May 3, 1864; Todd's Tavern, May 5 and 7, 1864; Sheridan's raid, May 9, 1864; Beaver Dam Station, May 10, 1864; Yellow Tavern and Ashland Station, May 11, 1864; fortifications of Richmond, May 12, 1864; Church of the Messiah, May 21, 1864; North Anna River, May 24, 1864; Hawes' Shop, May 28, 1864; Emmons' Church, May 29, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; Gaines' Mills, June 2, 1864; Chickahominy River, June 2, 1864; Bottom's Bridge, June 4 and 5, 1864; Pamunkey River, June 8, 1864; Trevillian Station, June 12 and 14, 1864; White House, June 20 and 21, 1864; St. Mary's Church, June 24, 1864; near Petersburg, June 29 to July 12, 1864; raid through the Shenandoah, July, 1864; Deep Bottom, July 28, 1864; Malvern Hill, July 28 to 30, 1864; Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, 1864; Charles City Cross-Roads, Aug. 16 and 17, 1864; Ream's Station, Aug. 26, 1864; Malvern Hill, Sept. 5, 1864; Charles City, Sept. 11, 1864; Jerusalem Plank-Road, Sept. 17, 1864; Ream's Station, Sept. 29 and 30, 1864; Vaughn's Road, Oct. 1, 1864; Boydton Plank-Road, Oct. 6, 1864; Stony Creek, Nov. 27, 1864; Bellefield Station, Dec. 9 and 10, 1864; Dinwiddie Court-House, Feb. 6, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6 and 7, 1865; before Petersburg, March 20, 1865; Dinwiddie Court-House, March 30, 1865; Five Forks and Chamberlain's Creek, March 31, 1865; Amelia Springs and Jetersville, April 5, 1865; Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; Farmville, April 6 and 7, 1865; Appomattox Court-House (Lee's surrender), April 9, 1865.

The officers of the regiment from Burlington County were:

First Lieut. Richard Hamilton, sergeant Company C; first lieutenant Company B; discharged April 25, 1865.

First Lieut. Cortland Inglin, corporal Company F; sergeant-major; second lieutenant Company F; first lieutenant Company G.

First Lieut. Edward Gaskill, private Company E; quartermaster's sergeant; first sergeant Company E; second lieutenant Company G; first lieutenant Company E.

First Lieut. John D. Williams, corporal; sergeant; re-enlisted Company A; second lieutenant Company B; first lieutenant Company H.

Second Lieut. Aaron S. Robbins, Company F; resigned April 17, 1862.

Second Lieut. Joseph R. Reed, commissary-sergeant; re-enlisted; first sergeant Company E; second lieutenant Company G; not mustered. Died Dec. 10, 1864, of wounds received in action at Bellefield Station, Va.

In the **Second Cavalry**, the *Thirty-second Regiment of the line*, there were a few men in Company E from Burlington County. The regiment was commanded by Col. Joseph Karge, formerly of the First Cavalry;

left Trenton eight hundred and ninety strong, Oct. 5, 1863, and proceeded to Washington. In camp near the Long Bridge it received its horses and sabres. It served until the close of the war in the Southwest. From the first to the last the regiment exhibited a courage and discipline which justly ranked it among the best of our cavalry, and its record, covering a field of peculiar hardship and hard fighting, will shine with lustre and glory in the annals of the brave long after the men who fought in its ranks have gone down to their last sleep.

The total strength of the regiment was two thousand nine hundred, officers and men, of whom two hundred and thirty-four were killed or died in the service, ninety-three were discharged on account of disability, one hundred and fifty-three were not accounted for, and thirty-two enlisted men were promoted.

The only officers in it from Burlington County were:

Capt. Frank T. Adams, second lieutenant Company M; first lieutenant Company K; captain Company I; not mustered.

Second Lieut. Lemuel Fisher, Company E.

In the **Third Cavalry**, the *Thirty-sixth Regiment of the line*, there were but few men from Burlington County. It was mustered into service as the "First United States Hussars," a name, however, which was not long retained. In the field it soon obtained the sobriquet of "The Butterfly," from the yellow lining of the men's blue coats. It was commanded by Col. A. J. Morrison; left Trenton twelve hundred strong, March 29, 1864, and marched through Philadelphia and Wilmington to Perryville, Md., thence entering Virginia, where it participated in the glorious battles of Grant, and was mustered out at the close of the war.

The total strength of the regiment was 2234 officers and men, of whom 145 were killed or died in the service, 83 were discharged on account of disability, 187 were not accounted for, and 24 enlisted men were promoted.

The only officer of the regiment from Burlington County was:

Maj. T. Malcolm Murphy, sergeant-major Second Cavalry; captain to fill original vacancy; commissioned major, but not mustered.

## CHAPTER IX.

OLD ROADS AND COURSES OF TRAVEL IN EARLY TIMES—STEAMBOATS ON THE DELAWARE—COLONIAL POST-OFFICES OF BURLINGTON COUNTY.

NEW JERSEY, lying between the great sea-ports of New York and Philadelphia, naturally became the great highway of communication, not only between these early villages, but between the New England

and Southern colonies. Prior to the coming of the English, the Dutch communicated between their settlements at New Amsterdam and those on the Delaware by an Indian trail. A portion of this "old Indian path" can even now be traced with great accuracy, and vestiges of the inhabitants of the forest, their corn-mills, in bowlders, are still found upon it. The late Hon. George Sykes, in a communication to the author, says,—

"The old Indian path from Burlington to Shrewsbury left the Old York road on the farm now owned (1865) by William H. Black, on the north side of Black's Creek, a little easterly from Mansfield Square, and running easterly along the northerly side of the creek, by the house now occupied by W. H. Black, that on the farm late belonging to Charlotte Taylor, and the house now occupied by William Augustus Newbold (near the crossing of the Old York road and the Bordentown and Recklesstown pike), followed the old lane or drift-way leading easterly from the last-named house till it came to Recklesstown; then a little southerly of the present road and to the southward of the old house, lately pulled down, on the farm late belonging to William Pypplar, deceased (Peppler), and running easterly, near the present road to the south of William W. Bullock's house (near the junction of the Recklesstown and Arneytown road), continued an easterly course a few rods to the north of the mansion just built by the first Anthony Woodward, near the house on the farm late of John W. Cox, now of Woodward; thence easterly through the Ridgway farm, now Edward Howard's, and the farm now occupied by Joseph Gardiner Abbott to Crosswicks Creek; thence easterly through the homestead farm of the late James S. Lawrence, deceased, to the dwelling-house opposite to the road to Fillmore; thence along the present old road from Judge Lawrence's to the blacksmith's shop, easterly from the Screaming Hill meeting-house, and so on, crossing Thomas DeBow's saw-mill pond, to Freehold, and thence to Colt's Neck, Shrewsbury, and Middletown. This road, then only a bridle-path, probably was the cause of Anthony Woodward's selecting this situation to build upon it, being the only road or path through or indeed anywhere near his premises."

Much of New Jersey at this time was an unexplored wilderness, or had only been traversed by the hunter of the wild game that abounded, or the seekers after desirable tracts of land. A single road, or more probably a bridle-path, afforded the only means of communication between the New York Bay and the Delaware River. In 1677, William Edmundson, traveling southward from New York, says that in going from Middleton to the Delaware (although with an Indian guide), he was unable for a whole day to discover the proper course, and was obliged to go back until his guide could strike the Raritan. They then followed its margin until they came to a "small landing from New York,"—probably Inman's Ferry, now New Brunswick,—and thence wended their way along a small path to Delaware Falls. He says, "We saw no tame animals in all the way."<sup>1</sup>

This road was the only one opened by the Dutch. It was connected with New York by water from Elizabethtown Point, and ran near to where New Brunswick now stands. From thence it ran in almost a straight line to the Delaware above where Trenton now stands. This was called "the upper road." Another, which branched off five or six miles from the Raritan, and arrived at the Delaware by a more circuitous route at the present Burlington, was called "the lower road."<sup>2</sup>

As early as 1676 some general regulations were adopted for the opening of roads. These roads were only bridle-paths, and continued so for many years, and as late as 1716, when an act of Assembly was passed "for the further establishment of Fees and Ferriages." Provision was only made in the rates allowed for "horse and man" and "single person." In 1695 the inn-keepers of some of the towns in East Jersey were taxed jointly to the sum of ten pounds for five years, to prevent the road from "falling into decay." In 1684, Deputy Governor Gawen Laurie, at the request of the proprietaries of East and West Jersey, opened another road, leading from Burlington to Perthtown (Perth Amboy), and also established a ferry from Amboy to New York. The old road, however, appears to have been preferred by travelers, as in 1698 Governor Basse was directed to bring the matter before the Assembly, with the view of having an act passed that would cause the public road to pass through the port-town of Perth Amboy to Burlington. Nothing, however, was done in the matter, as Basse was soon superseded by the reappointment of Col. Andrew Hamilton.

"In April, 1707, the Assembly, enumerating their grievances to Lord Cornbury, complained that patents had been granted to individuals to transport goods on the road from Burlington to Amboy for a certain number of years, to the exclusion of others, which was deemed not only contrary to the statute respecting monopolies, but also 'destructive to that freedom which trade and commerce ought to have.' The Governor, in his reply, gives us an insight into the facilities afforded by this wagon. After stating the difficulties which had previously attended the carriage of goods upon the road, he says, 'At present everybody is sure, once a fortnight, to have an opportunity of sending any quantity of goods, great or small, at reasonable rates, without being in danger of imposition, and the settling of this wagon is so far from being a grievance or a monopoly, that by this means, and no other, a trade has been carried on between Philadelphia, Burlington, Amboy, and New York which was never known before, and in all probability never would have been.' As none of the grievances suffered under Lord Cornbury's administration were removed until his recall in 1710, it is probable this wagon continued to perform its journey 'once a fortnight' till then, if no longer. Soon after, however, the road seems to have been more open to competition."

The following advertisement, copied from the *Mercury*, Bradford's Philadelphia paper, of March, 1732-33, is probably the first inserted in regard to passenger and merchandise transportation on this route:

"This is to give notice unto Gentlemen Merchants Tradesmen Travellers and others that Solomon Smith and James Moore of Burlington keepeth two Stage Waggons intending to go from Burlington to Amboy and from Amboy to Burlington again Once every Week or oftner if that

<sup>1</sup> Watson's Annals.

<sup>2</sup> Collections of N. J. Hist. Soc., page 161.



Business Presents. They have also a Very good Store House very Commodious for the Storing of any sort of Merchants Goods free from any Charge were Good care will be taken of all sorts of Goods."

"About this time also a line ran by the way of New Brunswick, and in 1734 the first line *via* Bordentown was established, running from South River, the proprietor of which would be at New York 'once a week, if wind and weather permit, and come to the Old-slip.'

"In October, 1750, a new line was established, the owner of which resided at Perth Amboy. He informed all gentlemen and ladies 'who have occasion to transport themselves, goods, wares, or merchandise from New York to Philadelphia,' that he had a 'stage-boat' well fitted for the purpose, which, wind and weather permitting (that never-forgotten proviso), would leave New York every *Wednesday* for the ferry at Amboy on *Thursday*, where, on Friday, a stage-wagon would be ready to *proceed immediately to Bordentown*, where they would take another stage-boat to Philadelphia, nothing being said (very wisely) of the time when they might expect to arrive there. He states, however, that the passages are made in *forty-eight* hours less than by any other line. This was probably the case, for the route was so well patronized that in 1752 they carried passengers twice a week instead of once, endeavoring 'to use people in the best manner,' keeping them, be it observed, *from five to seven days on the way.*"<sup>1</sup>

The success of this line seems to have led to an opposition. In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* (in the Philadelphia Library) of April 4, 1751, appears a long advertisement over the names of Joseph Borden, Joseph Richardson, and Daniel "Obryant," in which they "give notice to all persons that shall have occasion to transport themselves, goods, wares, or merchandise from Philadelphia to New York, or from the latter place to the former, that" Joseph Borden has a "stage-boat well fitted up, and if wind and weather permit will attend at the crooked-billet wharf in Philadelphia" (end of the first alley above Chestnut Street. Watson's Annals, vol. i. p. 464) "every Tuesday," and proceed "to Bordentown on Wednesday," and on Thursday morning a "stage waggon with a good arning, kept by Joseph Richardson," will proceed "to John Clucks, opposite the city of Perth Amboy, who keeps a house of good entertainment, and on Friday morning a stage-boat well fitted and kept by Daniel O bryant" will proceed "to New York and give her attendance at the White Hall slip near the half moon tavern." It is also stated "if people be ready at the stage days and places tis believed they may pass the quickest (,) 30 or 40 hours, the cheapest and fastest way that has yet been made use of." A lengthy "N.B." is added, stating that any passengers

or goods coming to Bordentown on a Sunday or Monday, "whose waggon hire shall amount to Sixteen shillings or upwards, shall upon first notice have a waggon and transportation to" John Clucks.

In the *Philadelphia Mercury*, under date of Nov. 11, 1756, Joseph Borden advertises his stage-boat to be at the same wharf in Philadelphia every Monday and Tuesday, and his "shallop" to be at the same place every Friday and Saturday, to proceed to Bordentown, and thence by "stage waggons" to Amboy. The following, part of the above advertisement, shows there was considerable rivalry between the opposition lines:

"As to the owners of the Burlington stage boasting of their advantages being superior to mine, I shall not take the trouble to make reply too, because the publick by this time is the best judges of our stages and their advantages, only shall just note the last clause of their advertisement, that is, they say we are one tide more upon the water than they are, which, in fact, is saying we are always two tides upon our passage. Well done, brother adventurers, that is a large one. All gentlemen and ladies that please to favour me with their business, may depend upon the utmost care and dispatch of their humble servant,

"JOSEPH BORDEN."

This route was from White Hall Slip in New York and through the Narrows to a tavern at Amboy. The boats were large, well fitted, and comfortable, as the outside passage was often rough.

"From 1765 to 1768 attempts were made by the Legislature to raise funds by lottery for shortening and improving the great thoroughfares, but without success. Governor Franklin, alluding to them in a speech to the Assembly in 1768, states, that 'even those which lie between the two principal trading cities in North America are seldom passable without danger or difficulty.' Such being the condition of the roads, it was a great improvement to have John Mersereau's 'flying machine,' in 1772, leave Paulus Hook three times a week, with a reasonable expectation that passengers would arrive in Philadelphia in *one day and a half*. This time, however, was probably found too short, for two days were required by him in 1773-74."

All the products of agriculture and of the mines, and nearly all the trade of the valley of the Delaware and its tributary streams, before the commencement of the present century, naturally came to Philadelphia. Durham boats, managed with poles, long and narrow, drawing not more than two feet of water, and carrying from five to six hundred bushels of wheat, came down, mostly during the spring and freshets, sometimes even from Navesink, on the New York State line. From Trenton and below sail-boats were used, and Philadelphia was the chief seaport of the continent. To draw the produce and trade of the Delaware River to the waters of East Jersey and New York turnpike roads were introduced, and since March, 1801, authority was given to build over sixty of these roads. Their construction was much aided by the capital of that city. The first turnpike in Burlington County was chartered Nov. 24, 1808. It ran from Burlington through Bordentown, to inter-

<sup>1</sup> Barber's Hist. Col. of New Jersey, pp. 42-43. This was probably inserted in a New York City paper, as diligent search in the papers in the Philadelphia Library failed to discover the original advertisement.

sect the Trenton and New Brunswick pike. The second one built in this county was chartered Feb. 16, 1816, and ran from Bordentown to South Amboy. A number of other turnpikes have been built in various part of the county, all of gravel, and the main highways are generally in good condition, and during the summer and fall may be traveled with pleasure.

**Steamboats on the Delaware.**—The waters of the Delaware were first ruffled by a steamboat in 1788. John Fitch, a watch- and clock-maker, was the projector. Besides the disadvantage of being poor was his great want of education, and a multitude of difficulties which he did not foresee occurred to render abortive every effort of his persevering mind to construct a steamboat. He applied to Congress for assistance, without success. He then offered his invention to the Spanish government for the navigation of the Mississippi, but they declined it. He at last formed a company, and by the aid of its funds built his first rude steamboat. Instead of wheels he used long paddles, working in frames at the side. Two long chains of the same construction as in watches extended from stem to stern, working the paddles. The crude ideas which he entertained, and the want of experience with the very ordinary mechanic of those early days, subjected poor but persevering Fitch to difficulties of the most discouraging and humiliating character. But at last his steamboat, undoubtedly the first ever built in America, in July of that year made a successful trip from Philadelphia to Burlington, but as she was rounding to at the wharf her boiler burst.<sup>1</sup> She was, however, floated down to the city, where after great difficulty a new boiler was procured, and in October following she again steamed to Burlington. Watson's "Annals," vol. ii. p. 446, says, "The boat not only went to Burlington, but to Trenton, returning the same day, and moving at the rate of eight miles an hour. In the summer of 1790 she again made several successful trips up the river for the last time. The continued breaking of some part of the machinery at last forced Fitch to abandon the great invention upon which the public looked so coldly." Poor Fitch lived many years too soon to be successful, but to him belonged the honor of building the first American steamboat. Before Fitch's death he conceived the idea of the paddle-wheel and of the screw. Of Fitch, Adj.-Gen. Stryker, in "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago," on page 7, says, "Under the same roof was the shop of John Fitch, then a gunsmith and maker of buttons for the American army. He was at one time apprenticed to 'James Wilson, the silversmith,' and afterwards Wilson worked for Fitch when he had a large order for repairing arms, and employed, it is said, sixty men in business. Fitch's shop was burned by the British. He went to Pennsylvania, and afterwards became the successful steamboat inventor."

In John Wood's<sup>2</sup> journal we find entered:

"A steamboat with side paddle-wheels, built at Bordentown by Samuel Morey and Burgess Allison, navigated to Philadelphia and back." The Rev. Lansing Burrows, A.M., in his "History of the Bordentown Baptist Church," in speaking of Mr. Allison, on page 2, says, "He certainly contributed much to the invention of the steamboat, though his name in that connection is now eclipsed by those of his intimate friends, Fitch and Fulton."

Oliver Evans, a blacksmith of Philadelphia, in 1804 built a large scow, with a steam-engine and machinery for cleansing docks for the Board of Health of that city. He mounted it on wheels, and by steam propelled it through the streets of the city to the Schuylkill. Launching it into the river, with a paddle-wheel in the stern, he steamed around to the Delaware front of the city.<sup>3</sup>

In 1808, John Stevens built the "Phoenix" at Hoboken, N. J., and Robert L. Stevens brought her around by sea to Philadelphia.<sup>4</sup>

In Mr. Wood's journal we find a clipping from a newspaper, the name and date of which unfortunately was not noted. We copy from it as follows: "In the year 1812" (1809<sup>5</sup>) "a large steamboat, named the 'Phoenix,' commanded by Captain Degraw, was placed on the river for the purpose of carrying the New York passengers. She ran from Philadelphia to Bordentown, and the passage thence occupied three hours when running with the tide, and five hours against it. The boat had no wheel-house, and presented a very singular appearance. Sometimes when in motion the water would be thrown as high as her smoke-stack. She was sent around from Hoboken by the elder John Stevens, and Robert L. Stevens was her temporary engineer. She belonged to what was then called the 'Swiftsure Line,' and attracted much interest. Her hour of departure was announced by the blowing of a large tin horn, and hundreds of persons would crowd the wharves to see her embark on her voyage. Passengers on this boat were landed in New York some time during the following night *if no accident occurred.*"

After the "Phoenix" the next steamboat that ran up the river was named the "Philadelphia." It was put on by the Union Line, and was commanded by Capt. Jenkins. She ran from Philadelphia to Bristol, and afterwards established a wharf three miles above, called "Van Hart's." Passengers hence took stages for New Brunswick, and to New York in the "William Gibbons." For some unaccountable reason this boat always went by the name of "Old Sal," probably from a grotesque-looking female figure-head on the bow.

The next steamboat was the "Pennsylvania," and

<sup>1</sup> Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 446.

<sup>2</sup> See history of Bordentown.

<sup>3</sup> Watson's Annals, vol. ii. p. 455.

<sup>4</sup> John Wood's, Sr., journal.

<sup>5</sup> Watson's Annals, vol. ii. p. 449.









carried passengers for the "Citizens' Line." The engine of this boat was subsequently placed in the "Old Lehigh." Passengers by this line landed at Bordentown, and thence took coaches to Washington, N. J., whence they were conveyed to New York on the steamer "Ætna," Capt. Robinson. The "Ætna" exploded her boiler in New York harbor in May, 1824, having on board the Philadelphia passengers, and several lives were lost. Her place was supplied by one named "New York."

The Union Line then built the "New Philadelphia," to compete with the "New York," of the Citizens' Line, and then the "Trenton" came out to run against the "Pennsylvania," of the Citizens' Line. This line then built a new boat and named it the "Philadelphia," to beat the "Trenton." There was a wonderful competition among these lines for several years, when Capt. Whilldin and Cornelius Vanderbilt started an opposition to them all. This was called the Dispatch Line, and the fare at one time was reduced to one dollar. The boat on this end was named the "Emerald." The Dispatch Line was soon disposed of, and the Union and Citizens' with some of the others afterwards became merged in the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

The next boat was the "John Stevens," built at Hoboken in 1846, and destroyed by fire at White Hill on the night of the 16th of July, 1855. She was rebuilt at Bordentown, and launched at 5.25 A.M. on the 9th of August, 1865. The next boat on the river was the "Richard Stockton," now running between South Amboy and New York.

The following advertisement, copied from a Philadelphia paper, we find in Mr. Wood's journal:

"For New York at 6 o'clock A.M. Citizens' Line for New York.

"April 30th, 1829.

"The new and splendid steamboat 'Philadelphia,' Capt. Z. W. Kellum, will leave Arch street wharf every day (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock A.M. for Burlington, Bristol, White Hill, and Bordentown. Passengers for New York take Coach at Bordentown, 24 miles to Washington. There take superior steamboat 'New York,' Capt. G. Jenkins, and arrive in New York by 6 o'clock the same afternoon.

"Fare through \$1.00.

"Passengers take coach at Bristol.

"N. B. For seats apply at steamboat office, No. 8 Arch street, corner of Front, or of the Captain on board of the Boat at Arch street Wharf, Philada."

The following are the names of the steamboats that ran between Bordentown and Philadelphia and Trenton and Philadelphia from 1810 to 1876:

The Phoenix, 1810.

" New Jersey, 1812.

" Eagle, 1813.

" New Philadelphia, 1815.

" Ætna, 1824.

" Albemarle, 1824.

" Trenton, 1825.

" Burlington, 1826.

" Pennsylvania, 1826.

" Franklin, 1830.

The Emerald, 1830.

" Marco Botzario, 1830.

" Swan, 1831.

" Congress, 1832.

" John Stevens, —.

" Edwin Forrest, 1845.

" Richard Stockton, —.

" Hornet, —.

" Nelly White, 1876.

" Pope Catlin, 1876.

These are all the steamboats that have run up the Delaware to my recollection.

JOHN WOOD, Sr.

1848. A steamboat exploded on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, about the first lock, near Bordentown.

1859. The steamboat "New Jersey" burnt.

1859, April 30. The steamboat "Bordentown" left the railroad wharf for New York.

1864, July 11th. The steamboat "John Potter" burnt.

1869. The old "Burlington" rebuilt, and on the 24th of March passed the shops on her first trip as a tow-boat.

**The Colonial Post.**—About the year 1694, Col. John Hamilton, son of Governor Andrew Hamilton, devised a scheme by which the post-office was established. He obtained a patent for it, and afterwards sold his right to the crown. The mails were carried on horseback, and it is probable some attempt was made at regularity, and although the speed was somewhat increased, but little regard was paid to it. In 1704, in the month of May, a New York paper says, "The last storm put our Pennsylvania post a week behind, and it is not yet com'd in." In 1720 the post set out from Philadelphia every Friday, left letters at Burlington and Perth Amboy, and arrived at New York on Sunday night. In 1754, Benjamin Franklin was appointed superintendent of the colonial post-office. System and punctuality was introduced and the service was much improved. In October of that year notice was given that until Christmas the post would leave the two cities three times a week at eight o'clock A.M., and arrive the next day about five o'clock P.M. After Christmas, "being frequently delayed in crossing New York Bay," it would leave only twice a week. In 1764, "if weather permitted," the mails were to leave every alternate day, and go through in less than twenty-four hours. This was continued until the Revolution put a stop to their regular transmission. In 1791 there were only six post-offices in New Jersey, viz.: Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Bridgetown (Rahway), Elizabethtown, and Newark.

**Post-Offices of Burlington County.**<sup>1</sup>—The fol-

<sup>1</sup> We are indebted to the Hon. Edwin Salter, of New Jersey, now residing in Washington, for notes on the post-offices, he having personally searched the records of the department to obtain the information. His genealogical and historical articles, which have appeared in various newspapers of the State for a series of years past, have rendered his name familiar to most Jerseymen.

lowing is a complete list of all the post-offices that were ever established in the county :

*Arneytown*.—Established April 24, 1827; discontinued Feb. 8, 1871. John Darby, the shoemaker and grave-digger of the village, was the postmaster during the forty-four years of its existence.

*Atsion*.—Originally established in January, 1798. In 1815 it was discontinued, and an office established "near by" at Sooy's Inn, possibly Nicholas Sooy's, at or not far from Green Bank. Atsion was re-established June 13, 1832. The name was changed June 4, 1866, to Fruitland, and, with better taste, back again to Atsion Aug. 21, 1871.

*Bass River*.—Established May 8, 1840. Nov. 6, 1841, the name was changed to Bass River Hotel, and Aug. 6, 1850, it was changed to New Gretna.

*Beverly*.—Established Jan. 4, 1849, and Charles C. McElroy was appointed postmaster.

*Birminghams*.—Established Feb. 11, 1868.

*Bordentown*.—Established Jan. 1, 1801, with William Norcross as postmaster.

*Bridgeborough*.—Established Feb. 8, 1840.

*E own's Mills*.—Established Aug. 28, 1850. Byron Woodward was its first postmaster.

*Budd Town*.—Established June 1, 1868.

*Burling'on*.—Established April 1, 1798, Thomas Douglass, postmaster; July 1, 1798, Thompson Neal; in 1805, Stephen C. Ustick; and in 1818, George Allen were appointed postmasters.

*Bustleton*.—Established April 11, 1882.

*Chetwood*.—Established Jan. 29, 1863; discontinued June 4, 1866; named after Mr. Frank Chetwood, of Elizabeth, a prominent man in building the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

*Cinnaminson*.—Established April 22, 1836, Alm. Lippincott, postmaster. Samuel Allison gave the meaning of this word to be "tangled roots." One or two other definitions have been given. Mr. Salter, however, established the fact some years ago, in an article in the *Mount Holly Mirror*, that the first two syllables give the Indian name for stone.

*Columbus*.—Established Dec. 14, 1827, with John W. Wright as postmaster.

*Cookstown*.—Established Jan. 24, 1851.

*Crossicks*.—Established March 25, 1823. Nathan Satterthwaite was the first postmaster.

*Delanco*.—Established Oct. 5, 1857; discontinued Aug. 29, 1860; re-established Dec. 14, 1861.

*Edgewater Park*.—Established Sept. 28, 1881.

*Evesham*.—Established April 1, 1808, with Henry Bennett as postmaster; name changed to Marlton, 1845.

*Fallowship*.—Established Jan. 13, 1849.

*Fieldsborough*.—Established Feb. 3, 1880.

*Florence*.—Established April 6, 1854.

*Georgetown*.—Established July 12, 1847. Many years ago a man settled here, and after expending more money than he was worth in building a fine brick house was forced to mortgage the property. The village in consequence was called "Foolstown." When the post-office was established the name of Georgetown was selected in compliment to the Hon. George Sykes.

*Green Bank*.—Established May 8, 1840; discontinued; re-established Nov. 22, 1862. The name of this post-office was formerly "Sooy's Inn."

*Hainesport*.—Established Feb. 2, 1853; discontinued in 1856; re-established March 20, 1862; discontinued Nov. 8, 1871, and re-established Dec. 28, 1876.

*Hanover Mills*.—Established April 20, 1871; discontinued Oct. 23, 1874.

*Harrisville*.—Established March 24, 1856. Richard C. Harris was the first postmaster. The name of this village formerly was McCartysville. McCarty, a once noted merchant of Philadelphia, owned the mills situated there. The name of the place changed with the names of the proprietors.

*Hartford*.—Established Jan. 24, 1868.

*Indian Mills*.—Established Aug. 2, 1861; discontinued March 11, 1862; re-established Sept. 7, 1877.

*Jacksonville*.—Established June 12, 1829.

*Jacobstown*.—Established May 11, 1849.

*Jobstown*.—Established March 15, 1817. John Horner was the first postmaster.

*Julistown*.—Established March 9, 1812; John Fennimore, first postmaster.

*Kinkora*.—Established Feb. 10, 1873.

*Lebanon Glass Works*.—Established Nov. 19, 1862; discontinued Feb. 22, 1867.

*Leristown*.—Established Feb. 29, 1872.

*Long Beach*.—Established June 28, 1861; discontinued April 20, 1863; re-established July 6, 1874.

*Lower Bank*.—Established Sept. 19, 1854.

*Lumberton*.—Established Aug. 3, 1848.

*Marlton*.—Established Aug. 6, 1845; Samuel Swain, postmaster. See Evesham.

*Masonville*.—Established Jan. 24, 1868.

*Medford*.—Established May 2, 1820; Shinn Oliphant the first postmaster.

*Moorestown*.—Established July 1, 1802; Isaac Wilkins, first postmaster.

*Mount Holly*.—Established Jan. 1, 1801; Stephen C. Ustick the first postmaster.

*Mount Laurel*.—Established Jan. 13, 1849.

*New Gretna*, formerly Bass River. —Established Aug. 6, 1850.

*New Lisbon*.—Established Feb. 1, 1834, with Eayre Oliphant as postmaster; discontinued April 8, 1836; re-established Dec. 26, 1851.

*New Mills*, now Pemberton. —Established Jan. 1, 1801, with William Kempton as postmaster; name changed in 1827.

*Palmyra*.—Established Aug. 4, 1851.

*Parry*.—Established Aug. 12, 1880.

*Pemberton*, formerly New Mills; name changed March 10, 1827.

*Pointville*.—Established Dec. 3, 1857.

*Progress*.—Established Dec. 22, 1854; name changed to Riverside in 1867.

*Rancocas*.—Established May 1, 1838. A post-office called Aucocas was established Jan. 21, 1836, and discontinued June 23, 1836.

*Reckiestown*.—Established Feb. 20, 1830, with James Wonderly as postmaster.

*Red Lion*.—Established Sept. 7, 1877.

*Riverside*, formerly Progress. —Established Nov. 15, 1867.

*Shamong*.—Established Oct. 16, 1849; discontinued Jan. 22, 1856; re-established Feb. 16, 1863.

*Sykesville*, formerly Plattsburgh. —Established Dec. 2, 1837; discontinued Oct. 26, 1874; re-established Dec. 1, 1874. Named after the Hon. George Sykes, lately deceased.

*Smithville*.—Established Dec. 7, 1866. Named after the Hon. H. Smith.

*Tabernacle*.—Established Sept. 7, 1877.

*Tuckerton*.—Established Jan. 1, 1798, with Reuben Tucker as postmaster.

*Vincentown*.—Established April 20, 1824; Mahlon Sleeper, postmaster.

*Wading River*.—Established Feb. 8, 1858.

*Woodmansie*.—Established May 23, 1867; discontinued and re-established in 1872.

*Wrightstown*.—Established Feb. 3, 1824, Samuel Brown being the first postmaster.

Contrary to the general supposition, Tuckerton was the first post-office established in Burlington County. Atsion was established at the same time. It was on the route from Philadelphia to Tuckerton, and was then a place of much business. The office at both these towns owe their origin to the energy and enterprise of Judge Ebenezer Tucker,<sup>1</sup> from whom Tuckerton was named.

## CHAPTER X.

### CANALS AND RAILROADS.

"In *Beecher's Magazine* for January, 1872, Judge Lucius Q. C. Elmer published an article entitled 'General Bernard and Joseph Bonaparte.' In December, 1823, an act was passed by the Legislature of

<sup>1</sup> The judge was born in 1758, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Long Island. He held numerous important positions, was a member of the Congress of the United States from 1825 to 1829, and died Sept. 5, 1845.



New Jersey appointing Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Peter Kean, and George Holcombe commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and expediency of a canal to unite the tide-waters of the Delaware and Raritan Rivers. There was at that time a board of engineers, organized by virtue of a special act of Congress as a board of internal improvements. This board came into New Jersey, and in conjunction with the State board made a hasty examination of the route previously surveyed, in 1816, by a State commission under John Randel, Jr., Esq. The final result of this examination was that the plan of making the canal a State or national work was abandoned, and in 1830 the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company was incorporated, who, mainly through the energy of Commodore Stockton, constructed the existing work. The board of United States engineers consisted of Gen. Simon Bernard,<sup>1</sup> specially appointed at its head, Lieut.-Col. Joseph G. Totlen, of the Engineer Corps, and John L. Sullivan, of Boston, a civil engineer."<sup>2</sup>

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature dated Feb. 4, 1830. The capital stock was one million of dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The road was to run from Camden on the Delaware to some point on the Raritan Bay, the bed to be not more than one hundred feet wide, with as many sets of tracks as necessary; reserving to the State the right to subscribe one-fourth or less of the capital stock by the 1st of the ensuing January, which right was not exercised; limiting the charges to not more than eight cents per ton per mile for transportation of freight, and ten cents per mile for carrying each passenger; that the company should pay a transit duty to the State of ten cents for each passenger, and fifteen cents for each ton of merchandise in lieu of all other taxes. Suitable steam or other vessels were required to be provided at either terminus of the road to make connection with the cities of Philadelphia and New York.

<sup>1</sup> Gen. Bernard was a distinguished engineer in the army of Napoleon, having the brevet rank of lieutenant-general as one of his aides, in which capacity he acted at the battle of Waterloo. Upon the downfall of the emperor he came to the United States, about the year 1816. He was the first and until the late war the only foreign officer admitted to the military service of the United States after the Revolutionary war. During the twelve or fifteen years that he remained at the head of our corps of engineers he planned a system of fortifications for the general defense of the coast. Soon after Louis Philippe became king he returned to France, was appointed an aide to the king, and in 1836 was placed in the cabinet as Secretary of War. He died in 1839, and his death was, by general order of our War Department, announced to the army and people in terms of highest commendation and respect.

Among the *attachés* to the board was Capt. Poussin, also from France, then holding the rank of captain United States topographical engineers. He returned to France with Bernard, and upon the overthrow of Louis Philippe, in 1848, was sent by the provisional government as minister to the United States. Having the misfortune to displease Mr. Clayton, our Secretary of State, he was dismissed or withdrawn.

Bonaparte's Park and the Murats, E. M. Woodward, pp. 74-76.

The road was to be commenced within two and completed within nine years. The State reserved the right to purchase the road at and after the expiration of thirty years, at a valuation to be made according to law. It was also stipulated that if the Legislature shall authorize the construction of any other railroad for the transportation of passengers across the State from New York to Philadelphia, which road shall be constructed and used, and which shall *commence* and *terminate* within three miles of the terminals of the road authorized by this act, then the transit duties shall cease, and such other railroad shall be liable to a tax not less than the amount payable to the State by this company.

By an act passed Feb. 4, 1831, it was further stipulated that the company should transfer to the State one thousand shares of the capital stock, the installments on which shall be paid by the company, the State to appoint one director; but providing that when any other railroad between New York and Philadelphia shall be constructed and used, then the dividends shall be no longer payable to the State, and the said stock shall be retransferred to the company. In consideration of which it was stipulated that it should not be lawful to construct any other railroad across the State within three miles of the road of the company until after the time limited for the completion of said railroad, nine years from Feb. 4, 1830.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies (both companies incorporated the same day and with provisions very similar) were consolidated by an act passed Feb. 15, 1831, for the purpose of completing the road and canal, subject to the provisions, reservations, and conditions of their respective charters, the directors appointed under which were empowered to manage the affairs of the company in joint meeting; and the companies were jointly liable for contracts made by either, and were prohibited from charging more than three dollars for passengers from and to Philadelphia and New York. This act provided further that the railroad and canal should be completed within the specified time, and if one of the works be completed at the specified time without the other, the work completed shall be forfeited to the State.

By an act of March 2, 1832, one thousand shares of the joint capital stock were transferred to the State, and the companies contract that if within one year from the time that the railroad from Bordentown to Amboy is completed the transit duty reserved by the acts incorporating such companies and the dividends on the stock so transferred shall not amount to thirty thousand dollars, the companies shall pay the deficiency to the State, and so annually during the charter; and the State may appoint one director to represent the stock. The joint companies also covenant to construct a lateral railroad from Spottswood to New Brunswick as soon as any railroad shall be built from Brunswick to the Hudson River,

and not to charge more than two dollars and fifty cents fare between New Brunswick and Philadelphia. The condition of these grants, however, is that it shall not be lawful at any time during the railroad charter to construct any other railroad in the State which shall be intended or used to compete in business with the Camden and Amboy Railroad between New York and Philadelphia without the consent of the companies.

So doubtful were the early legislators of New Jersey as to the feasibility of railroads and canals that the following proviso was thoughtfully inserted in both charters: "That in case the said company, after the same is completed, shall abandon the said road, or cease to use and keep in repairs at any time for three successive years, that then this charter shall be annulled, and the title to the lands over which the said road shall pass shall be revested in the persons from whom the lands were taken, their heirs and assigns; *Provided always*, If the State shall take possession of said road, that road, and the title to the lands shall be vested in the State *so long as* they shall maintain the same."

"Gordon's Gazetteer of New Jersey," published in January, 1834, on page 20, says, "The united companies have completed one track of railroad from a point below Bordentown" (White Hill), "on the Delaware River, to South Amboy, passing through, or rather over Hights Town and by Spottswood, a distance of thirty-five miles, at no expense, it is said, of more than eighteen thousand dollars the mile. Upon this road passengers and merchandise have been carried since February, 1833. It is constructed in a very substantial manner of cast-iron rails, supported upon blocks of stone or wooden sleepers, placed three feet distant from each other in the line. Until September, 1833, the carriages were commonly drawn by horses. At that time steam locomotives were applied to one of the three daily lines which traverse it.

"The remainder of the road from Bordentown to Camden is in progress, and is being constructed of wood faced with iron bars, it being supposed that it will not be employed more than two or three months in the year, and will therefore not require the strength of the portion between Bordentown and New York."

The engine referred to was the "John Bull," which was at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. The following is a copy of the card attached to her:

"THE LOCOMOTIVE  
JOHN BULL,  
built by Messrs. George and Robert Stephenson,  
at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England,  
For Camden & Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company,  
in the year 1831.  
Arrived at Philadelphia, Penn'a, August, 1831,  
Transferred to Bordentown, N. J., Sept. 4th,  
1831.

#### ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS.

Cylinders 9 inches diameter, 20 inches stroke.  
One pair driving wheels, 4 feet 6 inches diameter.  
One pair wheels 4 feet 6 inches diameter, not connected.  
Hubs of wheels of cast iron.  
Spokes and rim of wheels of wood.  
Tires of wrought iron.  
Weight about 10 tons."

On arrival at Bordentown it was transferred from the sloop on which it had been brought from Philadelphia, by means of wagons, to the only piece of permanent track of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company then completed, about three-quarters of a mile in length, and about one mile distant from Bordentown. The machinery was there put together, and a tender constructed from a whiskey hogshead placed on a small four-wheeled platform-car, which had been used by the contractor in the construction of the road. The connection between the pump of the locomotive and the tank was made by means of a leather hose fitted up by a shoemaker in Bordentown. The locomotive was first put in steam September 15th, and several trial trips were made before the first public trial on the 12th day of November, 1831, Isaac Dripps acting as engineer, Benjamin Higgins as fireman, and R. L. Stevens as general instructor and conductor. The members of the New Jersey Legislature and a number of other prominent persons were among the guests present.

The "John Bull" remained at Bordentown until the year 1833, when the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company began running their cars by steam-power, the road having been previously operated with horses. It was then placed on the road, doing the regular routine service, and continued in successful operation until 1866.

By an act approved March 27, 1873, the lease and contract dated June 30, 1871, "between the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, now merged into and known as 'The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company,' which companies, together with the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, are the lessors, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is lessee, be and the same is validated, ratified, and confirmed; *Provided*," etc.

**The Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad and Transportation Company** was incorporated by an act of the Legislature dated Feb. 11, 1848. The capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars, with liberty to increase it to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. The road was to run from the city of Burlington to the town of Mount Holly, the bed to be not more than seventy-five feet wide, and its construction to commence within two years, and to be completed and in use within five years from the 4th



day of July next ensuing. The charge for transportation of passengers was limited to not more than five cents per mile each, and for merchandise not more than ten cents per mile per ton if carried in the "carriages" of said company. The road was declared a public highway, and free for the passage of any railroad-carriage thereon with passengers or property upon the payment of a toll of three cents per mile for each passenger, and three cents per ton per mile for all property, and three cents per mile for each empty carriage. The State reserved the right to purchase said road after the expiration of thirty-five years, upon the appraised value, the said valuation not to exceed the first cost of said road, with the appendages thereof.

As soon as completed the company was required to file in the office of the Secretary of State a statement of the cost of the road, and when the net proceeds amounted to six per centum per annum upon its costs, to pay to the State a tax of one-half of one per centum on the cost of said road annually. Sec. 18 provided that no part of the capital stock or money shall be used for banking.

**The Burlington County Railroad Company.**—By a supplementary act dated March 20, 1857, the name of the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad and Transportation Company was changed to the above title, and the company was authorized to construct an extension of their road from Mount Holly to Pemberton, in said county, and to New Egypt, in Ocean County. The capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars.

**The Mount Holly and Camden Railroad Company** was incorporated by an act dated March 4, 1836, but became void on expiration of time limited for completion of road. Another charter was granted by the Legislature, approved Feb. 11, 1848. The capital stock was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each. The road was to run from Mount Holly, and "to pass on a line, as direct as the nature of the country will admit, through or near the village of Moorestown, to some point on the Delaware River within the limits of Camden," the bed not to be more than sixty-six feet wide, with as many sets of tracks or rails as they may deem necessary, and to be completed in five years from the 4th of July next ensuing. The charge for transportation of passengers was limited to not more than five cents per mile for each, and to ten cents per ton per mile for every species of property. The road was declared a public highway, and free for the passage of any railroad-carriage thereon with passengers or property upon the payment of a toll of three cents per mile for each passenger, and three cents per ton per mile for all property, and three cents per mile for each empty carriage. The State imposed the same tax on this road as was exacted of the former roads chartered.

**The Camden, Moorestown, Hainesport and**

**Mount Holly Horse-Car Railroad Company** was incorporated by an act of the Legislature dated March 15, 1859. The capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars, with privilege to increase the same to three hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. The road to run from some point easterly of Eighth Street in Camden, through the villages of Moorestown and Hainesport, to Mount Holly, and road-bed not to be more than fifty feet wide. The road was to be completed in five years from the 4th day of July next ensuing. Although this road was styled a "Horse-Car" railroad, the company was empowered by its charter to purchase all the necessary engines, cars, etc., and was built and run as a steam road. The State imposed the same tax on this road as was exacted of the other roads.

**The Camden and Burlington County Railroad Company.**—By an act passed Feb. 6, 1866, the Burlington County and the Camden, Moorestown, Hainesport and Mount Holly Horse-Car Railroad Companies were authorized to consolidate under the above name. The capital stock was three hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. The consolidated company was authorized to connect with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company before reaching Camden, and to run their cars and trains upon the same upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the two companies. Full right and authority was given to use steam upon the road. The State reserved to itself the usual tax.

**The Vincentown Branch of the Burlington County Railroad** was incorporated by an act dated March 15, 1861. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. The road was to run from a point in the Burlington County Railroad at or near Charles Ewen's house to Vincentown, with the privilege of building branches to any of the marl beds in the vicinity, said branches not to exceed two miles in length, the road not to exceed sixty-six feet in width, and the branches not to exceed fifty feet. The road was to be commenced within five years, and completed within ten years from the 4th of July next ensuing. It was empowered to demand for the transportation of passengers and merchandise not more than five cents per mile for each passenger, and ten cents per ton per mile for each ton of heavy merchandise, etc., but for dry-goods, packages, and express freight the said company was allowed to charge such reasonable rates as they shall deem proper.

By a supplementary act approved March 6, 1863, this road was authorized to consolidate with the Burlington County Railroad Company, under the name and title of the last-named road. The State reserved to itself the usual tax when the net proceeds shall amount to seven per cent. (the then legal interest of

the State) per annum on its cost of construction. It was also provided that the Governor, the attorney-general, the chancellor, the justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges of the Court of Errors, and superintendent of public schools of the State, while traveling for the purpose of discharging the duties of their office, and members and officers of both houses of the Legislature during their sessions shall ride free on said road.

**The Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad Company** was incorporated by an act of the Legislature dated March 24, 1864. The capital stock was five hundred thousand dollars, with liberty to increase it to one million dollars,<sup>1</sup> divided into shares of fifty dollars each. The road was to run from the borough of Pemberton, Burlington Co., to Hightstown, in Mercer County, connecting at Pemberton with the terminus of the Burlington County Railroad, and at Hightstown with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, passing *en route* the villages of Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Fillmore, Imlaystown. The road-bed was not to exceed one hundred feet in width, and its construction to commence within three years, and to be completed within six years from the 4th day of July next ensuing; the charge for each passenger not to exceed four cents per mile, for freight not to exceed eight cents per ton per mile. The State reserved to itself the usual tax, as soon as the road or any part thereof shall be in operation, on the capital stock of said road, without the usual proviso in regard to the net proceeds amounting to six per centum per annum upon its cost of construction. The same State officers as were named in the charter of the Vincentown road were allowed to ride free on this road.

**The Mount Holly, Lumberton and Medford Railroad Company** was incorporated by an act dated April 2, 1866. The capital stock was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with liberty to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each. The road was to run from Mount Holly to the village of Medford, passing through Lumberton, and not to exceed in width one hundred feet. Its construction was to commence within five years, and to be completed within ten years from the 4th day of July next ensuing. The charge for transportation was limited to not more than four cents per mile for passengers, or more than ten cents per ton per mile for any description of property. The usual tax on the cost, equipment, and appendages of said road was provided for, as also the right of the State, after the expiration of thirty-five years from completion, to take possession of the road upon appraisalment, etc.

**The Columbus, Kinkora and Springfield Railroad Company** was incorporated by an act of the

Legislature dated April 2, 1866. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars, with liberty to increase it to one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. The road was to be laid "on the old bed of the 'Delaware and Atlantic Railroad Company,' in the county of Burlington, beginning at low-water mark in the river Delaware at the mouth of Craft's Creek or its vicinity; thence running on the old bed or course of the said Delaware and Atlantic Railroad Company to the village of Columbus, with the privilege of extending the same to the intersection of the public road leading from said village of Columbus to Vincentown. The road-bed was to be not more than sixty-six feet wide, and the construction to be commenced within three years and completed in six years from the 4th of July next ensuing. The charge for transportation of passengers was limited to not more than five cents per mile each, and for every species of property to not more than eight cents per ton per mile. The usual tax was imposed, and riding free of certain State officers provided for.

**The Long Branch and Seashore Railroad Company** was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved March 20, 1863. The capital stock was three hundred thousand dollars, with liberty to increase it to eight hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The road was to run from "a point on Sandy Hook, in the county of Monmouth, at or near the Horse-shoe running through Long Branch; thence through or near Squan village to a point on Tom's River, at or near Tom's River village, in the county of Ocean; thence to Tuckerton, in the county of Burlington. The land taken for said road not to exceed one hundred feet in width, and its construction to commence within three years, and to be completed within seven years from the 4th day of July next ensuing. The charge for transportation of passengers was limited to not more than three cents per mile each, and for all description of property not more than six cents per mile per ton.

By a supplementary act, dated Feb. 16, 1870, said road and the "New Jersey Southern Railroad Company" were authorized, by and with the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders of said companies, to consolidate. The said railroads to be united by a branch or branches of either road at or near the village of Long Branch. This road ran to Pemberton, and in 1878 the mortgage was foreclosed, and Isaac S. Buckelew, Esq., the present superintendent of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was appointed receiver. He sold it in May, 1879, after which it was reorganized as the Pemberton and Seashore Road, and leased to the United Railroads of New Jersey. The usual tax, "when the net proceeds shall amount to seven per centum per annum on its cost," was provided for, the State reserving the right to take possession of the

<sup>1</sup> The large amount of the capital stock for so short a road was caused by the depreciation of the legal tender notes, a natural result of the Rebellion.



road after thirty-five years upon the payment of the appraised value of the same, and certain State officers to be allowed to ride free.

The Pemberton and Hightstown road was leased to "the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company" at an annual rental of six per centum upon the capital stock and seven per centum upon the company's bonds, payable semi-annually.

The Columbus, Kinkora and Springfield road was leased to the same company at a rental of thirty per cent. of the gross receipts.

The Camden and Burlington County, the Mount Holly, Lumberton and Medford, the Vincentown Branch of the Burlington County Railroads were all leased to the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company at an annual rental of six per cent.

The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at an annual rental of ten per centum upon the capital stock and interest on its bonds free of all taxes.

All the above enumerated roads are operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as lessees of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

The Pemberton and Seashore Railroad is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at an annual rental of net receipts in excess of operating expenses.

From the thirty-third annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the year 1880, we learn that the loss to that company in operating the following roads for the year 1879 was as follows:

New York Division (Trenton and New York) and the Amboy Division (Camden and Amboy).....	\$743,749.14
Pemberton and Hightstown.....	44,156.48
Vincentown Branch.....	2,399.90
Columbus, Kinkora and Springfield.....	3,520.25
Mount Holly, Lumberton and Medford.....	13,992.23
Delaware and Raritan Canals.....	190,237.99
	\$1,098,055.99
The Pemberton and Seashore Road was run without loss.	
The Camden and Burlington County and the Burlington and Mount Holly Roads were run at a profit of.....	\$1,125.47
Leaving a net loss of.....	\$1,096,930.52

Yet such is the enormous transportation on the numerous roads operated by the Pennsylvania Company in the West, brought to them by the advantage of this terminus on New York Bay, that this loss is more than counterbalanced.

## CHAPTER XI.

### THE LEGAL PROFESSION AND DISTINGUISHED MEN.

DR. DANIEL COXE.—Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, the great proprietor of West Jersey, and Governor of that province from 1687 to 1690, resided at Burlington, where he built a dwelling-house and a pottery, probably the first in the State. In 1691 he sold to the "West New Jersey Society," of London, with certain

reservations of surveys in old Salem County, his twenty-two whole shares of propriety in West Jersey, and two hundred thousand acres contiguous to West Jersey, two shares of propriety in East Jersey, three whole shares in Merrimac, New England, ten thousand acres in Pennsylvania, town lots at Perth Amboy, Gloucester, and Egg Harbor, and his dwelling-house and pottery-house, with all the tools, in Burlington.<sup>1</sup>

ISAAC COLLINS AND THE NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.—To counteract in some measure the influence of *Rivington's Gazette*, the organ of the British party in New York, which was very bitter in its denunciations of Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, a paper was commenced in December, 1780, printed by Isaac Collins, sometimes at Trenton and sometimes at Burlington, called the *New Jersey Gazette*. This paper was continued mostly through the war, and was essentially aided by the Governor, who contributed many articles which attracted much attention, and were of important service to the cause. Some of them were afterwards reprinted by Carey in his *American Museum*. Collins was a man of great prominence in the colony. He was appointed colonial printer in 1770.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.—Elias Boudinot, of Huguenot descent, was born in Philadelphia, May 2, 1740. He studied law and became eminent in that profession. At an early period of the Revolution he was appointed commissary-general of prisoners. He was a distinguished member of Congress during and after the Revolutionary war, and in 1782 was made president of that body. After the adoption of the Constitution he was elected a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, where he continued from 1789 to 1795. He then succeeded the celebrated David Rittenhouse as director of the United States Mint, which office he held but a few years, resigning and removing to Burlington. He was possessed of an ample fortune, made munificent donations to various charitable and theological institutions. He was well known to the religious community as the first president of the American Bible Society, which he made a particular object of his bounty. He published several books, and was devoted to natural history. The following is the inscription on his monument in St. Mary's yard:

"Here lies the remains of the Honorable Elias Boudinot, LL.D. Born on the 2d day of May, A.D. 1740. He died on the 24th day of Oct., A.D. 1821. His life was an exhibition of fervent piety, of useful talent, and of extensive benevolence. His death was the triumph of Christian faith, the consummation of hope, the dawn and the pledge of endless felicity.

"To those who knew him not, no words can paint;  
And those who knew him, know all words are faint."

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

WILLIAM BRADFORD.—"Here lies the remains of William Bradford, attorney-general of the United

<sup>1</sup> First Settlers in Newton Township, N. J. Judge John Clement, of Haddonfield, p. 174. Sinnickson Chew, Camden, 1877.

States under the Presidency of *Washington*, and previously attorney-general of Pennsylvania and a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. In private life he had acquired the esteem of all his fellow-citizens. In professional attainments he was learned as a lawyer, and eloquent as an advocate. In the execution of his public offices he was vigilant, dignified, and impartial. Yet in the bloom of life, in the maturity of every faculty that could invigorate or embellish the human mind, in the prosecution of the most important services that a citizen could render to his country, in the perfect enjoyment of the highest honors that public confidence could bestow upon an individual, blessed in all the pleasures which a virtuous reflection could furnish from the past, and animated by all the incitements which an honorable ambition could depict in the future, he ceased to be mortal. A fever, produced by a fatal assiduity in performing his official trust at a crisis interesting to the nation, suddenly terminated his public career, extinguished the splendor of his private prosperity, and on the 23d day of August, 1795, in the fortieth year of his age, consigned him to the grave,—lamented, honored, and beloved. His widow erected this monument to his memory.”

Charles Lanman, in his “*Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States*,” p. 45, says William Bradford was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1755; graduated at Princeton with a high reputation for talents. He was engaged in the study of law at the outbreak of the Revolution, but he entered the army as major of brigade to Gen. Roberdeau; he next commanded a company of regular troops under Col. Hampton; he was then appointed deputy muster-master-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which office he held for two years, when he recommenced the study of law. In 1793 he published an “*Inquiry how far the Punishment of Death is Necessary in Pennsylvania*,” and in the earlier periods of his life some of his poetical productions were published in the *Philadelphia Magazine*.

Mr. Bradford married the only daughter and child of Elias Boudinot. Alexander Hamilton had been a friend of the family of Mr. Boudinot in his boyhood, and the colleague of Mr. Bradford in the cabinet. The friendship between the widows of these two remarkable men continued to the end of their lives.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Governor of New Jersey at the commencement of the Revolution, resided at Burlington, occupying during a considerable part of his time a house situated on the beautiful banks of the river, where he remained until 1774, when he removed to Perth Amboy. He was an illegitimate son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and was born about 1730. Upon the marriage of his father he was taken to his family, and brought up as if he had been born in wedlock. He was carefully educated, and at an early age was appointed clerk of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1756 he accompanied his father to Lon-

don, became the parent of an illegitimate son, named William Temple Franklin, married Miss Elizabeth Downes, and was, through the influence of Lord Bute, appointed Governor of New Jersey. He remained loyal to his king during the Revolution; was arrested by order of the Provincial Congress in 1776, exchanged in two years and five months, lost his wife, was president of the Board of Associated Royalists, returned to England in 1782, married an Irish lady, and died in 1813, aged about eighty-three. His father and his son espoused the cause of independence. He quarreled with his father, as did his son with him.

GOVERNOR JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.—Joseph Bloomfield, a captain in the Revolutionary army, a brigadier-general in the war of 1812–14, and Governor of New Jersey from 1801 to 1812, married Miss Mary McIlvaine, a daughter of Dr. William McIlvaine, of Burlington. He settled in that town, and made it his home when not absent on public service. He was mayor of the city several years, and lived in the style of a gentleman of fortune. In 1783 he was appointed register of the Court of Admiralty, established by the State. In 1793 he was chosen one of the trustees of Princeton College, holding that office and *ex officio* president of the board as Governor until his decease. As general of militia he led a brigade to near Pittsburgh to quell the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. He was an active member and president of the “*New Jersey Society for the Abolition of Slavery*.” During the war with Great Britain he was with his brigade on the border of Canada, but, like many other officers of that army, he did not gather many military laurels. The war was a series of blunders, was poorly waged, and conducted in the beginning by old men who in their youth had been gallant soldiers. Yet it ended happily in a glorious victory that gained for us the respect of Europe. He was withdrawn, assigned to the command of a military district, with his headquarters at Philadelphia. In 1818 he had the misfortune to lose his wife. In a few years he married again a lady who survived him. He was several times a Presidential Elector; was a member of the Congress of the United States from 1817 to 1821. He died Oct. 3, 1825, the inscription on his tomb recording simply the truths that he was “a soldier of the Revolution; late Governor of New Jersey; a general in the army of the United States; he closed a life of probity, benevolence, and public service in the seventieth year of his age.”

JAMES KINSEY.—James Kinsey was elected by joint meeting chief justice in November, 1789, re-elected in 1796, and held the office nearly fourteen years. He was the son of John Kinsey, who came from England to New Jersey in 1716. He was a member of Assembly from Middlesex, and Speaker of the House several years. He removed to Philadelphia, was a member and for many years Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. He was a Quaker, an eminent lawyer, and for the last seven years of his







*Garrick Wall*



life chief justice of that State. He died in May, 1750, at Burlington, of an apoplectic fit.

James Kinsey, who was a lawyer, married and settled in Burlington. In 1772 he was elected a member of Assembly from the city of Burlington, at that time entitled to two representatives. He took a prominent part in the business of the Legislature, and was the leader of the opposition to Governor Franklin. He was appointed one of the delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in September, 1774, but in November of the following year he resigned. In 1777 the Legislature passed an act requiring counselors or attorneys to renounce allegiance to the king of Great Britain, and to "bear true faith and allegiance to the government established in this State," which oaths he declined to take, and was obliged to relinquish his practice as a lawyer. It is probable his being a member of the Society of Friends had something to do with his scruples about the oath. Notwithstanding this he retained Governor Livingston's friendship. Judge Elmer says of him, "He was well versed in the doctrines of the law, and of unspotted integrity, but he was not a man of high intellect." He died at Burlington in 1803, at about the age of seventy years.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.—William Griffith, the son of Dr. John Griffith, of Somerset County, was a judge of one of the Circuit Courts of the United States. He was born in 1766, studied law under Elisha Boudinot, a brother of Elias Boudinot. He resided and married at Burlington, when he went there the county town, and for many years previous the capital of West Jersey. It remained a favorite residence of lawyers in good practice during the first quarter of the present century. In 1820 he was a prominent member of the House of Assembly, and took an active part in the revision of the laws of the State, made in that year. He was an active promoter of the abolition of slavery, and a member of the society, which received its main support from the Friends of Burlington County. He acquired a large practice and a deservedly high reputation as an advocate. He was one of the few lawyers of the State who wrote and published for the benefit of the profession. In 1796 he published a treatise on the jurisdiction and proceedings of justices of the peace. It was a valuable book, and passed through three or four editions. In 1799 he published a series of essays over the signature of "Eumenes," exposing the defects of the State Constitution hastily adopted in 1776, and urged the election of a convention to revise it. About 1820 he prepared a work entitled the "Annual Register of the United States," which contained a very reliable account of the officers, laws, and regulations of each of the then twenty-four States. Four volumes were published. He also commenced a work called "Historical Notes of the American Colonies and Revolution, from 1754 to 1775." It was never finished, but partly printed, and some copies were sold after his decease. In 1826 he was appointed

clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, but died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Richard S. Coxe, in Washington City, on the 7th of June of that year, at the age of sixty years.

Of Mr. Griffith, Henry Armitt Brown has said, "He was a most accomplished lawyer, and stood at the head of the bar. He was one of John Adams' 'midnight judges.'"

GEORGE WOOD.—"George Wood," says Judge Elmer, in his "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar" (Collections of New Jersey Historical Society, vol. vii.), "was probably the ablest man New Jersey has produced. He was born in Burlington County, graduated at Princeton, studied law with Richard Stockton, and was admitted to the bar in 1812." After a few years' practice in New Brunswick he removed to New York, where he took rank among the leaders, and was equal, if not superior, to the best of them. He was engaged in the most important causes, not only in New York, but in other States. He died in 1860.

CHRISTOPHER BILLOP.—The eldest son of Chief Justice Thomas Farmer, of New Jersey, married the daughter of Capt. Christopher Billop, of the British navy (who was probably a son of Christopher Billop, the commander of the British forces at New Castle, Del., during Maj. John Fenwick's time), who had succeeded in obtaining a patent for a large tract on Staten Island. Young Farmer, upon his wife's inheriting this estate, adopted her father's name, and as Christopher Billop became a very noted character during the Revolution. He commanded a corps of New York loyalists, and upon one occasion was taken prisoner by the Whigs, and confined in jail at Burlington. Elias Boudinot, then commissary of prisoners, was constrained to treat him with great severity, in retaliation for the cruel treatment of two Whig officers who had fallen into the hands of the royal troops. Irons were put on his hands and feet; he was chained to the floor of a close room, and fed on bread and water. After the war the Billop estate was confiscated, and he went to the province of New Brunswick, where he became a prominent man, and died in 1827.<sup>1</sup>

GARRET DORSET WALL was born in the township of Middletown, in the county of Monmouth, March 10, 1783. He was of English descent. The first of the family who came from England was Walter Wall, who, after living a short time in Massachusetts and on Long Island, settled in Monmouth County in the year 1657.

The father of Gen. Wall was James Wall, the fourth in descent from Walter Wall. He was an officer of the Monmouth militia during the Revolutionary war. At the battle of Monmouth he acted as one of Gen. Washington's guides, and in that engagement received the sword of a British officer whom

<sup>1</sup> Sabine's American Loyalists, p. 160.

he captured with his own hand. James Wall died in 1792, leaving a widow and six children. Garret, then ten years of age, was sent to reside with his uncle, Dr. John G. Wall, of Woodbridge, Middlesex County. Upon the death of his uncle, in 1798, he removed to Trenton and entered the law-office of Gen. Jonathan Rhea, who was then clerk of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1804, licensed as counselor in 1807, and called to be a sergeant-at-law in 1820.

Upon his admission to the bar Gen. Wall commenced the practice of law in Trenton, and continued to reside there until the year 1828, when he removed to Burlington.

Gen. Wall early took a high rank at the New Jersey bar, having been for years in the clerk's office of the Supreme Court, and a thorough student as well; he became so familiar with the practice of the courts and with the sources from which it was derived, that upon all matters of practice he was ever considered an authority.

In the year 1812 he was elected clerk of the Supreme Court, and held that position until the year 1817. During the war of 1812 he commanded the Phoenix Company of uniformed militia, which had been formed during the Revolution, and in which he for several years was an officer; he was stationed at Sandy Hook in the force detailed for the protection of New York.

In the years 1822 and 1827 he represented Hunterdon County in the General Assembly. In politics Gen. Wall had originally been a Federalist, but in 1824, with many other leading members of that party, he supported Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and it was mainly through his efforts, that the vote of New Jersey was given to Jackson in that year. In the year 1829, the Jackson men having control of both houses of the Legislature, Gen. Wall was elected by joint meeting Governor and chancellor. This honorable position he felt constrained to decline. In his letter of declination he said, "I have not come to this conclusion without weighing the full force of my duties as a public man, and yielding to them a deliberate consideration. But my obligations to my family, and the necessity of devoting a greater portion of my time to my private affairs than a diligent and faithful discharge of the high and honorable office of Governor would admit, demand of me this determination and compel me to throw myself upon the favorable interpretation of my fellow-citizens of the motives of my conduct."

He accepted the office of district attorney of the United States, to which he was appointed by Gen. Jackson. While holding this office he conducted the well-remembered prosecution against the Barnegat wreckers, and effectually broke up the infamous system of land piracy, which had been a great reproach to the inhabitants of the sea-coast of New Jersey.

In 1835 the term of Theodore Frelinghuysen in the

Senate of the United States expired, and Gen. Wall was elected by the Democrats as his successor. He was an active and influential member of the United States Senate, and an ardent supporter of the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. A number of the speeches delivered by him during his term have been published, and are among the ablest to which that period of high excitement and keen controversy gave birth, among them his speeches upon the Independent Treasury bill, in 1838, on the Bankrupt bill, in 1840, and on the right of Petition and Abolition, in 1836. He was for three years chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for two years of the Library Committee, and one year of the Militia Committee.

Upon the expiration of his term in the Senate, the Whig party being in the majority in New Jersey, he was succeeded by Jacob W. Metteo, when he returned again to the active practice of his profession.

In 1843 his health was greatly impaired by a stroke of paralysis; yet, as has been said of him, "it was indeed a striking proof of the indomitable energy of his character that upon his partial recovery he engaged in some important trials, and conducted them with almost his wonted skill and ability."

In 1848 he accepted the position of judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, tendered him by Governor Haines, and held this office at the time of his death, in November, 1850.

Gen. Wall left two children,—Col. James W. Wall, of Burlington, and Matilda M., the wife of Governor Peter D. Vroom.

JAMES W. WALL, a son of Garret D. Wall, was born at Trenton in 1820. He graduated at Princeton College in 1839; studied law, and commenced practice in his native city. His first public position was that of commissioner of bankruptcy. In 1847 he removed to Burlington, and three years afterwards was elected mayor of that city. He devoted much attention to literary pursuits, and in 1854 visited Europe, and upon his return published a volume entitled "Foreign Etchings, or Visits to the Old World's Pleasant Places." In 1863 he was elected a senator in Congress for the unexpired term of John W. Thompson, deceased, but which seat was for a short time occupied by Richard S. Field. During the Rebellion he was imprisoned for a short time in Fort Lafayette. He died June 9, 1872.

WILLIAM ROSSELL, born in 1761, was a lawyer, and many years judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. He was also judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Died at Mount Holly, June 20, 1840.

EBENEZER TUCKER, born in Burlington County in 1758, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and served at the battle of Long Island. He filled many offices of distinction and trust, among them those of collector and postmaster of New Jersey. Was a member of Congress from New Jersey from 1825 to 1829. He was also judge of the Court of Common



Pleas, justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and judge of the Orphans' Court. He died at Tuckerton, N. J., Sept. 5, 1845.

JUDGE JOSHUA MADDOX WALLACE, of Burlington, son of John Wallace, of Scotland, who emigrated to Rhode Island in 1742, was born in Philadelphia in 1752. He graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1767, and then entered the counting-house of Archibald McCall, of that city. In 1773 he married Tace, the daughter of Col. William Bradford, and in 1784 removed from his estate of Ellerslie, upon the Raritan, to Burlington. The same year he was appointed by the Council and General Assembly judge of the pleas of Burlington County, and it is said of him, "He was very highly useful in administering justice, maintaining the police, relieving the distresses, and improving the morals of the common people." He was instrumental in establishing an academy of learning, and in bringing good teachers to the place. He was a trustee for more than twenty years of Princeton College, president of the trustees of the Burlington Academy, and president of the society in New Jersey for the suppression of vice and immorality. With his friend and near kinsman, the venerable Elias Boudinot, he took an early and active part in the formation of the American Bible Society, and was president of the convention which formed it. He was a member of the convention which, in 1787, ratified, in behalf of New Jersey, the Constitution of these United States. He represented the county of Burlington in the Assembly of the State, and died in May, 1819.

ABRAHAM BROWN was born at Recklesstown, Burlington Co., about the year 1780. He was educated at Burgess Allison's classical school at Bordentown. He studied law, and upon being admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1802 removed to Mount Holly, where he resided until his death. Soon after his removal there he was appointed surrogate of the county, which office he held by reappointment for a period of seventeen years. He was made counselor during the September term, 1811. He was a profound lawyer and a wise counselor, a man of integrity of character, and exercised a wide-spread influence in the county.

CHARLES KINSEY, a son of Chief Justice Kinsey, was born in Burlington. He studied law with Judge William Griffith, of that town, and after being admitted to the bar, 1804, opened his office there and continued to practice until he was appointed surrogate of the county in 1833, which office he held for five years. After his term had expired he returned to his native town, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death. He was a well-read lawyer, a conscientious man, and was noted for the purity of his life.

HON. JOHN C. TEN EYCK was born in Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., in March, 1814. Receiving a private classical education, he entered the office of the Hon. Joseph F. Randolph as a student of law,

and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1835, and as counselor in 1838. He settled at first at Burlington, going into partnership with the Hon. Garret D. Wall, then a senator of the United States from New Jersey. In 1839 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Burlington County, and held that office for ten years. When the convention called to revise the Constitution of New Jersey met in 1844 he took his seat as a delegate, and although one of the youngest members made his influence felt in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing in 1859. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the commission to revise the Constitution of the State, of which commission he was chosen chairman. When appointed prosecutor of the pleas he removed to Mount Holly, where he has since resided.

GARRET S. CANNON, son of the Rev. James Spencer and Catharine (Brevoort) Cannon, was born in Somerset County, N. J. His father, a distinguished minister, was for years Professor of Theology in the Dutch Reformed Theological Seminary of New Brunswick, and held for a long period the chair of metaphysics in Rutgers College. Union College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He died in 1852, having filled the professorship of theology in the seminary for thirty years.

Mr. Cannon, after leaving Rutgers College Grammar School, entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated, after a four years' course, in 1833. Upon leaving college he entered the office of B. R. Brown, Esq., at Mount Holly, and having completed his study of law was, in 1836, licensed as an attorney, and three years after as counselor. Locating at Bordentown, he has continued the practice of his profession there ever since. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of Burlington County by Governor Daniel Haines in 1850, reappointed to the same office by Governor R. M. Price, and received a second reappointment at the hands of Governor Joel Parker in 1865. President Pierce honored him with the appointment of United States district attorney for the State in 1853, and President Buchanan reappointed him to the same office in 1857. In 1845 he was elected by the Democrats to the Lower House of the State Legislature. He is president of the Gas Company of Bordentown, and president of the Water-Works Company, and has been a director, as well as the attorney of the Bordentown Banking Company ever since its organization. He is an energetic, public-spirited man, and discharged the duties of all the offices he held in a fearless manner. He married, first, Hannah Kinsey, daughter of Charles Kinsey, of Burlington; second, Sarah, daughter of William Biddle, Esq., of Bordentown.

HON. JOHN L. N. STRATTON, son of Dr. John L. Stratton, a distinguished practitioner of Burlington County, was born in 1817, near Mount Holly. His early education was mainly obtained at the schools in

Mount Holly, he afterwards attending college at Mendham, Morris Co., and graduating from Princeton in 1836. In the same year he entered the office of B. R. Brown, Esq., as a student of law, and in 1839 was licensed as attorney, and in 1842 as counselor. In 1858 he was elected to Congress from the Second District on the Republican ticket. In 1860 his constituency returned him a second time to the National House. Upon his retirement from Congress he resumed his practice of the law. In 1875 he was chosen president of the Farmers' National Bank of Mount Holly. In 1842 he married Caroline Newbold, a descendant of an old and influential family of Burlington County.

FRANKLIN WOOLMAN, surveyor-general of West Jersey, was born in Burlington in 1814, in which city he has always resided. He is descended from a family which were among the oldest settlers, the progenitor of the family in this country, John Woolman, who arrived at Burlington in 1681, locating a tract of land extending from Burlington to the Rancocas, a distance of five miles, and comprising about eight thousand acres. Burr Woolman, who held the office of surveyor-general of West Jersey for thirty years, was the father of Franklin, and upon his death Franklin succeeded him to that office, which he has held ever since. He received a solid education, and studied with a view of inheriting his father's business, conveyancing and surveying, into which in due time he was admitted. He has made an especial study of titles and matters connected with real estate in Burlington County, and has gained the reputation of being most thoroughly informed upon the subject. He is vice-president of Burlington Savings Institution, and is a director of the Burlington National Bank, and of the Burlington Library. He is a man of public spirit, and is deeply interested in all movements that tend to the advancement of the social and moral condition of the community. He married, in 1848, Jane, daughter of John Conrad, mayor of the old district of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, and sister of Judge Conrad, mayor of Philadelphia.

HON. GEORGE M. WRIGHT, of Bordentown, was the son of William L. and Lucy (Minor) Wright, of Rhode Island, and of English descent. His father was for many years a sea-captain, but the latter portion of his life was spent on a farm in Otsego County, N. Y., which he owned and cultivated, and which is now in the possession of George. George received a good solid education in Rhode Island and at a select school at Hartwick, and at twenty-one years of age went to New York to make his way in the world. Being a close observer and giving all his attention to whatever he undertook, he was successful in his various enterprises. In 1851 he was the agent for George W. Aspinwall's line of steamers, which position he held until the death of that gentleman in 1853. In 1851 he removed to New Brunswick, where he resided for three years, when he made Bordentown his permanent home. He was mayor of Bordentown from 1858

to 1860. From 1864 to 1867 he was State senator from Burlington County. He was for many years connected with the Pennsylvania Steam Towing and Transportation Company, and for twelve years filled the post of inspector and collector for the Delaware and Raritan Canal at Bordentown. He is a director of the Bordentown Banking Company, and of the Steam Towing Company. He was elected by joint ballot of the Legislature State treasurer in February, 1875, and at each succeeding expiration of his term has been re-elected to the same position. He is a man of industrious habits, sterling honesty, and unimpeachable character. In 1848 he married Jane M. Bradley, of Richmond County, N. Y.

HON. JOHN HOWARD PUGH, son of Elijah and Lettice (Barnard) Pugh, was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1827. The founder of the family in this country, Daniel Pugh, immigrated from Wales to Pennsylvania in the early part of the eighteenth century. Having received a thorough academic education, he was for some three years associated with Professor Wickersham as assistant in conducting the academy at Marietta. Relinquishing his position in the academy he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1852. He commenced practice at Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., but after traveling a year in the regions of Lake Superior, he settled in the spring of 1854 in Burlington, where he has since resided. During the war for the Union he was a zealous supporter of the Federal government, laboring with voice and pen to secure its triumphs, and giving a practical proof of his loyalty by attending without compensation at the United States General Hospital at Beverly. Dr. Pugh, though coming into Burlington an entire stranger, by his skill, strong traits of personal character, and prepossessing manners, soon won for himself a high position in his profession and the social circle; and such was the confidence of his fellow-citizens in him, that in 1876 he received the nomination of the Republicans of the Second Congressional District for Congress, to which he was elected by a handsome majority. Having served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency, he was unanimously renominated for a second term in 1878. At this time the "Greenbackers" held the balance of power in very many districts, and in the Second District, having nominated the doctor's opponent, they carried the field. He has been for thirteen years president of the Mechanics' National Bank of Burlington.

FREDERICK VOORHEES, son of Peter and Jane (Schenck) Voorhees, was born in Somerset County, N. J. Receiving an excellent education, he entered Princeton College in 1853, from which he graduated in 1856. He studied law with his brother, Peter L. Voorhees, at Camden, and in 1859 was licensed an attorney-at-law. In the fall of that year he removed to Mount Holly, and took charge of the law practice of the Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, who had been elected







*Ewan Meredith*



United States senator. In 1865 he opened an office of his own, and now enjoys an extensive and valuable practice.

CHARLES ELVIN HENDRICKSON, son of Jacob and Mary M. Hendrickson, was born in New Egypt, Ocean Co., in 1843. Attending the academy of George D. Horner, A.M., in his native town, he graduated from Princeton College at the age of twenty, took charge of an academy at Pemberton, and one year after began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Abraham Browning, at Camden. Finishing his legal studies under Garret S. Cannon, Esq., of Bordentown, he was admitted to the bar in 1866. Soon afterwards he settled at Mount Holly, and in 1870 was appointed by Governor Randolph prosecutor of pleas, and in 1875 reappointed by Governor Bedle. In 1868 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1869 was admitted as counselor-at-law. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Christian alike in practice and profession. He was elected a lay delegate to the General Conference that met at Baltimore in May, 1876, the bishops of which Conference appointed him one of the committee of fifteen to revise the hymn-book of the church. He is president of the board of trustees of Pennington Seminary.

JUDGE CLAYTON A. BLACK, son of Hon. John Black, was born at Columbus, Sept. 27, 1839. Ten years afterwards his father removed to a farm on the outskirts of the village, which for many years had been in the family, and in 1861 gave up the management of it to Clayton, who still resides upon it. In 1864, Clayton A., with Peter E. Harvey, obtained a charter to construct a railroad on what was known as the old bed of the Delaware and the Atlantic Railroad (now the Kinkora and Jobstown road), and upon its completion in 1872 he was elected one of the directors, and upon the death of his father, who was president of the road, he was elected vice-president of it. The judge is now a director of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the Mount Holly National Bank, and the Bordentown Turnpike Company. He has been repeatedly pressed by his friends to contest for political honors, but being deeply interested in farming was unwilling to accept office until Governor McClellan appointed him judge of the court of Common Pleas in 1878. He is very popular among his host of friends, and as his taste naturally leads him to enjoy the "sports of the field," there are a number of laws upon the statute books for the protection of game that were drawn by him.

GEN. JOHN STOCKTON IRICK, son of William and Margaret (Stockton) Irick, was born on the old homestead in South Hampton township in 1811. His education was completed at the academical institute of John Gummerie at Burlington, and at the age of twenty had commenced farming on his own account. In 1847 he was elected by the Whigs a member of the State Assembly, and was re-elected to that position

for two succeeding years. He never again permitted his name to be put in nomination for a public office. Turning his attention to business enterprises, he was mainly the creator of the Vincentown National Bank, of which he was elected president in 1864; he was one of the chief movers for the building of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, and the Vincentown Branch of this line was almost wholly his work. The St. Mary's River Timber Company and the Vincentown Marl Company were likewise mainly created by his effort. He is a director of the Morris Canal Company. During the late war he served on the staff of Governor Olden, being master of military transportation. He married, in 1832, Emeline S. Bishop, of Burlington County.

HON. SAMUEL A. DOBBINS, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scroggy) Dobbins, was born in South Hampton township in 1814. He received a good education, and in 1836 married Damaris Harker, and commenced farming. In 1854 he was elected by the Whigs sheriff of Burlington County, and annually thereafter until the usual three years had elapsed. In 1858 he was elected by the Republicans to the Assembly, and re-elected three times successively. In 1872 he was elected to represent the Second District in Congress, and was re-elected in 1874. For nearly twenty years he has been a trustee of the Pennington Seminary, and for ten years president of the board. He was one of the incorporators, and since its organization a member of the board of directors of the Union National Bank, of Mount Holly.

HON. HENRY J. IRICK, son of Gen. J. S. Irick, was born in 1833. He was educated at the Treemount Seminary, Morristown, and at the Freehold Institute. After leaving the institute he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1863, having married in 1862, Harriet R. Clement, of Camden. In 1862, 1863, and 1864 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1870, 1871, and 1872 he was elected State senator. He is director, secretary, and treasurer of the Vincentown Railroad Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Vincentown Marl Company.

EWAN MERRITT, son of Charles and Keziah Merritt, was born in Springfield township, Burlington County, March 24, 1823. His education was obtained by hard study and indefatigable exertions, and chiefly at academies in Burlington County, though for two years he attended Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., but did not complete the course and graduate. His future career proved this education to have been solid and lasting. Afterward the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He studied law with Hon. Joshua S. Thompson, at Swedesboro', and subsequently with Hon. John L. N. Stratton, at Mount Holly, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in October, 1850, and as a counselor in June, 1854.

In June, 1853, he married Catharine C., daughter

of John Kempton, by whom he had three children, all now deceased. His widow still survives him.

Mr. Merritt was a fine-looking man of large physique, and inclined to corpulency; he was possessed of great bodily strength, without which he could not so signally have triumphed at the bar. With his physical strength was united great mental power, or, as another has said of him, extraordinary mental endowments, and he had not long been engaged in the practice of his profession before his ability was recognized by all. He had remarkable powers of memory, was a man of good judgment and of undoubted integrity in all business relations, a jurist of great legal attainments, an able advocate, a genial friend.

Somewhat early in life Mr. Merritt became afflicted with gout, the attacks of which grew more frequent and violent as the years passed, until he finally succumbed to its ravages, and departed this life Oct. 6, 1874, at the age of fifty-one years, lamented by the whole community.

At a meeting of the bench and bar of the county, held shortly after his decease, for the purpose of giving expression to the loss they had sustained, Judge Carr made the following remarks: "I knew Ewan Merritt intimately almost from the time he entered the office of Mr. Stratton as a law student until his death, and in all my intercourse with him I found him a strictly honorable and upright man. He was in every sense of the word a good and useful citizen. Especially was he conspicuous for usefulness in local affairs. Whenever matters were at issue touching the public weal he was always prompt and energetic in defense of what he conceived to be for the true interest of the people, giving bold expression to those views which the occasion seemed to demand without regard to his own personal popularity or private advantage. In this respect particularly will his loss be severely felt by his fellow-citizens. He was also courageous in exposing individual selfishness when arrayed in opposition to the general welfare, and in rebuking injustice to the weak and unprotected, the widow and the orphan.

"At such times he would use no mild and delicate language in denouncing the offender. I have seen men shrink away from him abashed under the effect of his withering invective. Mr. Merritt was not only a truly upright and conscientious man, but he was in every sense of the term an honest lawyer. His counsel could always be relied on, and he ever avoided involving his clients in needless and endless litigation." The speaker then related an incident coming under his own notice in Mr. Merritt's office, to illustrate his frank and honest dealing as a lawyer and the integrity of the man. "In his practice before this court, I speak not only for myself, but, I think, for my associates on the bench, in saying that when a question of law was raised and Mr. Merritt presented his views the court were as much influenced to decide in his favor by their knowledge of his character as by the

characteristic ability with which his ideas were enforced. They believed that he would not, for the sake of success, misinterpret the law or misstate the facts. He was one of the most faithful men to his clients that I ever knew. Even pain and sickness of the most serious character would not prevent him from following up his case and sitting upon the bench. I have frequently seen him, racked with bodily torture, working with all his zeal and energy to secure justice to those who had engaged him to defend their cause.

"His character as a man was beyond reproach. He was devoted to duty. He was a generous, warm-hearted friend. All who knew him honored and respected him. When I look at that familiar chair and see that he is no longer in his accustomed place, I know that the community and this court have met with a great loss; that one has been taken away who will always be missed; that a strong mind has gone, a noble man fallen. When I looked upon him clothed in the habiliments of the tomb, I was forcibly struck with the firmness of his countenance in death, indicative of his strength of character in life. As I saw his remains deposited in their last resting-place, in the beautiful St. Andrew's ground, I wondered could this be the last of such a man, and looking up to the bright blue sky, 'immortality was brought to light,' and I knew that though this was 'the last of earth,' his great soul still lives, lives where good deeds and pure lives are rewarded forever. We cannot all of us make the mark that Ewan Merritt has made, we cannot leave behind us the record that he has left, but we have his life and example before us, and if we do our duty fully, faithfully, as I feel that he has done, we may hope, when our last hour comes and we are called to follow him, that our lives have not been spent in vain and that the world may say it is well that we have lived."

A motion was subsequently made to spread upon the minutes of the Circuit Court the resolutions adopted at the meeting referred to, and Judge Woodhull, in granting the motion, said he wished to be understood as doing so not as a mere matter of form. Mr. Merritt was a gentleman of great ability and integrity; in short, he was no common man. He never took pride in misleading the court, but was always careful to express to them any doubt he might himself entertain with regard to a legal principle, though he thereby detracted from the strength of his own case. This was one of his most striking characteristics. His death was a great loss to the bar and to the court; and his own intercourse with the deceased having been of a very pleasant character he felt that his death involved a personal bereavement.

HON. MAHLON HUTCHINSON was born in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th day of May, 1823. His father was Randel Hutchinson, Jr., and his mother Miss Mary Keeler, both natives of Pennsylvania. On the paternal side he is of Welsh origin, and on the maternal of German descent.





*Mr. Hutchinson*





Mahlon Hutchinson received a thorough academic education at the select classical school of Rev. Dr. Hamill, at Lawrenceville, N. J., and having been fitted for college at that institution entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1840. In 1841, having determined to adopt the law as a profession, he entered the office of Hon. Henry W. Green, since chancellor of the State, as a student, and remained with him until he had completed the prescribed course of reading. He was licensed as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery in 1845, and as a counselor-at-law in 1854. After his admission to the bar Mr. Hutchinson located in the practice of his profession at Bordentown, where he is still actively engaged in the performance of the duties of an extensive and valuable practice. As a lawyer he is painstaking and careful in the investigation and treatment of his causes, faithful to the interests of his clients, and noted for his exactitude and attention to details. Order, method, and system seem to be the prevailing characteristics of his mind, and in handling a large number of estates in the capacity of executor, administrator, or guardian he has manifested singular care and exactness, and proven himself a safe and reliable financial manager.

Mr. Hutchinson was formerly a member of the Old-Line Whig party, and has latterly acted with its lineal successor, the Republican party. While taking a deep interest in national, State, and local politics, he has never been an aspirant after political position, and has accepted but few of the emoluments of public office. In 1853 he was elected on the Whig ticket a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature, representing the First District of Burlington County, that being the first year the district system was adopted in that county. He performed the part of a faithful and earnest coadjutor in the important work of legislation for two years, serving efficiently on such committees as the Judiciary, the Educational, and on the Insane Asylum, and in 1855 declined a renomination and retired to private life. In 1860 he was appointed by Governor Olden prosecutor of the pleas for Burlington County, and filled that office in a capable manner for five years.

Mr. Hutchinson has always taken a deep interest in local affairs, and been a cheerful and liberal contributor to the various worthy objects of his day. He has served as a member of the public school board for a number of years, and as president of the board of trustees of the Bordentown Female College for a long time. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Bordentown Banking Company for nearly a quarter of a century, and is also a director of the First National Bank of Trenton, and of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railway Company. He has been interested in railroad construction in New Jersey for the past twenty-five years, and was one of the most active promoters of the Pemberton and Hightstown line. In church affiliations he is of the Presby-

terian persuasion, and elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Bordentown, and a modest and unostentatious supporter of various evangelical and Christian institutions. He was married on Feb. 23, 1848, to Miss Amy N., daughter of Caleb Shreeve, of Burlington County, and has one son, John P. Hutchinson, a member of the bar, residing at Georgetown, N. J., where he is also in agricultural pursuits.

#### CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY.

William Trent, Nov. 23, 1723.	Richard Stockton (declined), Aug. 31, 1776.
Charles Read, Feb. 20, 1764.	James Kinsey, Nov. 20, 1789.

#### ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Daniel Coxe, Nov. 5, 1706.	Francis Hopkinson (declined), Sept. 4, 1776.
Daniel Coxe, Aug. 1, 1734.	William Rossell, Nov. 1, 1804.
Charles Read, March 28, 1749.	
Richard Stockton, Feb. 28, 1774.	

#### ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

Alexander Griffith, 1714.	Joseph Bloomfield, June 13, 1783.
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#### CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Bowes Read, Sept. 6, 1776.	Zachariah Rossel, Nov. 6, 1817, 1842.
Garret D. Wall, Nov. 5, 1812.	

#### JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Among the judges of this court from 1776 to the present time we find the names of the following:

Joseph Borden, appointed Sept. 11, 1776; reappointed Sept. 28, 1781.  
 Peter Tallman, appointed Oct. 31, 1778; reappointed Aug. 31, 1789.  
 Isaac Cowgill, appointed Oct. 31, 1787; reappointed Oct. 29, 1792, and Oct. 3, 1797.  
 Thomas Fennimore, appointed Nov. 27, 1789; reappointed 1801.  
 Daniel Newbold, appointed March 3, 1797.  
 Newberry Bunting, appointed Nov. 12, 1801.  
 Caleb Shreve, appointed Nov. 23, 1801.  
 Thomas Adams, appointed Nov. 23, 1801; reappointed Nov. 25, 1803, Nov. 2, 1811, Oct. 28, 1816, Oct. 25, 1821, etc.  
 David Wright, appointed Nov. 3, 1803.  
 Isaac Carlisle, appointed Nov. 3, 1803; reappointed Nov. 25, 1806.  
 Thomas Fennimore, Jr., appointed Nov. 3, 1803; reappointed Nov. 22, 1808, Nov. 3, 1813.  
 Daniel Ivins, appointed Nov. 4, 1803; reappointed Nov. 22, 1808, Feb. 19, 1813.  
 William Wood, appointed Nov. 22, 1808; reappointed Feb. 19, 1813, Oct. 13, 1818.  
 William Gaskill, appointed Feb. 19, 1813.  
 Alexander Shreve, appointed Feb. 19, 1813.  
 Anthony F. Taylor, appointed Nov. 3, 1803.  
 John Warren, appointed Nov. 3, 1813; reappointed Oct. 28, 1825.  
 Phineas S. Bunting, appointed Jan. 24, 1833; reappointed Nov. 9, 1843.  
 Gershom Mott, appointed Oct. 31, 1833.  
 Samuel S. Bunting, appointed Feb. 28, 1838.  
 Isaac Hilliard, appointed Jan. 25, 1839.  
 John W. Fennimore, appointed Oct. 27, 1843; reappointed Feb. 19, 1857, March 5, 1862.  
 Samuel Black, appointed April 1, 1843.  
 Oliver H. P. Emley, appointed March 2, 1847.  
 Thomas Milner, appointed Feb. 28, 1849.  
 Edward Taylor, appointed March 6, 1850.  
 David Steward, appointed Feb. 4, 1853.  
 Thomas Bennett, appointed March 11, 1863.  
 George Black, appointed March 11, 1868.  
 Clayton Lippincott, appointed March 25, 1869.  
 Joseph L. Morton, appointed Feb. 20, 1872.  
 Joseph Carr, Jr., appointed Feb. 13, 1873.  
 William Parry, appointed Feb. 25, 1874.  
 Clayton A. Black, appointed March 21, 1878.  
 William Parry, appointed Feb. 6, 1879.

## SERGEANTS.

Joseph Bloomfield, November Term, 1792.  
 Joseph McIlvaine, November Term, 1808.  
 Garret D. Wall, November Term, 1820.  
 George Wood, May Term, 1828.

## COUNSELOERS.

James Kinsey, May Term, 1794.  
 James Kinsey, May Term, 1794.  
 Garret D. Wall, September Term, 1807.  
 Abraham Brown, September Term, 1811.  
 George Wood, November Term, 1815.  
 John C. Ten Eyck, May Term, 1838.  
 Garret S. Cannon, September Term, 1839.  
 John L. N. Stratton, November Term, 1844.  
 Charles P. Stratton, November Term, 1854.  
 Mahlon Hutchinson, February Term, 1854.  
 Frederick Voorhees, June Term, 1862.  
 Henry Moffet, November Term, 1867.  
 Charles E. Hendrickson, November Term, 1869.  
 James N. Stratton, June Term, 1871.  
 Charles Ewan Merritt, November Term, 1874.  
 Alfred Flanders, February Term, 1875.  
 Walter A. Barrows, February Term, 1877.  
 Joseph H. Gaskill, February Term, 1877.  
 Martin L. Haines, November Term, 1877.  
 Franklin B. Levis, February Term, 1881.  
 John C. Ten Eyck, June Term, 1881.

## ATTORNEYS.

Abraham Brown, May Term, 1802.  
 Garret D. Wall, May Term, 1804.  
 Charles Kinsey, November Term, 1804.  
 George Wood, November Term, 1812.  
 Bowes Reed Brown, November Term, 1827.  
 William N. Wood, November Term, 1828.  
 Edward Wood, November Term, 1829.  
 John R. Slack, September Term, 1830.  
 John C. Ten Eyck, May Term, 1835.  
 Craig Moffett, May Term, 1836.  
 Garret S. Cannon, September Term, 1836.  
 John L. N. Stratton, September Term, 1839.  
 Philip F. Slack, May Term, 1841.  
 James W. Wall, September Term, 1841.  
 Mahlon Hutchinson, Jr., May Term, 1845.  
 Edgar N. Back, January Term, 1847.  
 Charles Ewan Merritt, October Term, 1850.  
 Franklin B. Levis, June Term, 1856.  
 Alden C. Scovel, November Term, 1856.  
 Philip S. Scovel, February Term, 1857.  
 Frederick Voorhees, June Term, 1859.  
 W. Build Deacon, June Term, 1859.  
 Caleb D. Shreve, November Term, 1861.  
 Walter S. Oliphant, June Term, 1862.  
 Anthony Woodward, June Term, 1862.  
 Benjamin D. Shreve, November Term, 1862.  
 Henry Moffet, November Term, 1864.  
 Charles E. Hendrickson, November Term, 1866.  
 Edward D. Deacon, February Term, 1867.  
 George T. Werts, November Term, 1867.  
 James Newbold Stratton, June Term, 1868.  
 Michael T. Newbold, June Term, 1868.  
 John P. Hutchinson, June Term, 1872.  
 J. Turner Blakeley, June Term, 1874.  
 John P. Lockwood, November Term, 1875.  
 Mark R. Sooy, February Term, 1877.  
 Allen H. Gangewer, February Term, 1879.  
 William P. McMichael, Jr., June Term, 1879.  
 Jerome B. Grigg, June Term, 1880.  
 James P. Logan, June Term, 1880.  
 Charles C. Black, June Term, 1881.  
 Howard Flanders, June Term, 1881.  
 Risdon B. Hankinson, June Term, 1881.  
 Howard C. Levis, June Term, 1881.  
 Benjamin F. H. Shreve, June Term, 1881.  
 Jacob C. Hendrickson, November Term, 1881.  
 Robert S. Gaskill, February Term, 1882.  
 Samuel W. Belden, June Term, 1882.

## CHAPTER XII.

## MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE Quakers, who were the early settlers of West Jersey, brought in their company physicians of education, who came with their associates to settle the new lands and improve their fortunes. To the latter purpose they gave themselves assiduously. At this period there were many doctors who took part in public affairs and in land speculations. As with the clergy, who supplemented their revenues by practicing medicine, so the doctors gave attention, as opportunities offered, to merchandise, farming, and other remunerative pursuits.

In the most sparsely settled regions the sick were largely cared for by women. Kalm, in his travels, published in 1748, says, "An old Swede remembered that his mother cured many people of dropsy by a decoction of the root of sassafras in water, but she used at the same time to cup the patient on the feet." Even as late as 1796, Winterbottom, in his "History of America," says, "It is remarkable that in Cape May County no regular physician has ever found support. Medicine has been administered by women, except in extraordinary cases." Smith, in his "History of New Jersey," p. 326, says, "Few physicians among us are eminent for their skill. Quacks abound like the locusts in Egypt, and too many have recommended themselves to a full practice and profitable subsistence. This is the less to be wondered at, as the profession is under no kind of regulation. Any man at his pleasure sets up for physician, apothecary, or chirurgeon."

The early occupants of the provinces,<sup>1</sup> when corresponding with their friends in "Old England," uniformly expressed their delight with the climate of the country and its salubrity. Notwithstanding their confidence in the healthfulness of their new home, they were not unmindful that sickness and plague might visit them in judgment. Towards the close of the year 1680 the people were greatly alarmed by the appearance of a "Dreadfull Comett Starr, which was visible in broad daylight, with a very fiery Tail or Streamer." It was accepted universally as an omen of "Dreadfull Punishments."

Kalm, in his travels, published in 1748, says of Racoon (a settlement of Swedes in Gloucester County), that the disease called by the English, fever and ague, was more common than any other. It prevailed the last of August and continued till spring. It raged over a great part of the country during some years, and in others "scarcely a single person was taken ill." Its cause was deemed by the physicians to be obscure. By some it was charged to "the peculiar

<sup>1</sup> This and the following article are extracted mostly from "History of Medicine in New Jersey, and of its Medical Men, from the Settlement of the Province to A.D. 1800." By Stephen Wickes, A.M., M.D., Newark, N. J. Martin R. Dennis & Co., 1879.



qualities of the air." Others, and the most of them, asserted that it was generated by putrid and standing water, as they observed that those residing "near morasses and swamps, or where stagnant and stinking water is met with," were affected every year. It was most prevalent when the heat of the sun caused evaporation and filled "the air with noxious vapors." Diet was also charged with causing the disease, in the use of fruits, melons, etc.; teas, rum, and other ardent spirits, and "largely the loss of odoriferous plants, with which the woods were filled at the arrival of the Europeans, but which the cattle have extirpated. These occasioned a pleasant scent to rise in the woods every morning and evening. It is not unreasonable to think that this corrected the noxious effluvia from putrefying substances." "Brimstone and vinegar every night upon going to bed and in the morning before getting up, and three or four times in the interval, drinking some warm liquid to wash it down," was a remedy much in use.

The foregoing observations are recorded by Peter Kalm, a professor in the University of Arbo, in Swedish Finland, who was sent by his government to this and other countries to make scientific and general observations in 1747-49. He further records that pleurisy in Raccoon "is a disease which the people are subject to." In 1728 it swept away many at Penn's Neck. Almost all the Swedes there died of it, though they were not numerous. "It rested, as it were," till 1748, and then "made dreadful havoc, and every week six or ten of the old people died." It was so violent that those attacked seldom lived more than two or three days; very few recovered. The physicians did not know "what to make of it," nor how to treat it. As to its cause, an old English surgeon, who lived then in Raccoon, gave the following reason: "The inhabitants drink great quantities of punch and other strong liquors in summer when it is very hot; by that means the veins in the diaphragm contract and the blood grows thick. . . . When the people during the changeable weather are in the open air they commonly get the disease."

One of the earliest *pestilential* diseases in America of which we have any record was the smallpox, which wasted the Indians just before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Some years after, in 1633, it was again fatal among the Indians. Upon the permanent settlement of West Jersey, in 1677, endeavors were made to excite the hostility of the natives against the English by insinuations that the latter sold them the smallpox in their match-coats. The distemper was among them, and in a company who came together to consult about it and its origin one of their chiefs said,—

"In my grandfather's time the smallpox came, and now in my time the smallpox has come." Then stretching forth his hands towards the skies, said, "It came from thence." To this the rest assented.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Smith's History of New Jersey.

The Europeans were, nevertheless, the instrumental cause of the spread of smallpox and the venereal diseases among the native inhabitants of America.<sup>2</sup>

The winter of 1641 was very severe, and was followed by a very sickly summer. The mortality on the Delaware River among the settlers in West Jersey, who had recently emigrated from the New Haven colony, was so great that it broke up the settlement.<sup>3</sup> A catarrh appeared in 1647 over the whole country, and in 1767 diseases among horses in New England and New Jersey.<sup>4</sup>

In 1735, in the month of May, during a wet, cold season, began<sup>5</sup> in New Hampshire a disease among children called the "throat distemper," of a most malignant kind, and by far the most fatal at that period known in this country. It became epidemic. Of the first forty cases none recovered. The disease was infectious, but its spread was independent of that element. It extended its ravages through Connecticut, and reached New York and New Jersey. In *Zenger's Weekly*, New York, Feb. 9, 1735-36, is the following notice: "*Throat Distemper*.—We are informed that at Crosswicks [all the country for many miles around at that time was called by that name], in West Jersey, divers persons have died lately with a distemper in the throat, and that that Distemper prevails there. We are therefore desired to publish the following remedy," etc.

In 1798 the yellow fever, which had appeared in Philadelphia and New York in 1699, 1741, and 1762, again visited those cities and other places in mortal form and in extensive ravages, which continued during a succession of years. It prevailed to some extent on the shores of the Delaware in New Jersey, where it seemed to find its origin.<sup>6</sup> Dr. Lummis, of Woodbury, N. J., in a letter to a physician of Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1798, thus writes:

" . . . I visited several persons affected with the bilious yellow fever who had no possible opportunity of deriving their disease from any foreign source. . . . I have no hesitation in believing their disease to have been the offspring of local causes. The majority of these cases have occurred in families living on farms situated on the Jersey shore of the Delaware.

"The peculiar disposition of these exhalations to produce disease and death was around early in the season, by the mortality which prevailed among the fowls and cats in this neighborhood. I am not alone in having seen cases of yellow fever which cannot be traced to contagion, similar facts having been witnessed this season by other physicians in various parts of New Jersey."<sup>7</sup>

Medical writers in New Jersey began their literary efforts in the modest form of communications to the journals of their day and by pamphlets containing their observations upon particular forms of diseases. The Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, a practitioner of the

<sup>2</sup> Rush's Inquiries.

<sup>3</sup> Webster.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Webster on Pestilence.

<sup>6</sup> Rush.

<sup>7</sup> Account of the Malignant Fever lately prevalent in the City of New York, by James Hardie, A.M. New York, 1799.

healing art in Elizabethtown, N. J.,<sup>1</sup> was the first to notice in printed form the character of the "Throat Distemper." This notice is found in *Zenger's Weekly Journal*, New York, Feb. 16, 1735-36. He wrote his observations on the same disease in a letter to a "Friend in Boston" in 1738-39. It was published in pamphlet in 1740. Dr. Wickes in his valuable book says, "No reader of the paper will doubt that the disease which he describes was the diphtheria of our own day."

Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, who resided near Trenton in 1740, wrote an essay on the "Iliac Passion," and in 1745 on the West India "Dry Gripes."

Princeton College, founded in 1746, graduated numbers of American youth who became distinguished as statesmen and learned in law, theology, and a limited few in medicine. A positive advance in medicine in New Jersey may be dated from the French and Indian war, 1758-66. The colonial physicians, who were commissioned as surgeons and surgeon's mates, being brought into association with the British officers, were led to know their inferiority, and were stimulated to improve their opportunities of practice and of intercourse with their more cultivated compeers.

The stimulus to medical progress incident to the conquest of Canada was speedily followed in New Jersey by a measure still more potent in its influence, the organization in 1766 of a medical society for the province. This was the first society of the kind in the colonies (though not the first association of American physicians for mutual improvement), and the basis upon which it was founded is honorable to the scientific aims and high-toned ethical sentiments of its founders.

**District Medical Society.**—Joseph Parrish, M.D., of Philadelphia, in his "Historical Address," delivered at the "Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the District Medical Society for the County of Burlington, June 17, 1879," which, with the "Address of Welcome," delivered by Dr. R. H. Page, of Columbus, was subsequently published in pamphlet with a handsome engraving of the venerable Charles Ellis, M.D., states,—

"The law regulating the practice of 'physic and surgery' in New Jersey at the commencement of this century required that a license should be obtained from the State Medical Society, whether the applicants had diplomas from medical schools or not, and imposed a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every prescription given by a non-licentiate; and unless such license was properly recorded, either in the office of the county clerk or of the chief justice of the State, no fees could be legally demanded for professional services.

"The year previous to the organization of the society (1828) an incident occurred which demonstrated the efficiency of this law, and led to the union of the few physicians then in the county for their own protection. The scene was laid in the little town of Columbus, at that time known as Black Horse. The parties immediately concerned were Dr. Asahel Page and Prince Murat, a relative (nephew) of Joseph Bonaparte, then residing as ex-king of Spain at his beautiful seat in

Bordentown. The prince and the doctor were both fond of horses, and each kept several trained for the course. They were to have a race through the street of Columbus, which had been well advertised. The prize was to be one of the racers. The prince and the doctor appeared in due time, and the race was accomplished in the presence of a goodly crowd. The prince came off the winner, and demanded his prize. The doctor said there had been foul play and refused to surrender his steed. The prince was angry, and declared in a menacing manner that he would not pay the doctor's bill for professional services. Suit was brought by the doctor to recover the amount of his bill. The Hon. Garrett D. Wall, late of this city, was one of the counselors. The case was tried, and the doctor non-suited, the evidence in the trial showing that, though he had passed an examination and had received a license, he had neglected to comply with the provision of the law which required the filing of his certificate in the office of the Chief Justice of the State. Hence the loss of his case.

"The story of this race and trial created considerable excitement, and the discovery was made that there were but few authorized medical licentiates in the county. Drs. Nathan W. Cole, of this city, and John L. Stratton, of Mount Holly, were two of the number. There were, however, three younger men, fresh from the halls of the University of Pennsylvania, with their diplomas, who took advantage of the occasion and proceeded immediately to Freehold for the purpose of an examination before the censors, which, having passed, certificates were furnished and legally registered; so there was added to the list of regular licentiates the names of Charles Ellis, of Burlington, Benjamin H. Stratton, of Mount Holly, and John C. Davis, of Pemberton. These, with their seniors already named, constituted the legal number for a district medical society, and on the 30th of April, 1829, they met at the house of Griffith Owen, in Mount Holly, to consider the situation.

"At this meeting they agreed to ask the State Society for authority to organize according to the provisions of the law. On the 12th of the following month authority was formally granted, and in one week after, being the 19th of May, these five gentlemen again met and took the preliminary steps that were necessary to effect their organization. They agreed upon their officers, and appointed Drs. B. H. Stratton, Ellis, and Davis to 'draft rules and regulations for their government,' and to report on the third Tuesday of June, just fifty years ago this day.

"At that time they met at the house of Stacy B. Campion, in Mount Holly, adopted their constitution, appended their signatures, and each paid two dollars into the treasury; the officers being Dr. Cole, president; Dr. Ellis, secretary; and Dr. John L. Stratton, treasurer; the latter being authorized to procure suitable books for the society.

"The business done at the meetings during the first ten years, as far as the minutes show, was chiefly to perfect the organization and increase the number of members. The society was never without funds to pay the expenses of delegates to the State Medical Society, who were appointed every year, and who never failed to go and report. There was also money enough to pay for dinner and horse-feed on the days of meetings. Sometimes the bills did not exceed the sum of two or three dollars, and at the November meeting, 1832, in a paroxysm of generosity, it was resolved that at each stated meeting 'the tavern-keeper shall be ensured a minimum consideration of five dollars, and that this amount the funds of the society shall be responsible.'

"All through the first decade it is evident that in whatever other respect the members may have differed, they were a positive unit in one thing,—they meant to secure the co-operation of each other in counteracting if not in suppressing charlatanism. An article of the constitution, the urgent call upon brother practitioners, and the publication of the law on the subject furnish abundant evidence of this.

"Quackery, as understood by this society, means all boastful pretensions to knowledge or skill that is not possessed, all undignified means of attracting public attention or securing business; in fact, every departure from the line of professional probity."

In matters that concern the public weal, such as temperate living, sanitary reform, the care of the poor and the insane, the society has always taken an active part.

As early as 1831, Dr. William S. Cox, of Burlington, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we are convinced that the use of distilled liquors as a drink is always unnecessary to persons in good health, and injurious generally in proportion to the amount consumed; that they increase the liability to disease, and render them less amenable to medical treatment;

<sup>1</sup> A leading member of the Synod of New York, he "gave being and shape to the deliberations that resulted in the creation of the College of New Jersey" (Princeton). He was chosen its first president; died Oct. 7, 1747.



that they are much less frequently indispensable in the practice of medicine than has heretofore been supposed; and when the necessity occurs, it has, in a majority of cases, originated in a pre-existing habit of using them.

"Resolved, That we deem it our duty to discountenance, by precept and example, the consumption of ardent spirits by men in health, and to abstain from their exhibition as medicine when less dangerous stimulants can be conveniently substituted and may be expected to prove equally efficacious."

This resolution was considered so important, involving such a wide scope of domestic and social habits as well as of professional practice, that it was laid over for six months. When the society met again, however, Dr. Cole offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the proposition submitted by Dr. Coxé at the last meeting of this society for the consideration of its members be adopted, and that we individually pledge ourselves to use all proper influence in the support and practice of temperate habits."

The society thus committed itself over fifty years ago on the great question which to-day, more perhaps than any other, occupies the public mind. It gave utterance to no uncertain or indifferent statement, but defined with distinct minuteness its position.

In 1848 the *New Jersey Medical Reporter* was organized and conducted by one of the members, as the first effort at medical journalism in the State. It soon came into favorable notice, its subscription list increased rapidly, and, on the recommendation of the society, the State Medical Society adopted it as the medium for publishing its transactions, and as an indorsement of its authority furnished the imprint of its seal for the title-page.

"To preserve the names and to commemorate the deeds of all worthy physicians in the county of Burlington, New Jersey, since its first settlement, in the year one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven (1677), and to continue a perpetual memorial of all who may hereafter connect themselves with our Society, I have prepared this book and dedicated it to the District Medical Society of the county as a token of fraternal regard.

"JOSEPH PARRISH,  
"Historian."

"BURLINGTON, N. J., January —, 1880.

"For the facts connected with physicians previous to the year 1800, I am chiefly indebted to the valuable work of Dr. Wickes, entitled 'History of Medicine and Medical Men in New Jersey.'"

1677. DANIEL WILLS, a practitioner in chemistry, with a variety of medical books and surgical instruments, came to America in the ship "Kent," landing at Chygoes Island, on the Delaware River, in 1677, where now stands the city of Burlington. He was one of the commissioners sent over by the English proprietors with authority to purchase and settle lands. Under this grant they purchased and laid out the city of Burlington. Of his birthplace there is no record, but that he was a man of considerable attainments and of great industry and energy there is abundant evidence. He had business in Barbadoes, and during a visit there he died on March 26, 1689, and was buried in the burying-ground of the Society of Friends, of which he was an accredited member. There is no record of his age. His descendants, some of whom are living at and near Rancocas, in this county,

have in their possession a number of articles which were used by him in the practice of his profession.

1677. JOHN GOSLING probably came to America prior to this date, as he is one of the signers of "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Province of West Jersey, in America," dated March 3, 1676; but as Burlington was not laid out till 1677, he could not have resided there before the latter date. As a citizen of Burlington, he is described as a "merchant and physician." His birthplace is not known. He married Mary Budd, in 1685, and left one child, a boy, named John.

Dr. Gosling also had business in Barbadoes, executed his will in 1685, and left for the island, where he died, being buried in the Friends' burying-place.

The name was originally Jocelyn, an Anglo-Norman Christian name.

1683. ROBERT DIRNSDALE came to America with William Penn in 1683. He located a large tract of land near Mount Holly, where he built a commodious brick house and resided. Married, the second time, Sarah, daughter of Francis Collins. In 1688 he returned to England, and died there in 1718. He was once imprisoned in England for practicing medicine without a bishop's license. He was also the proprietor of some popular nostrums, and wrote a book with the following title: "Robert Dirnsdale's Advice: How to use his medicine (in the several distempers within mentioned), as also where they are to be had, with their prices, which he chiefly designed for his old friends and acquaintances, who earnestly desired it of him before he left England, and to them they are chiefly commended. London: Printed and Sold by John Brighthurst, at the sign of the Book and Three Black birds, in Leaden Hall, Mutton Market. 4to. 1684."

1699. FRANÇOIS GANDONETT, born in France in 1664; lived in Bristol, Pa., and in Burlington, N. J., and practiced his profession. Died June 8, 1725; buried in the graveyard of St. James' Church, Bristol, of which church he was a warden.

1700. SAMUEL MARMION, born in England, 1650, came to America in 1700; lived first at New Castle, Del., then in Philadelphia, and afterwards in Burlington, his daughter having married Col. Peter Bard of the latter place. Died March 20, 1734, aged eighty years. His remains and those of his wife and son-in-law lie in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Burlington.

1724. JOHN RODMAN, born in Barbadoes, May 14, 1679; twice married,—first wife, Margaret Ross; second, Mary, daughter of William Willett, of Flushing, L. I.; lived for a time in Philadelphia, and also in Boston, and about 1724 settled in Burlington and practiced medicine. An active and useful member of the Society of Friends; a member of the board of aldermen of the city, and in 1738 was a member of His Majesty's Council for the province of New Jersey, which office he held until his death, July 13,

1756. He was a practitioner in Burlington thirty-two years.

1738. JOSEPH BROWN, inn-keeper and doctor of Bordentown; birthplace unknown. In the old township book of Chesterfield there occurs the following item: "At a township-meeting in 1738, 4 shillings to Mr. Brown for ye cure of a poor woman; £1 1s. 8d. to Joseph Brown for ye trouble he had with a man who dyed at his house."

1745. DR. BAKER. Probably the first physician in Tuckerton. There is, however, no record of his birth or death. Of his marriage to the sister of Hon. Ebenezer Tucker, M.C., for whom the town is named, there is, however, evidence, but dates are wanting.

1745. THOMAS SHAW was a practicing physician in Burlington in 1745; for how long before is not known. He was a vestryman of St. Mary's Church at that time, and died in 1750.

1752. ALEXANDER ROSS, born in Scotland, 1713, graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and soon after emigrated to America. Settled in Bristol, Pa., and became a student of medicine under Dr. De Normandie, of that town. First practiced in Burlington, and moved to Mount Holly in 1752. He had an extensive practice, and rode a black mare, with saddle-bags stuffed with medicines. He was surgeon in the war of the Revolution. He died May 10, 1780, aged sixty-seven years. His widow married Zachariah Rossel, of Mount Holly.

1755. ALEXANDER MOORE, practiced in Bordentown; born 1712; died and was buried in Bordentown in 1781, having been engaged in practice during his residence there, and being sixty-nine years old. The following extract from the Chesterfield township records shows that he was recognized as a worthy physician: "At a town-meeting held this 13th day of October, 1755, at the house of Godfrey Beck, concerning one Mathias Ostendine, and by majority of voats it was a Greed that the overseer of ye poor should Imploy Doctor Moor to Cure him the Best manner he could, and to pay him out of The money that is to be Raised for the yous of ye Poor."

1761. STACY BUDD, son of Thomas, born in 1740, studied medicine under Dr. Alexander Ross, of Burlington, and his step-father, Dr. Thomas Say, of Philadelphia. In 1762 he married Sarah, daughter of J. Munro, an extensive land-owner of Mount Holly. Practiced one year in Moorestown, but returned again to his former home, and remained there till his death, Feb. 13, 1804. Being a Friend, he was buried in the graveyard of the society in Mount Holly. He had ten children, one of whom, Sarah, married Gen. Samuel Read, father of our late fellow-member, Dr. Zachariah Read. Dr. Budd was highly esteemed as a physician, and was especially kind to the poor. His rides towards the sea-coast extended as far as forty miles.

1765. RALPH ASSHETON, eldest son of Ralph Assheton, Esq., and Susanna Rodman, his wife. The

doctor was probably born in Philadelphia, and was between twenty-eight and twenty-nine years of age when he practiced in Burlington County. The family was among the most prominent and influential of the colonial aristocracy of Pennsylvania. They were related to William Penn, in whose letters reference is sometimes made to "Cousin Assheton." The doctor died 4th of January, 1774, and was probably buried in a family vault of Christ Church burying-ground, Philadelphia. His house in this county was thus advertised for sale in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of Sept. 26, 1765:

"To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday, the 24th of October next, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, on the premises, a house and lot of ground situated in Kingsbury, Nottingham Township, Burlington County, on the public road between Trenton Bridge and the Ferry, containing in breadth 60 feet and in depth 181 feet; the House almost new and neatly finished; the Lot inclosed with a good board fence; there is a good garden and well in the yard, and, on the lot adjoining a good new stable and coach house, belonging to the house. The purchaser may have a lease of the lot on which the stable stands, pay, viz.: Thirty Shillings per annum. Half the purchase money to be paid immediately. six months credit will be given for the remainder. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to Dr. Ralph Assheton on the premises

"N. B.—As the Doctor proposes returning to Philadelphia in a few weeks, he desires those indebted to make immediate payments, and those who have any demands to bring in their accounts for settlement."

1766. JOHN ROSS, son of Alexander, was born at Mount Holly, March 2, 1752, and was probably prepared for the practice of medicine by his father. The war of the Revolution commencing, Dr. Ross at once entered the service as captain in the Third New Jersey Regiment, his commission bearing date Feb. 9, 1776. In 1779 he was commissioned major of the Second Regiment, and was afterwards promoted to brigade major and inspector of the Jersey Brigade. He was wounded, but continued in the service till the close of the war. He was also appointed lieutenant-colonel of militia, Second Regiment, Dec. 18, 1782. During the administration of Washington, in 1792, he received the appointment of inspector of the revenue for Burlington County, N. J. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati from its organization.

1771. JONATHAN SMITH came to America with four brothers and one sister from Yorkshire, England. Settled in Burlington, and engaged in the practice of medicine. The date of his settlement is not known, but that he died in 1772 is evident from the following notice in the *Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser* in March of that year:

"Last Wednesday, departed this life, after a tedious illness, at Burlington, Dr. Jonathan Smith, a gentleman descended from one of the most respectable families in this province, and much esteemed for his singular benevolence and humanity."

1771. JONATHAN ODELL, son of Jonathan and Temperance Odell, of Connecticut Farms, was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 25, 1737; graduated at Princeton College, 1754; educated for a physician, and afterwards served as surgeon in the British army. While



stationed in the West Indies he left the army and studied for the ministry in England, and was ordained as a priest in 1767. Stationed as rector of St. Mary's Church, in Burlington, 1771, and May 6, 1772, married Ann De Cou, of Burlington. He resided there nine years, and his salary as a minister being insufficient for his support, he added to the duties of the pastorate those of a practicing physician. He was elected a member of the State Medical Society in 1774, and also a member of the American Philosophical Society. Being a Tory, he escaped from Burlington when the colonial troops occupied it, and sought refuge in New York, then held by the British. While in Burlington, in 1776, he was ordered to confine himself on parole to the east side of the Delaware, within a circuit of eight miles of the court-house of Burlington. At the close of the war he settled in the province of New Brunswick, where he occupied influential civil positions, and afterwards moved to New York. He died at Frederickton, New Brunswick, Nov. 25, 1818, aged eighty-one years. He wrote political poetry with ease, and some of his effusions were published.

1772. DANIEL BUDD, son of David, was educated at Princeton, but did not take the honors of the college. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and it is believed graduated at the University of Edinburgh. Returning to this country, practiced medicine in Pemberton and Mount Holly, and became a member of the State Society in 1772. He afterwards removed to the State of New York. During the Revolution he joined the Continental army as surgeon. He was at the crossing of the Delaware and at Valley Forge. Was for some time a prisoner in the camp of the British and Indians. The doctor was exceedingly popular as a physician, and the life of convivial society. He died of disease of the liver at Schoharie, in New York, and the monumental inscription in the Lutheran churchyard of that town is as follows:

"In Memory of DOCT. DANIEL BUDD, who died March 15th Anno Domini 1815, aged 64 years.

"His languishing head is at rest  
Its aching and thinking is o'er  
His still immovable breast  
Is heaved with affliction no more.

"Know though, oh stranger to the fame  
Of this much-loved, much-honored name  
For none who knew him, need be told  
A warmer heart death ne'er made cold.

"In memory of REBECCA LAWYER, wife of Doct. Daniel Budd, who departed this life January 9th, 1824, aged 71 years."

1777. DANIEL BANCROFT was born in Westfield, Mass., Nov. 2, 1746; appeared before the Council of Safety in New Jersey, April 22, 1777, took the required oath, and was dismissed. He had been confined as a suspected spy. He remained for a time in Burlington. In 1782 he settled in Wilmington, Del., where he was engaged with his brother in commercial pursuits. He died of apoplexy while at a dinner party at the residence of John Vaughn, Esq., of Philadelphia, in 1796.

1783. JOHN BAPTISTE CARONE BROGNARD was born about 1761 in France. At the age of eighteen he entered the French military service as a volunteer, and was appointed a sergeant in a corps of grenadiers. During the Revolutionary war he came to America with his corps. Previous to entering the service in his native land he had studied medicine, and was near the time of his graduation, and medical men being in demand he was detailed to surgeon's duty in the medical staff of the Duke de Laugan, in which service he continued until the end of the war.

Determining to settle in America, he procured a "Military Discharge" by the payment of three hundred pounds, and immediately devoted himself to the pursuit of his profession in civil life. He first settled in Burlington, where he married Sarah Smith, but soon after removed to Columbus, in the same county, where he became distinguished as a physician and surgeon, acquiring a large and profitable practice, and possessing a very large share of the confidence of the people.

He died April 17, 1823, aged about sixty-two years, and his remains were buried in the Friends' burial-place at Mansfield.

1784. DANIEL DE BENNEVILLE descended from George de Benneville, a French nobleman of Normandy, France. His father, George, was left an orphan in early life, and was committed to the care of Queen Annie, who had charge of the first eleven years of his boyhood. In 1745 he came to America, residing at Olney, Bucks Co., Pa., where was a colony of Huguenots. Dr. Daniel, his son, was born at Olney, Nov. 12, 1753. After receiving an education under the care of his father, he began the study of medicine, but the date of his entering upon its practice is not known. He joined the army as a junior surgeon of the flying hospital, and on July 3, 1781, as surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, Continental army. He was remarkable for his skill as a surgeon, and distinguished for his warm-hearted sympathy for the sick and wounded. In personal appearance he resembled Andrew Jackson, whose friend he was. After the war he married Elizabeth Coats, and settled in Moorestown, Burlington County. His marriage union was unhappy, and he failed to secure the respect of the community. At the age of seventy-five, he died at his brother's house, and was buried in the family graveyard.

1786. SAMUEL TREAT was born Jan. 13, 1739, and married Agnes Hollingshead, Oct. 13, 1774. He "served as an apprentice to Dr. John Redman, of Philadelphia, for nearly four years, during which time he was constantly employed in the practice of physic and surgery," for which he received a certificate, the original of which is still preserved by his descendants, bearing date Sept. 12, 1765. Practiced in Burlington from 1786 to 1795; built the house now occupied by the family of the late William R. Allen; removed to Oxford, N. Y., to spend

the remnant of his days with a married daughter, and died April 9, 1814.

Medical certificate to Mr. Samuel Treat, 1765 :

" PHILADELPHIA.

" This is to certify to all whom it may concern that Mr. Saml. Treat hath served as an apprentice to me for nearly four years, during which time he was constantly employed in the practice of Physic and Surgery, under my care, not only in my private business, but in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which character he always behaved with great Fidelity and Industry. In testimony of which I have hereunto set my hand this first day of September, One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-five.

" JOHN REDMAN."

" We, whose names are underwritten, do certify that Mr. Samuel Treat hath diligently attended the practice of Physic and Surgery in the Pennsylvania Hospital for several years.

" THOMAS CADWALADER.

" PHINEAS BOND.

" THO BOND.

" WM. SHIPPEN.

" C. EVANS."

" This is to Certify that Samuel Treat hath attended a course of Anatomical Lectures with the greatest diligence and assiduity.

" WM. SHIPPEN, JR."

1786. JOHN H. STOKES was born at Moorestown, Burlington County, in 1764; preliminary education good; commenced medical studies with Dr. Thomas Park, of Philadelphia, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania; licensed to practice in New Jersey in 1786; settled in his native town, and continued his professional pursuits in the same place during the remainder of his life. He was a thorough physician for the time in which he lived, a courteous, Christian gentleman, and for thirty years held the confidence and affection of the community. He died at the age of fifty-two, October, 1817. He early adopted Jenner's discovery of vaccination, and to prove to the incredulous his faith in its prophylactic power, after obtaining vaccine pustule on the person of his own infant daughter, he exposed her to the smallpox by placing her in bed with a patient infected with the disease.

1786. EDWARD TAYLOR, born in Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, May 27, 1762, graduated at Princeton in 1783; studied medicine with Dr. James Newell, of Monmouth, and finished his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1786. He commenced the practice at Pemberton; joined the State Medical Society in 1787. He was a man of culture and refinement, quick perception and sound judgment. He did not remain long at Pemberton, preferring his native home, where he remained a useful and honorable Christian gentleman till the close of his life, on the 2d of May, 1835.

A. W. TAYLOR, M.D., the son of Rev. Rufus Taylor and Esther W. Taylor, was born in Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N. J., on March 31, 1845, this place being on the stage-route from New York to Long Branch *via* steamers from New York to Red Bank, this being at that time the only public way of reaching Long Branch, which is now the objective-point of several railway and steamboat lines.

About 1852 he moved to Manchester, Mass., a little village on Cape Ann, then small and unimportant,

the inhabitants being engaged in cod-fishing on the banks of Newfoundland in the summer, and in the winter going to school or making shoes and furniture. This place is now quite a summer resort, and is down in the guide-books as Manchester-by-the-Sea.



*A. W. Taylor*

In 1858 he moved to Hightstown, N. J., and was there prepared for Princeton College by the late Charles A. Walters, entering that institution in the second session of the freshman year, in the spring of 1863, graduating in the summer of, and in the class of, 1866. His college course was not marked by any special incidents more than usually happen to collegiates.

After graduating at Princeton, he taught a public school in Harmony District, Monmouth County, and afterwards a select school in Oxford, Chester Co., Pa., and many of his former pupils now fill positions of honor and trust in public life. The Oxford school was given up to return to Princeton and enter as a medical student the office of James H. Wickoff, M.D., the leading physician of the place, by whom he was prepared for further medical study in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, then located where the new post-office building now stands, at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

He was selected by a majority of his classmates as president of the class, and in this capacity had much to do with class politics (the only time he ever entered the political arena, and then without his knowledge or consent). As president he had the perfect confidence of his class, and smoothed the various differ-



ences between class parties, and was selected as presentation orator to deliver on commencement-day at the Academy of Music to the trustees of the university a portrait in oil by Waugh of Prof. H. H. Smith, and which now hangs in the University Museum, by the side of those of the many eminent men who had filled the professor's chair.

After graduating, in a few weeks' time he located in Beverly, Burlington Co., N. J., in the spring of 1871, and soon acquired a good practice, and there he remains.

By the death and removal of others he is now the oldest resident M.D. in the place, and may honestly claim that title so honored by the public, "The old doctor." His practice is good and paying, and having gained forty pounds in flesh since coming to Beverly, he feels that he can recommend the town for its healthfulness.

He has been president of the Burlington County Medical Society, is now its secretary, and also the secretary of the Beverly board of trade, the medical member of the board of health, senior warden of the Masonic lodge, and has also a well-established and widely-known drug-store, and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

In 1873 he married Emma L., daughter of Theodore C. Herbert, United States navy. They have been blessed with four children (all boys), two of whom live, and two have passed over to the better land.

1787. DAVID GREENMAN was licensed to practice medicine in New Jersey in 1787, and was admitted to membership in the State Society the same year. All that is known of him is that he died of yellow fever in Burlington; and as the first epidemic of the fever occurred in 1793, the presumption is that the doctor was young when he died and left no family or professional record.

1787. LEWIS MORGAN was born about the year 1757, but where is not known. He was admitted to practice in 1787, and that year joined the State Medical Society. He first settled in Somerset County and then in Burlington, where it is supposed he remained until about the year 1803, when he moved to Rahway and remained until his death, on Jan. 12, 1821, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. The following anecdote is told of him:

"For a short time there was a Dr. Rodgers in the town, who was a competitor in practice, whom Dr. Morgan very much disliked. During a freshet in the Delaware, Dr. Rodgers attempted to cross the bridge at the creek, which was overflowed with water. Not being aware that the centre of the bridge was gone, horse, sulky, rider and all went in together. The horse was used to swimming, and the doctor held his place in the sulky, heading his horse down stream. The whole town gathered on the bank to see the doctor drown. Among the spectators was Dr. Morgan, who, seeing the situation, ordered his horse and sulky and followed the river road to see the result. About

a mile below, Dr. Rodgers brought his horse to the bank, and came out sitting in his sulky all right. His horse was very much exhausted and he was very wet. Dr. Morgan, pitying his condition, invited him to sit on the foot-rest of his sulky, that he might take him home quickly, as his horse was fresh. Rodgers replied, 'No, sir; I had a — hard ride, but I'll go back the way I came before I'll sit at your feet.'"

1787. JOHN A. DE NORMANDIE was born at Bristol, Pa., July, 1713. By a long line of ancestors he belonged to the "high nobility of France." He removed to Burlington about 1787. He wrote a history of his travels and a history of the origin and progress of the political dissensions of Geneva, from whence his ancestors had emigrated to America. He was a man of learning and science, was a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia in 1768. He wrote two papers, which were published in the transactions of the society, entitled "An Analysis of the Chalybeate Water of Bristol, Pa."

Before the Burlington Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, of which he was president, he read a paper entitled "Hints for Ascertaining the Properties of Plaster of Paris." He read an address before the American Museum of 1792 (title not known), and was a prominent member of the New Jersey Medical Society, to which he was elected in 1790.

The family of Bords, of Burlington, with which he was intimately related, having removed to Hyde Park, N. Y., Dr. De Normandie retired from active life, and died in the hospitable home of the Bords at the age of ninety, after ten years of imbecility.

1787. BENJAMIN SAY BUDD, son of Stacy Budd, of Mount Holly, was born Jan. 26, 1769. Studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Say, of Philadelphia. Entered into partnership with his father at Mount Holly, and enjoyed a large and excellent practice, and was very popular. His manners were gentle and attractive, and his personal appearance striking. His hair was worn long behind and held up by a comb. He was genial and fond of a joke. Died Nov. 9, 1833.

1787. WILLIAM MCILVAINE was born in Philadelphia, July 18, 1750. At sixteen years of age he was sent to Scotland to perfect his education, and received his medical degree at the University of Edinburgh. Returning to America, settled in Bristol, Pa., about 1773. After some years he removed to Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine until 1793, and on the appearance of the yellow fever in that year he sent his family to Burlington for refuge, while he, true to his calling, remained at his post of duty. He contracted the fever in Philadelphia, was nursed by a faithful black servant, and recovered without his family knowing of his illness. He then joined them in Burlington, and became a practitioner there for the remainder of his life.

In 1794 he was elected a trustee of Burlington

Academy. During the war of the Revolution he was surgeon in Col. Read's regiment. His portrait was taken at Burlington in 1798, and is said to be an admirable likeness, and is preserved with others in the library of the New England Historico-Genealogical Society in Boston. He died at Burlington, Sept. 16, 1806.

1795. EDWARD SHIPPEN was born Dec. 11, 1758, in Philadelphia. Studied medicine with Dr. Bond, and afterwards completed his studies in London and Paris. In 1795 he removed to Burlington and entered into partnership with Dr. McIlvaine, his brother-in-law. He was a large man, with a hearty manner, fond of horses and agriculture, and had an excellent practice. A picture of him, taken in London as a student, represented him as a handsome youth with powdered hair, lilac-colored coat, and gold-laced waistcoat. He died suddenly Oct. 22, 1809.

1796. JOHN BLACKWOOD was born July 28, 1772, at Blackwoodtown, Gloucester Co., N. J. Commenced practice in Haddonfield, his father giving a horse and sulky and bidding him seek his fortune. He was successful, and left quite a fortune for the time in which he lived. He removed to Mount Holly in 1796, and lived there the remainder of his life. In addition to his professional duties, he served as postmaster of Mount Holly, and was also judge of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Orphans' Court at Mount Holly. He was buried in the Friends' burying-ground adjoining his residence.

1797. EPHRAIM STANDISH SAWYER was born in Massachusetts in 1774. Educated at Harvard; married in 1797. Settled first at Absecon, Atlantic Co., but soon removed to Tuckerton, Burlington Co., where he spent the remainder of his life. Practiced about thirty years, and died in the fifty-fifth year of his age, Oct. 11, 1829. Buried at Tuckerton. His widow lived until 1857, and departed this life in her eightieth year.

1806. SAMUEL TUCKER, son of the Hon. Ebenezer Tucker, M.C., of Tuckerton, was born at Tuckerton, Burlington County. There are no records of his birth, studies, or death. He was reputed to have been an imposing, handsome man of popular manners, who did a good practice in Burlington, and was cotemporary with Dr. Cole. The name of Samuel Tucker, of New Jersey, is found in the catalogue of the alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania as having graduated in 1806, and for this reason I have placed that date with the name. The title of his thesis is "Medical Effect of Bodily Labor in Chronic Diseases."

1814. FRANCIS BROGNARD, son of Dr. John Brognard, of Columbus, was an intelligent physician, and author of some published medical essays. He did not attend to much practice, and became insane early in life. He died young.

1829. NATHAN W. COLE's name stands first on the roll of members of the County Medical Society, and

was one of the original charter members. He came to Burlington as a young man, and was employed as a teacher in the academy, which stood on the site now occupied by St. Mary's Church. He studied medicine, probably without a private preceptor, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, but did not graduate there. At that period it was required of every one desiring to practice medicine in New Jersey to obtain a license from the State Medical Society, for which a fee was required, and hence many did not obtain a degree from the university on account of the additional expense. Dr. Cole, having been for some years recognized as a respectable practitioner of Burlington, was granted a complimentary degree by the faculty of the university in the year 1829. He remained in Burlington, and did a large practice during the remainder of his life. It is probable that he commenced practice somewhere about 1803. At the May meeting of the society in 1832 he delivered the first address that was formally presented at any of its meetings, the subject being "The Importance of Medical Science." He was appointed delegate to attend the American Medical Association in 1846, having also served for several years as censor for this district.

1800. JOHN LEAKE STRATTON, the second of the charter members, was an exemplary and useful member of the society, and a prominent and influential practitioner of the county. He was born in Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., Feb. 23, 1777. His father was a farmer of moderate means, and could do no more for his four sons than give them such an education as the country at that time afforded. John L. managed to obtain a fair English education, and also some knowledge of Latin. He commenced studying medicine on the 12th of May, 1797, under the preceptorship of his cousin, Dr. James Stratton, of Swedesboro', Gloucester Co., N. J. He attended the required courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and on the 17th of March, 1800, was licensed to practice in the State, and on the 17th of the following month settled in Mount Holly, where Dr. Stacy Budd and his son, Benjamin Say Budd, were both engaged in practice. On May 5, 1803, he married Ann, daughter of Dr. James Stratton, and had two children, Benjamin Harris and James, the latter of whom died at an early age. His wife died in 1810. In 1816 he married Ann, daughter of Daniel Newbold, the issue of which marriage was James N. L., now the senior member of the Burlington County bar, and an able lawyer.

Having become discouraged in Mount Holly, he moved to Burlington on the 27th of November, 1806, and formed a partnership with Dr. A. W. Cole, but returned to Mount Holly again on the 27th of August, 1807, where he continued to practice until his death, Aug. 18, 1845. By a note in his journal it appears that he drove to New Brunswick in June, 1808, to attend a meeting of the State Medical So-







Charles G. Wells



ciety, at which there were present twenty-five members. He was elected treasurer of the County Society at its first meeting in 1829, and was re-elected each year until failing health induced him to withdraw from active service. The last meeting of which there is a record of his re-election was in May, 1840. He was one of the censors appointed by the State Society for this district in 1830.

1827. BENJAMIN HARRIS STRATTON, son of John L. by his second marriage, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., Feb. 6, 1804. He was prepared for college, and entered at Princeton as a student, graduating from there (the College of New Jersey) in 1823. He studied medicine with his father, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1827. The subject of his thesis was one of which he frequently spoke at the meetings of the society, viz.: "Puerperal Convulsions," and in the management of which he was reputed to be very successful. He practiced in partnership with his father during the life of the latter. He was one of a committee to draft the first constitution of the County Society in 1829, being one of the charter members, and was also one of the board of censors for this district, with his father.

The minutes do not inform us when the elder Dr. Stratton retired from the treasurership, or when the son was first elected treasurer, as there seems to have been an intermission of several years, during which no records were preserved. At the annual meeting in 1848, Dr. B. H. Stratton was elected treasurer, though it is probable that he was elected at an earlier date. He served as treasurer until July 14, 1874, when the following preamble and resolution were unanimously passed:

"Whereas, Our venerable and respected member, Dr. B. H. Stratton, who participated in the formation of this society in 1829, and who has served as its treasurer thirty-one years, feels sorely the annoyance of his official duties; therefore

"Resolved, That he be hereby elected an honorary member of this society, and that the office of treasurer be thereby declared vacant."

Up to this date the two Strattons were the only treasurers of the society.

There does not appear to be any evidence of Dr. Stratton writing or publishing essays, but that he was a careful clinical observer, a safe and successful practitioner, and an enthusiastic devotee of his profession there can be no doubt. His professional brethren and the people among whom he labored unite in bearing this testimony. He was married in May, 1830, at Georgetown, D. C., to Emeline, daughter of Samuel and Lydia N. Whitall. He left two daughters,—Anna, wife of Charles A. Kingsbury, a dentist of Philadelphia, and Mary Virginia Mano. His widow still survives and resides at Mount Holly.

1828. CHARLES ELLIS was born in Burlington on the 27th of September, 1801. His father was Charles Ellis, a prominent and successful merchant of Burlington, who was highly esteemed for his integrity and high business qualities. The son, Dr. Charles, was

educated at the Burlington Academy, and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. W. Cole in 1825.

He attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, taking his degree in the year 1828. The subject of his thesis was "Buboncele," for the concise and comprehensive style of which he was complimented by Professor Gibson, who occupied the surgical chair. Dr. Ellis was first married, March 16, 1830, to Elizabeth Lloyd, who died Feb. 9, 1868. He was married a second time, July 14, 1869, to Elizabeth Biles, of Burlington, and both he and his estimable wife are living at this date, 1879. Dr. Ellis was one of the five charter members, and was the first secretary of the society, which office he held for ten consecutive years. He also belonged to the first board of censors for this district, and was frequently appointed as delegate to the State Society.

He retired from active practice about the year 1845, and, enjoying a competency, has since that period not been so frequent in attending the meetings of the society, in which he has for many years held an honorary membership, and has always been esteemed for his modest dignity of deportment towards his medical brethren. At the semi-centennial anniversary of the society, held in Burlington, June 17, 1879, he was chosen to preside at the public meeting, which he did with acceptance to the society, and to the assembly of citizens who favored the society with their presence on the occasion. At that time the society presented him with a handsomely engrossed and framed certificate in commemoration of his services to the society, and as a token of their esteem and regard. As an evidence of his appreciation of this sincere expression of respect from the society, he immediately caused the certificate to be placed in a conspicuous position in his own parlor. As a further evidence of regard by his professional associates, his picture was handsomely phototyped, and placed as a frontispiece in the published "Historical Address" which was delivered at the semi-centennial celebration, copies of which were distributed not only to the members of the society and invited guests but to numerous citizens.

1826. JOHN COX DAVIS was the son of Dr. Davis, of Cranberry, of this State. But little is known of the family beyond the following facts:

The elder Dr. Davis had a handsome estate in Cranberry, where he lived and practiced medicine. He was married clandestinely to Miss Cox, of Burlington township. The issue from this marriage were several children, all of whom, except John, moved to the State of New York, near Cooperstown, where was located a portion of the estate.

Dr. John settled in Pemberton soon after his graduation, in 1826. He was a private student of Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, and was regarded as an acute observer and good student. He wrote a thesis on "Ophthalmia." He was never married. His

habits were free and convivial, and though he succeeded in obtaining a fair share of practice, his mode of life was not calculated to insure the permanent confidence of the community, and his career was closed very early in his professional life.

WILLIAM SMITH COXE, eldest son of William Coxe and Rachel (Smith), born at Burlington, April 16, 1790. Educated at Princeton College, studied medicine in Philadelphia under Dr. Philip Syng Physick, and graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1811.

Whether he settled in Burlington immediately is not known, but he was elected a member of the County Society in 1830. On the day of his election he offered a resolution requiring a circular letter to be addressed to every physician in the county, informing of the provisions of the law regulating the practice of physic and surgery in the State, and urging compliance therewith. It was adopted. In 1831 he offered the following resolutions, which at a subsequent meeting were adopted:

*"Resolved, That we are convinced that the use of distilled liquors as a drink is always unnecessary to persons in good health, and injurious generally in proportion to the amount consumed; that they increase the liability to diseases, and render them less amenable to medical treatment; that they are much less frequently indispensable in the practice of medicine than has heretofore been supposed, and when the necessity occurs it has, in the majority of cases, originated in a pre-existing habit of using them."*

*"Resolved, That we deem it our duty to discountenance, by precept and example, the consumption of ardent spirits by men in health, and to abstain from their exhibition as medicine when less dangerous stimulants can be conveniently substituted, and may be expected to prove equally efficacious."*

He was active in measures to perfect the organization of the society, and served on a committee to revise the Constitution in 1832. He was one of the delegates in the same year to the State Society, and served as the first vice-president of the society (county). His name does not appear on the minutes after 1832. Before removing to Burlington, after his graduation, he practiced for a few years in Philadelphia. He returned to Philadelphia in 1832, and died there in 1837.

ROCKEFELLER DARKIN came from Ohio about the year 1825. Before leaving home it is said that he read medicine for one year in the office of a private preceptor. Of his parentage and birth nothing is known by the historian. He entered Philadelphia from the West with a drove of cattle, assisting in driving them all the way from Ohio. It is believed that he selected that method of reaching Philadelphia for economical reasons, as there is no evidence that he was engaged in the business of cattle-raising at home, or that he had any pecuniary interest in the drove. He was a singular genius. Soon after reaching Philadelphia he presented himself as a medical student to Dr. Joseph Parrish, of that city, telling his story of travel as a drover, much to the entertainment of his selected preceptor.

He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in

1827, the subject of his thesis being "Vitality," a subject with which he was supposed to be practically and personally familiar, as he was evidently a man of unusual bodily vigor and activity. He settled in Columbus, in this county, and commenced practice immediately after his graduation. He joined the County Society in 1830, and continued a member during his residence at Columbus. He was a delegate to the State Society in 1832, but does not seem to have been a very active member. He read a paper on one occasion, the singular title of which must even at that day have awakened the curiosity of his associates, to wit: "On the application of similar medicines to similar tissues, be they located externally or internally." When and where he died is not known.

JOSEPH H. STOKES was born June, 1808, at Morristown, N. J. His father, Dr. John Stokes, died in 1817, but under the excellent care of a judicious mother he early developed strong traits of character. He received his preliminary education at Samuel Gummere's school in Burlington, which at that time was a noted seat of learning. After finishing his course, he spent two years in Marshall's drug-store in Philadelphia before entering the office of Dr. J. J. Spencer as a medical student. He afterwards entered the University of Pennsylvania, and in due time graduated. He commenced practice among his father's old constituency, beginning a career of successful labor which was kept up unremittingly for thirty-five years, doing in that time an immense amount of practice, and at the same time exhibiting good business qualifications, which enabled him to acquire a handsome fortune. He was for many years a director of the State Bank of Camden.

In February, 1872, he died at the age of sixty-three years.

CHARLES FRANCIS LOTT was born at Princeton, N. J., in 1781. He was educated in New Brunswick, and studied medicine with Dr. Moses Scott. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia two or three winters, and obtained his diploma as a physician and surgeon in 1803, and settled at New Mills (now Pemberton) about 1806 or 1807, and pursued the practice of medicine in Burlington County for more than thirty years. He served as assistant surgeon, with rank of captain, in Maj. Reed's regiment of New Jersey militia during the war of 1812, and was honorably discharged. He married Edith Newbold Lamb, daughter of Jacob Lamb, of Burlington County, in 1809. Eight children were born to them, six sons and two daughters. His practice was quite extensive, and embraced the different furnaces in Speedwell, Hanover, and Batsto, also the county almshouse for many years. In 1835 he removed to Trenton, Mercer County, where he remained two years. In 1837 he emigrated with his family to the West, settling in the city of St. Louis, Mo., where he practiced for several years. He then returned East and lived for a time in Philadelphia, where he married,



the second time, a widow, Mrs. Bula, in 1848. Soon after his marriage he removed to Bethlehem, Pa., where a daughter, Annie, was born. Removing thence he went to Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa., where he purchased property and made a permanent home. He was a temperate man in every respect, and enjoyed excellent health until a year before his death. He died of paralysis, July 8, 1866, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and was buried in the Moravian Cemetery at Bethlehem, Pa.

ANDREWS ECKARD BUDD was born at Woodbury, N. J., July 18, 1816. His father and mother were natives of Prussia, and came to America when quite young and settled in New Jersey. He attended the High School at Woodbury, and was instructed in Latin by Rev. Mr. Blythe, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that place.

At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school at his native place, prosecuting studies in higher English, Mathematics, and Latin. At the age of twenty-one he placed himself under the instructions of Dr. Egbert, of Manayunk, Pa., as preceptor in the study of medicine, and after attending two full courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he graduated in the spring of 1842, the title of his thesis being "Prolapsus Uteri." On the 23d of April, 1842, he began the practice of medicine in Vincentown, Burlington Co., and remained there about two years and eight months. From thence he removed to Medford (same county), and followed his profession eighteen years. In 1863 he removed to Mount Holly, the county-seat. Dec. 22, 1858, he married Harriet Louisa Payson, daughter of Asa Payson, of Woodstock, Conn., and had two children.

J. W. C. EVANS was born in Philadelphia in 1809, where he resided and was educated during the early part of his life. He read medicine with Professor John Eberle, of Jefferson Medical College, and attended lectures and graduated at that institution March 29, 1829. Some time after he located at Pemberton, N. J., where he practiced his profession. In 1839 he married Martha D. Gibbs, daughter of Joseph Gibbs, who resided near Pemberton. Dr. Evans served in the House of Assembly four terms (from 1845 to 1848); was elected Speaker in 1847.

On Thursday, March 20, 1845, he made one of the most able speeches ever delivered in the House on the Insane Asylum bill. He occupied an important position in the Treasury Department at Washington, which he held for about eight years before his death, which occurred June 5, 1860, and was buried in the Friends' burial-ground at the Mount Holly Meeting-House, near Pemberton, otherwise called "Lower Springfield Meeting-House."

DR. ALEXANDER ELWELL, son of Charles and Phebe Bishop Elwell, was born at Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J., Aug. 22, 1824. He was educated at the "Bridgeton High School" at Bridgeton, N. J., and at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J.

He began the study of medicine Dec. 19, 1843, with Thomas R. Clement, M.D., as preceptor. Matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania the following October, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine April 7, 1847, the subject of his thesis "Mental Precocity."

In 1847 he located at Vincentown, this county, where he continues to practice. He married Lydia B. Rogers, of Mount Holly, Feb. 12, 1851. Published in *New Jersey Medical Reporter*, vol. vi. p. 169, a case of "Occlusion of the Vagina;" also "What is It?" in *Country Practitioner*, vol. i. p. 169. He has had among other notable cases one of "ovarian dropsy," from which he drew at twenty-sixappings (covering a period of six years) one hogshhead, one barrel, sixteen gallons, and three quarts (actual measurement) of a viscid fluid. He also had a case of "cancer of stomach and pylorus," both of which were published in the *New Jersey Medical Reporter*. He has operated five times for "strangulated hernia." Removed from the bladder of a man at *post-mortem* a stone resembling in all particulars a peach-blow potato, even in color, indentations, etc., weighing one-half pound minus half-drachm. It is now (1882) in possession of Dr. Thomas Morton, of Philadelphia.

DR. RICHARD H. PAGE, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Page, was born Sept. 28, 1828, at Cross-Roads, Burlington Co., N. J. Was educated at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., and studied medicine under Dr. A. E. Budd, of Mount Holly, and Dr. Samuel G. Morton, of Philadelphia; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1850, subject of thesis "Menstruation." A few months after graduation he located at Columbus, this county, where he has since resided following the practice of his profession. On the 6th of March, 1856, he married Elizabeth F., only daughter of Moses Wills, of Columbus. They have had four children,—one son and three daughters. In 1851 he became a member of the Burlington County Medical Society, and served as delegate to the State Medical Society and the North American Medical Association. He has during his career performed the usual operations incident to a country practice, one of them amputation, and several of them operations for strangulated hernia.

WILLIAM L. MARTIN was born at West Marlborough, Chester Co., Pa. His parents, Thomas and Esther L. Martin, were natives of Chester County, whose ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and emigrated to this country from the British Isles during the period of our colonial history.

William L. attended school near his father's house until his fourteenth year, when he was sent to Unionville Academy, Chester County. Leaving this institution he returned home, and disliking a farmer's life, he engaged in teaching school. This occupation not proving congenial, he placed himself under the instruction of Dr. Andrew Murphey, who practiced some ten miles distant, agreeing to pay, in addition

to his board, fifty dollars annually for the use of the office. He was afforded unusual facilities for studying at the bedside of the sick, having the attendance upon the poor of the neighborhood assigned him by the doctor. No drug-store being near at hand, Dr. Murphey compounded and dispensed his own medicines, and young Martin had the additional advantage of assisting at this work. The following fall he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, and attended three courses of lectures. In the spring of 1852, after having studied nearly four years, he graduated.

After receiving his diploma he rode through Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland seeking a place to locate. April 26, 1852, he came to Rancocas, Burlington County, where he has since remained and practiced medicine. Soon after his arrival he obtained a certificate from the State Medical Society, and in 1853 joined the Burlington County Medical Society. In 1862 he married Lucy, daughter of Ezra and Phebe Haines, of Rancocas.

TRACY E. WALLER was born Aug. 28, 1816, at Windsor, his father being an officer in the English army, and connected with a family of great antiquity and distinction in England; his mother was the daughter of Col. John Franklin, a noted historian of Wyoming, Pa., and she a heroine described in Charles Miner's famous book.

After practicing some years in Philadelphia, he moved to Florence, this county, in 1856, and remained there until 1861-62. In 1865 he removed back to Philadelphia, and remained there four years. In 1866 or 1867 the faculty of "Jefferson" had nearly completed arrangements for his occupancy of a chair in that college, which he frustrated by some act of his own.

Later he returned to Florence, and remained there until 1872, when he again removed to Philadelphia and practiced one year. He then located at Columbus, practicing at Columbus, Beverly, and Burlington. He resided at Columbus for several years. During the war he served as a surgeon United States Volunteers, unattached, in the West and Southwest. He enjoyed a high reputation for his skill and success in the treatment of cases in this State, but it was in Philadelphia that he effected some remarkable cures and acquired higher rank than in Burlington County. As a medical writer, he was a man of considerable note among his fellow-men, some of his articles and treatises being well received in England. He had fine poetical talents, and many of his efforts in this line as well as miscellaneous prose compositions secured recognition on account of their literary excellence. He died at Linwood, Pa., Nov. 20, 1872.

THEOPHILUS TOWNSEND PRICE was born May 21, 1828, on the family estate at Town Bank, on the shore of Delaware Bay, in Cape May County. He was the seventh son of John and Kezia Price, and the great-grandchild of William Price, who was captain in the

service of the colonies during the Revolutionary war. Theophilus received his early education at the common school; later he attended the Cold Spring Academy, since discontinued. He began the study of medicine in 1850 with Dr. V. M. D. Marcy, of Cold Spring, which he pursued three years, graduating after attending two full courses of lectures in the Pennsylvania Medical College; thesis, "Animal Heat." In April, 1853, he located at Tuckerton, Burlington County, and commenced the practice of medicine. In November, 1854, he married Eliza Pharo, youngest daughter of Timothy Pharo, of Tuckerton. In July, 1863, he offered his services to the government as volunteer surgeon, and was assigned to duty at Chestnut Hill Hospital. In 1868 he was elected to the New Jersey Legislature. In 1870 he was instrumental with others in building the Tuckerton Railroad, and has held the position of director and secretary of the company since, and for several years was local treasurer. He was also one of the directors of the Medford Bank for many years. In 1867 he was baptized at Tuckerton, and became a member of the Baptist Church at Cape Island, N. J. In 1877 he wrote a history of the New Jersey coast, which was published during the same year. July, 1879, he received from Sherman the appointment of surgeon of the marine hospital service at Tuckerton, which position he still holds. He is also a member of the Historical Society of New Jersey.

EUGENE SCHUMO, son of Thomas and Rebecca Powell Schumo, was born in Woodbury, N. J., and graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1859. Subject of thesis, "Alcohol." His medical preceptor was Professor D. Gilbert. He commenced practice in Philadelphia, where he remained for about six months; removed thence to Mount Holly, N. J.; was commissioned assistant surgeon Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and served as such; removed to Newton, N. J., and from thence to Layton, N. J., where he still resides, following his practice.

LEWIS P. JEMISON, A.M., was born near Princeton, N. J., June 10, 1832. His father, Isaiah Jemison, a farmer, and his mother, Elizabeth (Major) Jemison, were both natives of New Jersey. His early education was received at the select school of George W. Schank in Princeton. Entered College of New Jersey at Princeton in 1849, and graduated in 1853.

After leaving college he became principal of the public school in Princeton one year. The two following years had charge of the classical department of the Haverstraw Mountain Institute at Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y. Afterward studied medicine in the office of Prof. J. Stillwell Schank, LL.D., now Professor of Chemistry in the College of New Jersey at Princeton. Attended the regular courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and received his diploma in 1858; subject of thesis, "Irritable Uterus." He then located at Hightstown, N. J., remaining there for two years. In 1860 removed to



Bordentown, N. J., where he has since resided and followed the practice of his profession.

He has been a member of the Burlington Medical Society since 1864, and was its president during 1870. Is United States examining surgeon for applicants for pensions.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Martha D. Allison, of New York, whom he married in 1859; she died April 4, 1860. In January, 1863, he married Rebecca S. Wrag, of Philadelphia, Pa.

STANLEY G. CLARK was born near the city of Kingston, in the province of Ontario. His father was William H. Clark, a general merchant, holding one or two local offices under the Canadian government, such as colonel of militia, postmaster, issuer of marriage licenses, coroner, etc. Stanley G. was educated at Newburgh Academy, in said province, and at the age of twenty-two, on his return to Canada after a year's residence in San Francisco, Cal., commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John Grant, at present (1880) surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, Virginia City, Nev. After due course of study he graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1868; subject of thesis, "Medical Diagnosis."

During the late Rebellion, while still a student, he was afforded special opportunity for study, dissection, etc., while in charge of one of the wards of Quartermaster's Hospital at Washington, D. C., going thence to North Carolina, where he acted for a few months as clerk in Quartermaster's Department.

Shortly after obtaining his diploma he married a Miss French, of Burlington County, and located at Tuckerton, where he remained for about three years, and again went to California, and practiced medicine for one year at San Pablo, twelve miles from San Francisco, where he remained for a short time. Having left his wife East, he returned to Tuckerton, N. J., and again resumed his practice, and is now one of the prominent physicians of the southern part of the county.

CHARLES ADAMS BARKER, only son of Charles M. and Lydia A. Barker, was born Nov. 5, 1847, at Philadelphia, Pa. His early education was received in the public and private schools of Philadelphia. After two years of private study and apprenticeship in a retail drug-store, matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, under the preceptorship of Henry Geiger, M.D. He graduated in March, 1867; subject of thesis, "Emetics." After graduating he practiced for a time at South Camden, N. J.; removed from there to Philadelphia. In 1872 he moved to Florence, Burlington Co., N. J., and succeeded Dr. Tracy E. Waller.

Early in 1876 he removed to Burlington, N. J., and succeeded Dr. D. B. Vanslyke. After five months' sojourn in Burlington, again moved to Philadelphia. Late in 1876 he returned to Florence. In August, 1879, removed to Woodland, St. Joseph Co., Ind.

JOSIAH REEVE, son of Josiah R. and Maria S. Reeve,

was born at Locust Shade, near Medford, N. J., Nov. 28, 1842; was educated at Westtown Boarding-School and at Samuel J. Gummere's school, in Burlington, N. J.; commenced the study of medicine at the age of eighteen, under his uncle, Dr. Henry P. Ely, a skillful physician of Medford, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1863, at the age of twenty years and four months; subject of thesis, "Typhoid Pneumonia;" was elected the following month one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital for one year. After leaving the hospital he immediately commenced the practice of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Ely, in Medford, where he has since remained, continuing in partnership with Dr. Ely until the death of the latter, Jan. 9, 1873.

In 1870 he married Jennetta E., daughter of John R. Johnson, of Germantown.

DANIEL G. VAN MATER, son of Gilbert H. and Sarah H. Van Mater, was born at Holmdel, Monmouth Co., N. J., June 27, 1852; was educated at Glenwood Institute, Mattawan, Monmouth Co., N. J., and Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

His medical preceptor was J. G. Shackleton. He graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1875,—subject, "Gangrene,"—and settled at Columbus, Burlington Co., N. J.

WILLIAM C. PARRY was born at Warminster, Bucks Co., Pa., May 17, 1849. He received a common-school education in the neighborhood, and attended Friends' Central School, at Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated in March, 1872, and commenced the practice of medicine at Eddington, Bucks Co., Pa., where he remained three years; removed thence to Mount Holly, this county, where he still resides, following his profession.

WILLIAM H. SHEPP, son of David and Catherine Shepp, natives of Pennsylvania. William was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1850; was educated in the public and private schools of that city. In 1871 he removed to Bordentown, N. J. In the spring of 1874 he commenced the study of medicine under the directions of Dr. H. H. Longstreet, of Bordentown, and in the fall of the same year entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution March, 1878; subject of thesis, "The Therapeutic value of Eucalyptus Globulus." Immediately after graduating became associated with his preceptor, Dr. Longstreet, in practice at Bordentown, N. J.

FRANCIS ASHHURST, fifth son of Lewis R. and Mary Ashhurst, born in Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1844. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Carson, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1867; subject of thesis, "Rubeola."

In December, 1867, was elected one of the resident physicians to the Episcopal Hospital at Philadelphia. In December, 1869, he married Sarah D., daughter of William N. Lacey, and great-granddaughter of Gen. John Lacey, of Burlington County. He removed to

Mount Holly, May, 1874, and began the practice of medicine; was for three years previous demonstrator of anatomy in Philadelphia School of Anatomy and physician to the Lincoln Institution of that city.

The following sketch is abstracted from "The Biographical Encyclopædia of New Jersey of the Nineteenth Century," 1877:

JOSEPH PARRISH, M.D., of Burlington, son of the noted Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, was born in that city in 1818. After receiving a liberal education he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1844. He married Lydia Gaskill, the daughter of a leading citizen of Burlington, and began practice in that city. Soon after he started *The New Jersey Medical Reporter*, and so ably did he conduct it that the journal attracted the attention of the profession throughout the country, and the New Jersey Medical Society recognized it as their organ. *The Reporter* is still in existence, being published from Philadelphia. In 1853, Dr. Parrish was waited upon by a committee of the faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and invited to accept the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. At first hesitating, he accepted the call and removed to that city the following year. Under the heavy claims of his professorship and a large private practice his health gave way. Resigning the chair, he spent the winter in Alabama, and then sailed for Europe. He passed some time in Rome, and paid frequent visits to the hospitals and asylums, in the management of one of which he observed a painful carelessness and inhumanity. Expostulating with the authorities of the insane department of one of these for the harshness and severity of their discipline, he was referred to the prefect of charities, and by him to the pope himself. The doctor drew up an urgent appeal to His Holiness, which elicited from the pope a reply to the effect that he "was graciously indebted to the young American for his kindly and judicious interest." Soon after a commission was appointed to examine the hospitals, and as a consequence the glaring abuses of power upon the helpless inmates of the asylums appealed against by Dr. Parrish were entirely corrected. Upon his return to Philadelphia he was induced to take charge of an institution for the training of idiots, lately organized by Bishop Potter, and located in a rented property at Germantown. Under his able administration its value was speedily recognized by both the people and the Legislature, and large private contributions and liberal appropriations followed. The Legislatures of New Jersey and Delaware and the City Councils of Philadelphia, under his influence, voted grants in consideration of the reception and treatment of a given number of children from their respective localities.

The institution having been removed to Media and firmly established, Dr. Parrish felt his services to be demanded by his country, and in 1863 resigned his

charge. He at once entered the Sanitary Commission, and was appointed an inspector of camps and hospitals around Washington; was subsequently delegated to visit the principal towns of Pennsylvania, hold public meetings, and organize aid societies, and so successful was he that he was requested by the board to visit the loyal Governors and Legislatures, and endeavor to unify and concentrate the work of this valuable auxiliary to the government. Subsequently, under authority of President Lincoln, he made a tour of the numerous Union camps and hospitals of the South and West, and distributed with great discretion the supplies of the people through the authority of the government. For months he was at White House and City Point, distributing whole cargoes of clothing, ice, and hospital stores. After the close of the war, being strongly interested in the condition of the newly-emancipated slaves, he, accompanied by his wife, made a tour of inspection of schools throughout the Southern States in connection with the Freedman's Commission. Returning to Philadelphia he turned his attention to a subject which for many years had occupied his mind, the nature and cure of inebriety. He organized the Pennsylvania Sanitarium for the Cure of Inebriates, locating it at Media, and becoming the president of the board. In 1870 he called a convention of physicians interested in similar institutions to be held in New York, and the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates was then formed. He is at present president of the association. In 1872 he and Dr. Dodge were appointed to appear before a committee of the House of Commons of England and give their experience in the treatment of inebriety. A full stenographic report of their testimony was taken and published by the British government, and the committee made a unanimous report adopting the recommendations of the delegates. Soon after his return from England he was appointed to negotiate a treaty with the warlike Indians north of Texas, but declined the commission. At the request of the trustees of Maryland Inebriate Asylum at Baltimore, he devoted a part of his time to the management of that institution. During all these years of active work he has not been unmindful of the promulgation of his theory in a wider sphere. By able contributions to the public press and to the medical literature of the country he has attracted large attention to the scientific treatment of idiocy and inebriety, and has secured for himself the position of an authority on these subjects. In October, 1875, he returned to Burlington, intending to devote himself to medical literature, but he rapidly fell into an extensive practice which he could not well avoid.

ZACHARIAH READ, M.D.—The Read family are of Scotch and Welsh extraction, the progenitor in this country having been Joseph Read, who landed in Philadelphia about 1732, where he studied, was made sergeant-at-law, and having located in Burlington,



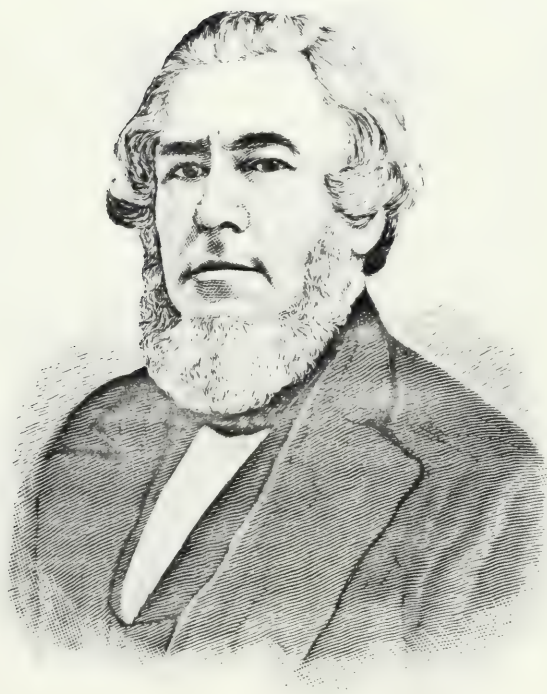




*R. D. Braddock.*







ZACHARIAH READ.







.. Joseph Warrington



subsequently removed to Mount Holly, N. J., where he died in 1814. His son, Gen. Samuel J., was born in Mount Holly, was a prominent member of the legal fraternity of the county, and died in 1836 at the age of sixty-five. He was at the time of his death the oldest representative of the bar.

His third son, Zachariah, was born Sept. 19, 1808, in Mount Holly, where his early life was spent. He pursued his studies and graduated at Basking Ridge, and subsequently entered the drug-store of Caleb Ash, of Philadelphia. Having determined to adopt the profession of medicine, he became a student in the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish, Sr., and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1830. He soon after established himself in practice at Mount Holly, his native place, where he continued his professional labors for a period of over forty years.

Dr. Read was a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and also of the medical society of the county. He was twice married,—first, to Miss Martha C. Shairas, and a second time to Miss Elizabeth G. Wurts. Two daughters survive the first, and a son and daughter the second marriage.

Dr. Read attained a distinguished success in his profession. He was especially skillful in critical cases of surgery, while his rapid and correct diagnosis and general kindly bearing towards his patients made his presence ever welcome in the sick chamber.

At a meeting of the District Medical Society of the County of Burlington, at which Dr. Read was unable from feeble health to be present, the following tribute was paid to him: "As a cloud poised on the verge of the horizon, balancing itself in the evening vapor, unconsciously waits to be dispelled that the glory behind it may become visible, so the flimsy shadows that envelop the physical being of our friend, Dr. Read, and conceal the nobleness and gentleness of his real nature, are only lingering for a space that they may be scattered at last to reveal the true but hidden man as he shall appear in the atmosphere of celestial skies in the companionship of those who have gone before."

Dr. Read was the first president of the Old Beneficial Society of Mount Holly, organized in 1838. He was an active member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years one of its vestrymen. The death of Dr. Read occurred at his home in Mount Holly, on the 29th of July, 1879, in the seventy-second year of his age.

**RICHARD S. BRADDOCK, M.D.**, physician and surgeon of Medford, Burlington Co., N. J., is son of William, and grandson of William Braddock, and was born in Medford, Dec. 3, 1853.

His preparatory education was obtained at the Pennington Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1872. He read medicine with Dr. N. Newlin Stokes, of Moorestown, N. J., attended lectures, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Phila-

delphia, in 1875. Dr. Braddock the same year began the practice of his profession at Medford, where, by his skillful treatment of disease and ready diagnosis of cases, he has the confidence of a large circle of friends, and has there continued a successful practice since. He takes special interest in surgery and gynecology, is a student of his profession, and well read in the best medical literature of the day.

He was united in marriage in 1877 to Miss Emma T. Antrim. Their only child is one son, R. Chelton Braddock.

His father, second son of William Braddock, has spent his entire life in Medford township, a farmer and lumber merchant, married Mary J. Garwood, who bore him eight children, as follows: Hannah G. (deceased), Mary Anna (deceased), Charles S. (deceased), Emma J., wife of Samuel Stackhouse, Adelaide, Clara, Dr. Richard S., and Lillian (deceased).

**JOSEPH WARRINGTON, M.D.**, a lineal descendant from Henry Warrington, was born in Chester township, Burlington Co., N. J., Sept. 1, 1805. His boyhood was spent on the farm of his father, and his early education obtained in the Westfield common school, and the Westtown Friends' boarding-school, where he was prepared, and for several terms thereafter was a teacher. He read medicine with Dr. Jonathan J. Spencer, of Moorestown, N. J., attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1828, and at once settled in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. Dr. Warrington's skillful treatment of disease, his quick perception and ready and correct diagnosis of cases, made his progress rapid to the front rank in the profession in general practice; and he was so favorably received, and his services so much in demand, that after years of constant work his overtaxed mind and body demanded rest, and accordingly in 1854, upon the advice of his medical counsel, he retired as far as possible from professional duties, settled on his farm in Chester, where until a few years since he engaged in agricultural pursuits with all the energy and ability that he had been accustomed to exercise in the practice of medicine. He largely gave up any kind of business in 1875, and settled in Moorestown, where he resides in 1882.

No more brilliant record of successful practice in medicine can be noted than that of Dr. Warrington's in that city, and many of the institutions established by him are still in existence to show his forethought, his study of the public demand, and the influence that he there exerted. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and he was delegated by the Philadelphia Medical Society one of its representatives to organize the American Medical Association at a meeting called for that purpose in New York City. He was an active member of the old Philadelphia Medical Society, and read important papers at its meetings, among

which were one on "Cæsarean Section," and one on "Embryotomy," and he is also a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Dr. Warrington was the founder of an obstetric institute in the city—now called the "Lying-in and Nurse Society"—in 1839, the home of which is located at Eleventh and Cherry Streets, and he was one of the original charter members of the Philadelphia "Lying-in Charity" in 1832, in which he established a lectureship. Indefatigable in his efforts, liberal with his means, talent, and labor, Dr. Warrington had seemingly just reached the pinnacle of fame in his profession when ill health, caused by overwork both night and day, compelled him to relinquish the labor he so much loved, and to which he gave the vigor of his early manhood.

He was united in marriage, Oct. 23, 1833, to Mary L., daughter of Lindzey and Beulah (Lippincott) Nicholson. She was born Aug. 15, 1812. Their children are Joseph, Mrs. Mary E. W. Stokes, Susan Nicholson, and Anna Beulah Warrington. Mrs. Warrington's maternal grandfather, John Lippincott, was a brother of Dr. Warrington's maternal grandfather, Thomas Lippincott. The family of Warrington has been identified with the Society of Friends since their first settlement in America. Henry, son of John and Hannah Warrington, was born in England in 1687, and came to Philadelphia in 1700, with his sister and mother, both of whom remained there. Henry subsequently settled in Chester township, New Jersey, where he owned some four hundred acres of land, which has been the family homestead since. His first wife, Elizabeth Austin, whom he married in 1719, bore him children,—Ruth, born in 1720; John, 1722; May, 1723; and Thomas, in 1725. His second wife, Elizabeth Bishop, whom he married in 1728, bore him children,—Joseph and Benjamin (twins), born in 1730; Sarah, 1732; Hannah, 1734; Rudell, 1737; Elizabeth, 1739; and Esther, 1742. Of the first children, Thomas settled on Pensaukin Creek, and the property has been in the hands of his descendants since. Joseph was grandfather of Dr. Warrington; succeeded to the original homestead in Chester, where he spent his life a farmer. He was born Feb. 20, 1730, and died April 24, 1803. His wife, Rebecca Walton, of Byberry, Pa., bore him children,—Benjamin, Henry, and three daughters who died young.

Benjamin, born April 28, 1774, resided on the homestead most of his life, and died in Moorestown. Henry, father of Dr. Warrington, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits on a part of the homestead, and died in 1851, aged seventy-four years. His wife, Anna, daughter of Thomas Lippincott, died in 1846, aged sixty-four years. Their children are Dr. Joseph, Rebecca, wife of George M. Haverstick, of Moorestown; Lydia, wife of Clarkson Sheppard, of Media, Pa., who has spent most of his life a minister of the Society of Friends at Greenwich, N. J.; Seth, born Dec. 21, 1816, a farmer on a part of the old homestead, retired and resides in Moorestown; Henry, deceased, and Anna

(twins), the latter the widow of Joseph Hooton, of Moorestown; William, died at the age of nineteen; and Rachel, unmarried, died in 1860.

GEORGE HAINES. — One Richard Haines, from "Aynoe on ye Hill," England, left for the colonies of America, in company with his wife Margaret, during the years 1681 or 1682. The voyage, which was long and tedious, resulted in the death of Richard. Joseph, the fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. Haines, was born in mid-ocean. The widow with her children landed at Burlington, N. J., and subsequently married Henry Bircham. John, the eldest child of Richard Haines, had two years before sailed for America, and was dwelling in a cave at Rancocas, on the Rancocas River. He married Esther Bourton, and became the parent of fourteen children. Jonathan, the third son, married Mary Matlack, to whom seven children were born. Jonathan, the first child, married Hannah Sharp, and was the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch.

Among these six children was Nehemiah, the fifth child and fourth son, who married Abigail, daughter of Noah Haines and Hannah Thorn. Among their eight children was George, the fifth son, whose birth occurred June 13, 1798, nearly two miles north of the village of Medford, on the farm originally purchased by John Haines, and for which a deed has never since been given. George remained at the home of his parents until a period following the death of his father, and later became a member of the household of Noah and Charles Haines, of Camden. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of Dr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, and began the study of medicine, having graduated in 1821 from the University of Pennsylvania. After two years spent in the hospitals of Philadelphia he removed to Medford and began the practice of his profession.

He was married on the 17th of February, 1825, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Zebedee and Priscilla Moore Wills. Their children were nine in number, the following of whom survive: George, who married Mary, daughter of James Gardner and his wife, Ann Powell Gardner, and who are the parents of five children; Richard, whose wife was Sarah, daughter of Levi and Mary Haines Troth, and who have two sons; Prudence E., who resides with her brother James, the youngest of the family, at Medford.

Dr. Haines was for more than half a century a successful practitioner. He was a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and actively interested in all matters pertaining to his profession. He was a man of poetic tastes, and himself a poet of no mean ability. He was also a fluent speaker, and delivered many discourses in the cause of temperance. The doctor was a member of the Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting. He was in politics a Republican, but not an active politician. His death occurred in April, 1877, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

FRANKLIN GAUNTT. — Encouraged by extraor-







*G. H. Ains*







*William Gaunt*



dinary privileges as skilled artisans, the ancestors of Peter Gauntt came from Ghent to Lincolnshire, England. Peter and his wife Hannah, sore with oppression and persecution in England, sought liberty of conscience in the province of Massachusetts Bay about 1650. Hananiah and Israel, sons of Peter, embraced the Quaker faith, and with other co-religionists removed from Sandwich and settled on Long Island, and thence to Shrewsbury. There the first Quaker meeting in New Jersey was organized. Israel settled on a large tract of land there. Hananiah took up in 1685 a tract of five hundred acres in Springfield, near Jobstown, which remained in the family until the death of Mr. Gauntt (and is now the property of the Lorillards), leaving a large family of children. Descendants of these progenitors of the family in New Jersey have been found patriotic and representative in professional and business pursuits. One Charles Gauntt served in the United States navy with the rank of captain during the war of 1812, and was on the brig "Wasp" when it captured the British ship "Frolic," which mounted four guns more. He also served in the South Pacific during the war for the independence of the Spanish colonies, and in the Grecian archipelago against the Greek pirates. His sons, Charles Stockton Gauntt, M.D., and Ireland Gauntt, reside in Philadelphia.

Another descendant, Elisha Gauntt, uncle of Dr. Gauntt, born in 1800, was twice a member of the Legislature, and resided on the old homestead. Ann Gauntt, wife of Hananiah Gauntt, was a most distinguished female Quaker minister in New Jersey, Long Island, and Pennsylvania from 1728 to 1776, and also a doctress. The family of Gauntt have been intermarried with the most prominent families in New Jersey, and have been generally strict adherents to the Quaker faith.

Uz Gauntt, grandfather of our subject, a direct descendant from Hananiah, in turn possessed the family homestead in Springfield, where he spent his life. He married in 1790 Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Jones, who bore him children,—Samuel, Benjamin, Israel, Hannah, Elisha, Lewis, and Jefferson. Of these, Benjamin, father of Dr. Gauntt, resided in Burlington, was most of his active life engaged in the stage business from New York to Philadelphia, and from Burlington to Mount Holly. He died in 1864. His wife, Susan, daughter of John Stokes, of Rancocas, bore him children who survive,—Dr. Franklin, Capt. Charles Stokes, of Burlington, assistant to the superintendent of transportation of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Benjamin Uz, a dentist in Philadelphia; Nathan Cole, of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Ann Maria Reeves.

Dr. Franklin Gauntt, eldest son of Benjamin Gauntt, was born in Burlington, N. J., July 19, 1823, where he received an academical education during his minority. He read medicine with Drs. Nathan W. Cole and Joseph Parrish, of Burlington, attended lectures, and was graduated at the University of

Pennsylvania in 1847, and the same year received a license to practice medicine from the State Medical Society of New Jersey. He began practice in Burlington, where he has continued uninterruptedly since. Soon after he settled here, being invited by Bishop Doane, he delivered a series of lectures on chemistry in St. Mary's Hall, the course lasting three years. These lectures had much to do in at once bringing his name publicly and favorably before the people, and in due course of time inducting him into a large practice. Upon their completion Dr. Gauntt was appointed by the bishop, physician in Burlington College at St. Mary's Hall.

Dr. Gauntt is a thorough student of the science, theory, and practice of medicine and surgery, and keeps in advance of the profession generally. He is an advocate of the prevention of disease by removing the cause, and is constantly making researches in this direction. He has been identified with the State Medical Society and the Burlington County Medical Society since 1847, and officially connected with the latter as president, vice-president, and secretary, before which he has read the following valuable papers: "Pulmonary Consumption is a Zymotic and Contagious Disease, the Germs and Predisposition are Transmissible" (1872); "Miasmatic, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers are the Results of Ferments produced by the Sporules of Cryptogamiæ, and are Preventable" (1878). In the winter of 1869-70 he prepared and delivered a course of lectures on the "Philosophy of Life" before the "Reading-Room Association" of Burlington, illustrating his ideas by specimens from the lowest to the highest in natural history. For the depth of research, ability, and interest manifested in the discussion of these topics, and his advanced ideas in developing new thought, Dr. Gauntt received favorable comment upon the subject-matter of his papers and lectures from some of the most learned men of the day. He ranks among the most skillful surgeons in the State; is surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company located at Burlington, and served conspicuously in that capacity at the time of the memorable railroad disaster at Burlington in 1855. On Nov. 18, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Olden surgeon Third Regiment Burlington Brigade Militia, and served in the United States hospital at Beverly during the war. Upon the invitation of Governor Parker, he entered his name for volunteer service in cases of emergency in the United States army, and had his first call on June 1, 1864. He was appointed by Governor Randolph on June 14, 1870, major and surgeon, Second Brigade National Guards State of New Jersey, and he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, staff Second Brigade National Guards, Feb. 29, 1876, by Governor Bedle, and he was also appointed by Governor McClellan a member of the State Board of Health, State of New Jersey, June 28, 1880.

Dr. Gauntt has been identified with the city locally

as city physician, member and president of the Common Council for several years, and vestryman of St. Mary's Church, of which he is the senior warden. He has taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the city and the health and prosperity of its citizens, was influential in establishing an adequate fire department, and obtaining the first hose-carriage and steam-engine for its use, and proper drainage and water supply for the public health.

In 1880 he was chosen by the State Board of Health a delegate to the International Medical Association, at London, England, but home professional duties prevented his attending, and in 1876 he was one of the Democratic Presidential electors to cast his vote at Trenton for Samuel J. Tilden.

Dr. Gauntt married in 1849, Mrs. Jane R. Moffett, daughter of Samuel Allen, of Philadelphia. Their children are Elizabeth S., wife of Samuel E. Lippincott, Burlington; Caroline G., wife of Samuel W. Jones; Franklin Allen and William Crosswell Doane Gauntt.

CHARLES ELLIS, M.D.—Rowland Ellis came to Burlington in 1714, being sent here from England as a teacher by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Lands." He was assistant minister and teacher under Rev. John Talbot, the first rector of the Episcopal Church in Burlington, and his name is closely identified with the early history of the church, school, and city. He was clerk of the city for forty years. His son Daniel was an influential citizen, and spent his life mostly a public man of Burlington City and county; was clerk of the city for thirty-five years, surveyor, sheriff, and judge.

Charles, son of Daniel, also resided in Burlington during his life, and although not identified publicly so largely with its local affairs, he was a prominent and influential citizen. He was appointed Indian Commissioner to treat with the Indians, and held several public offices at home, being on several occasions a member of the board of chosen freeholders. Two of his sons, Daniel H. and Jacob, are prominent citizens of Freehold, N. J., where they have spent most of their active lives.

The second son, Dr. Charles Ellis, subject of this sketch, was born in Burlington, N. J., Sept. 27, 1801. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, read medicine with the eminent physician, Dr. N. W. Cole, of Burlington, and attended lectures, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1827. He practiced his profession in Burlington from the time of his graduation until 1844, when on account of the ill health of his wife he reluctantly retired from professional duty, and spent much time traveling and away from the city.

Dr. Ellis was one of the five charter members of the District Medical Society for Burlington County, founded on June 17, 1829, and was called to preside over that body at its semi-centennial meeting, held at the city of Burlington, June 17, 1879, being then

the only surviving charter member. He is known by his medical associates as representative in his profession, possessed of sterling integrity in all the relations of life, high-minded and honorable. He has always avoided display and ostentation, and has led a quiet and even life. A man of fixed purpose and strong force of character, Dr. Ellis is not only representative in his profession but as a citizen of his native city. He has been identified with the church of his ancestors nearly all his life (St. Mary's), and officially connected with it for many years as warden and vestryman, and he has been a supporter of the Library Association and the other worthy objects of the city.

His first wife, Elizabeth Loyd, died in 1868. His second wife, whom he married in July, 1869, is Elizabeth Anna, daughter of Belcher Byles, of Boston, Mass., granddaughter of Dr. Mather Byles, who was the son of the celebrated wit, Dr. Mather Byles, A.M., V.D.M., of that city. The latter was the son of Rev. Josiah Byles, the progenitor of the family here from England.

Rev. Josiah Byles married a daughter of Richard Mather, the progenitor of the Mather family in Boston, Mass.

DR. HENRY H. LONGSTREET was born in Monmouth County, N. J., Jan. 11, 1819. His parents were Hendrick and Mary (Holmes) Longstreet, both natives of New Jersey, the former being through life a successful and enterprising farmer. Dr. Longstreet received his earlier education at a select school in the village of Middletown Point, now known as Mattawan, N. J., and finished his academic course at the seminary at Lenox, Mass. Having determined to pursue the study of medicine, he became a student under Dr. Robert W. Cooke, of Holmdel, and subsequently enjoyed the same relation to that distinguished physician and writer, Dr. John B. Beck, Professor of Materia Medica and Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and author of "Beck's Medical Jurisprudence" and other standard works. At that institution Dr. Longstreet attended several courses of lectures, and in 1842 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the same. He immediately located in the pursuit of his profession at Bordentown, where he has since continued in uninterrupted and successful practice. As a physician, he stands in the front rank of his profession, and probably no other in the State is more widely and favorably known. In practice he is the uncompromising foe of everything savoring of empiricism, and devotes all of his energies toward the elevation of the standard of his profession.

Possessed of a well-stored and analytical mind, his judgments are matured and generally correct, and his advice and counsel are frequently sought after by his professional friends and acquaintances. With ample facilities for study, possessed of one of the largest and best selected libraries in the State, he is at this period





*H. H. Longstreet*









Joseph Sturge



of his career a careful student of his profession, thoroughly familiar with the most recent and most improved methods of medical and surgical practice, and in the enjoyment of a large and remunerative business. His reputation is not alone confined to the locality in which he has passed so many years of his life, but extends into the adjoining counties and States. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the State Medical Society, to which he has often been a delegate, and of the District Medical Society of Burlington County, of which he has served as president several terms. He has been closely identified with the growth and development of Bordentown for over forty years, and is recognized as one of its most active, public-spirited, and valuable citizens. He is a director and president of the Bordentown Banking Company, a director of the Bordentown Gas Company, of the Water Company, and of the Vincentown Marl Company. He is also president of that useful and popular local institution, the board of health.

A man of decided views upon every subject commanding his attention, bold and fearless in the expression of his opinions, he yet numbers among his acquaintances many warm friends, to whom he is thoroughly devoted, and who learn to appreciate the real worth and character of the man. He lives in an unostentatious and quiet way, contributing liberally from the fortune which he has acquired by faithful labor in his profession to the support of all worthy objects. He takes a warm interest in local and national politics, but avoids the acceptance of public office.

He was married in 1848 to Hannah Ann Taylor, of New Jersey, who died in 1857. His present wife, to whom he was united in 1869, is Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph Newbold, an old merchant of Wrightstown, N. J. His son, Joseph Holmes Longstreet, is engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus in New York City; Miss Mary Longstreet, a daughter, resides at home.

**Complete Roll of Members of the District Medical Society of Burlington County.**—The members at the date of organization were as follows:

1829. Nathan W. Cole, John Leake Stratton, Charles Ellis, John Cox Davis, Benjamin H. Stratton.

The following is a list of members who have joined since:

1830. William S. Cox.	1836. John Perdue.
Asahel C. Page.	Alexander Brown.
Rockefeller Dakin.	1844. Joseph Parrish.
Hugh H. Higbee.	1845. Isaac S. Haines.
Samuel Woolston.	Andrew E. Budd.
Charles Ridgway.	1847. George S. Duer.
John H. Stokes.	Job Haines.
Jonathan J. Spencer.	Franklin Gauntt.
John Chapman.	1848. Samuel C. Thornton.
Edward L. Dubarry.	John H. Stokes.
1833. Charles F. Lott.	Joseph H. Cook.
James P. Coleman.	H. H. Longstreet.
Zachariah Read.	J. W. C. Evans.

1848. Aaron Reid.	1858. George S. Shively.
Isaac P. Coleman.	1860. Eugene Schumo.
Alexander Elwell.	Abner Woodward.
George Haines.	1864. Ellis P. Townsend.
Isaiah S. Reeves.	Lewis P. Jemison.
1850. David B. Trimble.	1866. William Woolsey.
Edwin A. Heintzleman.	F. B. Lippincott.
William S. Challis.	John W. Webb.
1851. Irene D. Young.	1867. Richard E. Brown.
Samuel W. Butler.	Lewis L. Sharp.
R. H. Page.	1868. Enoch Hollinghead.
1853. William L. Martin.	David B. Vanslyke.
W. H. Worthington.	1869. Alfred C. Stokes.
William Bryan.	Joseph H. Horner.
1853. James J. Wright.	1870. S. B. Irwin.
1854. Samuel C. Thornton, Jr.	John H. Firman.
George Goodell.	1872. A. W. Taylor.
E. R. Denby.	Phineas K. W. Hilliard.
J. Howard Pugh.	Ledyard Van Rensselaer.
T. E. Waller.	1873. Stanley G. Clark.
F. B. Woolston.	Charles A. Baker.
L. Bailey.	Isaiah Reeves.
William Cook.	1876. D. G. Van Mater.
T. T. Price.	W. C. Parry.
James Bean.	A. H. Puterson.
1855. William Grigg.	H. M. Harvey.
1856. S. D. Harvey.	1878. William H. Shippis.
1858. N. Newlin Stokes.	Walter E. Hall.
Joseph Warrington.	1879. Frank Ashhurst.

JOSEPH SHREVE, M.D., of Burlington, N. J., was born at Longacoming, Gloucester Co., N. J. (now Berlin, Camden County), Sept. 24, 1822. He is the eldest son of Samuel Shreve, a prominent merchant and farmer of that place, and grandson of Joseph Shreve, of Mansfield township.

Dr. Shreve acquired a common-school education in his native place, and was afterward engaged for several years in mercantile and agricultural pursuits.

He married in 1844, Catherine Ridgeway, daughter of John Olden Glover, of Mount Ephraim, N. J., granddaughter of John Thorn Glover, and great-granddaughter of John Glover, who was born at Bristol, Pa., Feb. 8, 1729, and whose father, Richard Glover, came from England in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The above, John Thorn Glover, married, May 13, 1784, Elizabeth Ridgeway, a daughter of James and Catherine Olden, of Princeton, N. J. Elizabeth Ridgeway left one child, Catherine, by her first marriage in 1777 to William Ridgeway, who became the wife of Josiah White, who was born in 1781 in Mount Holly, married in 1805, and was the projector of the enterprise to dam the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia, and one of the men who introduced the use of Lehigh coal into that city.

The children of Dr. Shreve by this marriage are Martha (wife of George W. Weatch, of Ione City, Nev.), Walter Olden (deceased), Anna Glover, Joseph Newbold, John Glover, Ephraim Glover, and Charlotte Newbold Shreve (deceased).

For many years after his marriage Dr. Shreve made the study of medicine one of his chief pursuits, and by observation in his own family and by his own practical sagacity he became satisfied that something beyond the regular practice of allopathy was neces-

sary to reach many of "the ills that human flesh is heir to," and accordingly turned his attention to homœopathy, giving it a candid, impartial examination. Here he found a wide and interesting field for study, and became convinced of its superior theory, practice, and results, and that it is the system best adapted to cure the maladies of mankind. He therefore continued to study and practice it in his own family for several years with great success. Afterward, at the solicitation and by the advice of many of his friends, and especially of Dr. Bowman H. Shivers, of Haddonfield, N. J., he was induced to enter the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery in 1864. In 1866 he was graduated from that institution, and was afterward matriculated at and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He began the practice of his profession in his native place, removed to Haddonfield, N. J., in 1871, where he remained until 1875, when he settled in Burlington, where he enjoys a large and increasing practice and the confidence of many of its representative families.

Dr. Shreve is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Society, and of the West Jersey District Homœopathic Society. He is recognized as a skillful physician, and well read in his profession. His liberal views entertained towards those who differ with him in the theory and practice of medicine, his care of and devotion to his patients, and his safe and judicious counsel have made him favorably known in the profession, and given him rank among the first practitioners of medicine in the county.

Caleb Shreve, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey, came from England to Long Island in 1670, thence to Shrewsbury, N. J., and afterwards settled in Mansfield township, Burlington County, where the home of the Shreves has been since, a period of two hundred years. Caleb Shreve dated his will April 5, 1735, at Mansfield, where he resided. Of his large family of children, Caleb, fourth child, died in Springfield township in 1746. His son Caleb married Abigail Antrim, by whom he had children, and left a will dated 1786. His son Joseph married Sarah Taylor, and resided in Mansfield township. His son Samuel was father of Dr. Shreve, removed to Berlin or Longcoming in 1816, to Evesham in 1839, and after a few years returned to Berlin, where he died in 1869, and was buried at Mount Laurel. His wife Ann, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Haines, bore him children who survive,—Martha N., wife of Ezra Stokes, of Berlin, Dr. Joseph, and Samuel H., a farmer of Evesham Mount.

Dr. Shreve has in his possession a cane handed down from one generation to another of the Joseph Shreves, the original owner being Joseph, the son of Caleb, the progenitor of the family.

The cane is made of white-oak, with a silver head topped with a Spanish half-dollar dated 1742, with

two pillars, each surmounted by a crown and having a scroll on each pillar, with the words *plus* on one and *ultra* on the other, between a crown resting on two hemispheres resting on water bearing an inscription around the edge, *ultra que unum*, with the letter M mounted by the letter O between two stars.

H. B. HALL, M.D., homœopathic physician of Riverton, Burlington Co., N. J., was born in Bridgeton, N. J., March 12, 1851. His father, Ellis Bentley Hall, born in Bucks County, Pa., April 8, 1816, was graduated at Madison College, and ordained a minis-



*H. B. Hall, M. D.*

ter of the Baptist Church, but owing to failing health he was compelled to relinquish ministerial work, and subsequently read medicine and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. For a time afterwards he practiced his profession in Camden, N. J., as an allopathic physician. A student of his profession, he read of and meditated upon the new theory and practice of medicine then being developed and attracting the attention of only a few of the more thoughtful medical men of the day. He accordingly took up the study of homœopathy, and was graduated in 1849 from the Homœopathic Medical College, being the first regular graduated allopathic physician in the world who had graduated in the new school of medicine.

Dr. Ellis Bentley Hall continued the practice of medicine successfully until his death, which occurred July 10, 1875, at Beverly, N. J. He was an active politician, one of the prime movers in the anti-slavery movement in New Jersey, and was often tendered political place. Dr. Hall was an influential member of the church, a supporter of all worthy objects, and



one of the founders of the Classical and Scientific Institute at Hightstown. His widow, formerly Hannah L. Harris, survives and lives with her son, Dr. H. B. Hall, of Riverton.

Dr. H. B. Hall was educated at Freehold and Hightstown, N. J., read medicine with his father, and entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1866, from which he was graduated Feb. 27, 1869. He began the practice of his profession in Beverly, N. J., the following March, where he remained until 1871. For the following four years Dr. Hall traveled extensively and added much to his knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine. In 1875 he returned and settled at Riverton, where he was soon inducted into a large practice, which has rapidly increased since. His acknowledged skill in physics and surgery, his ready diagnosis of disease and care of his patients have given him rank among the first physicians in the county. He is a member of the West Jersey Homœopathic Society, a member of the society of Odd-Fellows and Masons, and he is secretary of the Building and Loan Association of Riverton. He married, in 1882, Rebecca, daughter of John Peoples, of Wilmington, Del.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### THE PRESS OF BURLINGTON COUNTY.

**The Burlington Gazette.**—*The Burlington Gazette* is justly entitled to be called the pioneer newspaper of the city in which it is published and after which it takes its name. Although several attempts were made to establish a paper in Burlington previous to the publication of the *Gazette*, none were successful. In the early part of 1777, nearly a century after the settlement of the town, the first newspaper was issued in the place. It was called the *New Jersey Gazette*, and was removed to Trenton after two or three numbers had been published, and is now edited and owned by Col. John L. Murphy.

The first number of the *Burlington Gazette* was issued Dec. 16, 1835, the publisher being Joseph L. Powell, who came from Monmouth County to Burlington at an early age. He learned the art of printing under David Allinson, embarked in business and carried on quite a large trade, employing several hands. Mr. Powell had been in business several years when he began the publication of the *Gazette*. David Allinson had previously started a literary paper called the *Rural Visitor*, which was short-lived and a pecuniary loss. Dr. Hollemback, an old and well-known citizen, was journeyman printer working for Powell, and was instrumental in its publication. The office was in a building that stood on the west side of High Street, where Union Street has since been opened through. In his first editorial Mr.

Powell used these words: "In religion we are Christian; in politics, Republican." The paper was devoted to literature, agriculture, politics, and news of the day. The first number contained about a dozen advertisements, and not a single local item. In May, 1839, the words "*and New Jersey Silk and Agricultural Register*" were added to the title, and one Charles George, of Hunterdon County, became a partner of Mr. Powell. This was about the time the *multicaulus* fever raged, and a glance over the paper shows the proprietors were deeply interested in the prevailing excitement. In October of the same year Mr. George disposed of his interest in the paper, and early in 1846 the word "*Silk*" was dropped from its title.

In 1846, Mr. Powell disposed of the *Gazette* to Edmund Morris, who was born in Burlington in 1804, and learned printing in the office of the *Freeman's Journal* in Philadelphia. Mr. Morris had a particular talent for literary work. In 1824 he was part owner of a weekly newspaper at Doylestown, Pa. He carried on the printing business quite extensively for several years in Philadelphia. He was the author of "Ten Acres Enough," which had a large sale, and other works, and wielded a forcible and fluent pen, being a man of more than ordinary ability, with a keen insight into human nature. For three years he had charge of the *New Jersey State Gazette* in Trenton, and conducted the *Ariel* and the *Saturday Evening Bulletin* in Philadelphia. He died and was buried in Burlington, May 4, 1874.

In 1848, Samuel C. Atkinson purchased the *Gazette* from Mr. Morris. Mr. Atkinson was born in Mount Holly, Jan. 11, 1795, and died in Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1862. He was the founder of the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia, selling it for fifty thousand dollars, which in those days was considered a wonderful price for a weekly paper. He took in part payment a patent right which proved worthless, and lost heavily. In 1851, Mr. Atkinson sold the *Gazette* to John Rodgers, a young lawyer from East Jersey. The latter soon tired of the business, and sold the paper in 1856 to Franklin Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson was born in Bucks County, Pa., and learned the printing business at Doylestown. For six years he published the *Washington Whig* at Bridgeton, N. J. He also published a paper in Camden, and in 1848 went back to Bridgeton, where he purchased the *West Jersey Telegraph*, and changed the name to *West Jersey Pioneer*.

In February, 1876, Mr. Ferguson sold the *Burlington Gazette* to James O. Glasgow, the present proprietor, who is a native of Bucks County, Pa., having learned the printing business at Doylestown, Pa. Mr. Ferguson died in Camden, N. J., June, 1876, aged seventy-one years. After Mr. Powell disposed of the *Gazette* he remained in Burlington, and was elected mayor of the city, and filled various other offices. He died June 1, 1878, aged eighty years. Mr. Atkinson removed to Mount Holly, where he

died in 1868. Mr. Rodgers removed to Jersey City, and died there previous to the civil war.

**The New Jersey Enterprise.**—This paper was first issued as an independent paper in 1868, under the joint ownership of Messrs. Hays and Magrath. After running the paper some time, and it not proving a great success pecuniarily, Mr. Hays bought out his partner, Mr. Magrath, who is now editor of the *Cape May Wave*, and hoisted the Republican banner to the head of the *Enterprise*. Mr. Hays continued the paper until his death, since which time it has been at different periods under the management of William F. Le Roy, who since has edited the *Keyport Weekly*, but now with the *Asbury Park Journal*; Messrs. Stiles, Hand, and Schermerhorn, under the firm-name of the Enterprise Printing Company, and eventually passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Sanford S. Murphey. The office is now one of the best equipped between Philadelphia and Trenton, is furnished with steam-power and all the modern improvements, and Mr. Murphey being a thorough business man the paper is now on a firm basis.

**The New Jersey Mirror**, the oldest journal in the county, was established in Mount Holly, Sept. 16, 1818, by Nathan Palmer & Son (Strong N. Palmer), of Wilkesbarre, Pa. In 1826, Strong N. Palmer & Co. were the publishers, but the next year Nathan Palmer resumed full control, and continued to publish the paper until his death, July 28, 1842, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Under the will of Nathan Palmer, his widow, Mrs. Jerusha Palmer, was the publisher of the paper up to the date of her decease, April 26, 1856, in the ninetieth year of her age. The paper then descended to the daughter, Miss Eliza Palmer, who associated with herself Joseph Carr, Jr., under the name of Joseph Carr, Jr., & Co., and was by them published until sold to the present proprietor, Charles H. Folwell, July 1, 1872. During the lifetime of Nathan Palmer the paper was edited by him, assisted by his son, Strong N. (who subsequently removed to Pottsville, Pa., and established a newspaper there). While published by the widow, his son, George W. Palmer, had editorial charge for a short time, but was soon succeeded by Joseph Carr, Jr., who had entered the office at the age of fourteen years, and Mr. Carr continued the management up to the disposal of the property in 1872. Since that date Mr. Folwell, who also served an apprenticeship in the office, has been the editor as well as proprietor. About one month after the sale of the paper to Mr. Folwell, Miss Eliza Palmer died at an advanced age. Judge Carr, her associate publisher, lives in retirement with a well-earned competence.

During the existence of the Whig party it received the hearty support of the *Mirror*. At the dissolution of that party the *Mirror* naturally assumed leadership in the new Republican organization, and it has since been an earnest and prominent advocate of the principles of that party.

When first issued the *Mirror* was printed on a sheet eighteen by twenty-one inches. Now the size is thirty-one by fifty-two inches, the largest county paper in the State if not in the Union. The present office of publication, erected in 1880, is one of the finest printing-houses in New Jersey. Complete files of the paper since 1818 are preserved in the office. The present circulation of the *Mirror* is about two thousand five hundred copies.

**HON. JOSEPH CARR.**—The Carr family was early represented in America by three brothers,—John, Joseph, and Samuel,—who emigrated from Scotland and located as follows: John purchased a tract of land in Pennsylvania, Joseph settled in New York State, on the rocky point of land still known as "Carr's Rock," while Samuel came to Monmouth County, N. J., and is the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. His son Samuel married Abigail Chamberlain, and had sons,—David, Joseph, John, and Solomon—and daughters, Rebecca, Mary, and Eliza. Joseph, of this number, was born in Monmouth County, Oct. 25, 1790, and married Ruth N. Thomas, formerly a resident of the suburbs of Newcastle, Wales, whose birth occurred Oct. 20, 1790, and who became a resident of the United States in 1799. She was the daughter of Richard and Martha Ann Thomas, the former of whom was born in 1751.

Joseph and Ruth Carr became residents of Mount Holly, N. J., in the spring of 1817, when he at once engaged in the shoe business, which was conducted without interruption until his death, on the 24th of August, 1870, in his eightieth year. His wife survived him, and died March 26, 1879, in her eighty-ninth year. Their children are Samuel, Naomi T. (Mrs. Jabez Kingdon), Joseph, Martha Ann (deceased), Mary F. (deceased), Elizabeth T., and David W. Joseph was born Jan. 11, 1821, in Mount Holly, which has been the scene of his active business career. His advantages of education were limited, and confined to a period prior to his tenth year. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to Nathan Palmer, who, in 1818, established the *New Jersey Mirror*. In this office Mr. Carr acquired the art of printing, and formed habits of application which contributed greatly to his subsequent success. He continued in the employ of Mr. Palmer until the latter's death, in 1842, upon which he assumed entire charge of the paper, which he conducted with marked ability and success until 1857, when he was admitted to an equal copartnership. From 1842 until 1872 he superintended the issue of every number with but two exceptions, and this personal supervision, together with the general excellence of its editorial columns, won for it a high rank throughout the State. Through the paper and upon the rostrum Mr. Carr contributed not a little to the victories achieved by the Whig and Republican parties in New Jersey.

Having retired from the newspaper field in 1872, Mr. Carr was appointed during the same year judge





*Joseph Carr*





of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court of Burlington, which position he held for a term of five years. Though actively engaged in politics during his whole life he has never been an aspirant for official honors, and has ever declined such distinctions. During the campaign of 1876 the party selected him as the representative of the Second Congressional District of New Jersey on the electoral ticket for Hayes and Wheeler. He has been for many years a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Mount Holly, one of the oldest financial institutions in the State. Mr. Carr's advice and friendly offices are frequently sought in the settlement of estates, and as a custodian of important trusts.

One of Mount Holly's prominent citizens left on his death the sum of ten thousand dollars, the income of which was to be distributed among the deserving poor of the city. Mr. Carr upon the urgent solicitation of the citizens was appointed by the chancellor of the State guardian of the trust, and now fills with fidelity and discretion the duties of the position. Mr. Carr was married on the 10th of June, 1875, to Emily, second daughter of John Palmer, of New York, and granddaughter of Nathan Palmer, with whom he served his apprenticeship.

**The Mount Holly Herald.**—The "plant" of this journal was *The New Jersey Chronicle*, established in 1826, and its founder was Alexander A. Young. Its support was given to John Quincy Adams. Mr. Young did not hold the tripod long. He was succeeded by Mr. Melcher, who changed its political tone and made it an advocate of Andrew Jackson. He did not prosper, and the paper was sold to Boswell & Young. William Boswell subsequently removed to Trenton, and the establishment was bought by Washington R. Moore, who was a man of merit and ability. He died of consumption, and Joseph Pugh took charge. He changed its title to *The Burlington County Herald*, and conducted it successfully for several years. Pugh's successor was George Ottinger, who was not suited to the business, and did not remain long. His successors were Peter C. Tomson and Edwin W. Callis. The firm only lasted a short time. Callis disposed of his interest to his partner and went West. Tomson conducted it only a few months, when he took into partnership J. Loxley Rhees, who did the editorial work. He gave it the name of *The Family Casket and Burlington County Herald*. The firm dissolved, Tomson going into the spice business in Philadelphia, and Rhees engaging in the book and stationery business in Mount Holly, besides holding the position of superintendent of public schools. Their successor was Moreton A. Stille, of Philadelphia, who took possession in 1850, and gave it back part of its old title,—*The Mount Holly Herald*. Stille was a good printer, a forcible writer, but a poor business manager. He kept the paper in running order until March, 1859, when Nathan Harper, a Friend, then residing in Burlington, was installed as editor. He was a bold,

pungent writer, but unfortunately he was neither a practical printer nor a shrewd business man. The paper would have been wrecked had not the leading Democrats of the county contributed to keep their organ alive. To add to the troubles of the concern, the split in the Democratic party occurred during his editorship, and although the feeling for Stephen A. Douglas prevailed largely over that for John C. Breckenridge, the supporters of the latter were incensed at the course of *The Herald* in advocating Douglas' election, and made matters worse. Harper's editorial career was brief, but very stormy. He afterwards became secretary of the Security Insurance Company of New York, holding his residence at Plainfield. He was elected mayor of that city, and is now one of the judges of the Common Pleas Court of Union County. Upon his retirement Samuel S. Smith wielded the editorial scissors, continuing from March, 1861, until August 1st of that year.

The paper was at a very low ebb, and was just about to expire, when Charles Wills, who held some of the incumbrances upon it, concluded to buy it, after a great many others had been vainly importuned to take the elephant. Mr. Smith became quartermaster of the Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. Mr. Wills was widely known throughout the county, and highly respected. He removed the office to a location nearly opposite its former quarters, and at once began to improve the business status of the paper and gave it a higher standing. Editing a Democratic newspaper during the war, and in a town so strongly Republican, was no easy or pleasant task. *The Herald*, however, went through the ordeal, and although its patronage was confined to Democrats, its editor and all connected with it taunted and jeered at, it slowly but surely crept upward until it became firmly established and profitable. It was enlarged and improved with new type and presses. On March 1, 1874, *The Herald* was sold for a handsome sum by its proprietor to his son, William B. Wills. The latter, being a practical printer and finely educated, at once set out to make the paper better in every way than ever before. The office was removed from its unhandy, dingy quarters on Mill Street to special and more commodious rooms on Main Street, and better presses were added, besides all the newest and modern types and appurtenances. Finally steam-power was introduced. Under the new management, before twelve months had rolled around, its subscription-list was doubled, and its patronage in the advertising and jobbing department increased proportionately. It was carefully edited, especial attention being given to its local department, which came to be highly appreciated, and awakened considerable latent talent in the county. *The Herald* also exerted considerable influence in the politics of the county, and its efforts in this direction were very successful. It now takes rank among the first of the county weeklies in the Union.

**The News**, of Mount Holly, was first issued July 3, 1879, as a semi-weekly newspaper, by William L. Powell, William J. Bower, and Samuel S. Bower, under the name of Powell & Bowers. It contained five columns to the page, size eighteen by twenty-four inches, and met with gratifying success. Feb. 2, 1880, it was enlarged to twenty-four by thirty-seven inches and seven columns to the page. At this time J. Howard Clothier, then reporter, was admitted to the firm.

On July 31, 1880, William J. Bower died after a lingering illness, at the early age of twenty-two. The business was continued by the remaining members of the firm, under the old firm-name. Still proving successful, the paper was again enlarged, Feb. 2, 1882, to eight columns and twenty-six by thirty-eight inches, and changed to a weekly, still retaining the old name, *The News*, and now stands on a firm footing, with a gratifying circulation.

**The Friends' Weekly Intelligencer** was previously published in Philadelphia, by Josiah Chapman, but that gentleman having removed to Bordentown in the year 1842, continued the publication in this town. What length of time he did so, however, cannot be definitely ascertained, but circumstances hereinafter presented indicate about two years. *The Intelligencer* was published in the interest of the Friends.

**The Palladium.**—The first paper printed in Bordentown devoted particularly to local affairs was the *Palladium*, the proprietors of which were Messrs. Josiah Chapman and T. I. Jones. April 12, 1845, the first edition was printed. A well-preserved copy thereof is in the possession of Mr. C. D. Burns. Mr. Jones' connection must have been remarkably brief, as in the sixth number of the paper Chapman's name alone appears as proprietor. From the first printers' devil in Bordentown, William Burns, Esq., still a frequent visitor to the editorial sanctum, we learn the following facts relative to Chapman. He was an educated, social gentleman, and greatly attached to his profession. He had the ability and the enterprise to make his efforts successful, but consumption undermined his health and sent him to an early grave. He was engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Bordentown, who still remains true to her first love.

As the first number of the *Palladium* is now lying before the writer, a synopsis of the contents may be interesting. The number of columns is twenty-one, fifteen of which are devoted to news and selected miscellany, the remainder to advertisements. In the introductory the editors declare their neutrality "on those lines of demarkation which divide the community into parties." The locals are only two, barely sufficient to justify the appellation. One refers to the steamboats "Trenton" and "New Philadelphia," then plying between Bordentown and Philadelphia; the other to the newly-commissioned postmaster, Edward Robbins, Esq., lately deceased. Twenty-nine adver-

tisements—twelve local and seventeen Philadelphia—tell their varied tales. Among the local patrons, Jonas Bechtel offered for sale a house and lot on Prince Street, adjoining property of Capt. Richard Shippen; William Cowles sold tobacco, etc., corner of Main and Church Streets; George W. Thompson dealt in stoves; William B. Farrell praised his boots and shoes; Amos P. Ellis, cabinet-maker, wanted patrons; Garrett S. Cannon presented his professional card, and in another place gave notice of a tavern property for sale at Cookstown,—office, Main Street directly opposite John Kester's hotel; John C. Foulks told of his new grocery and dry-goods store; William H. Gilder advertised the Bellevue Female Seminary; Whitall Stokes mentions his drug-store; Samuel Griscom, principal of boarding-school for young men and boys, Moorestown, solicited pupils; and Thomas J. Bleyer topped off the whole by publishing the list of letters remaining in the post-office.

The *Palladium* was printed on a small Washington press, requiring, in printer parlance, one pull to each page. The publication day was Saturday, and the subscription price was two dollars in advance. At first the office was on Main Street, in the building lately torn down by J. Bingham Woodward. Having subsequently rented a piece of ground in Church Street, near the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Chapman put up a one-story structure, and removed the printing material thereto. The late Charles Bodine afterwards purchased this building. Sickmess preventing Chapman from giving his business the attention it required, he disposed of the office in 1843, A. J. Herman becoming the owner. At that time Herman was a compositor on the *Palladium*. One year as proprietor ended his connection. Love of outside pleasure is the reason assigned for the young man's lack of success.

In 1849, Messrs. Gilbert & Gould assumed the proprietorship of the *Palladium*. It appears that a few weeks were sufficient to satisfy the new firm that the profits of the office were too meagre for their support, and Messrs. Gilbert & Gould disappeared from the town just about as unceremoniously as they came.

**The Bordentown Register.**—On the ruins, as it were, of the *Palladium*, a paper that expired in 1849, Messrs. Thomas C. Borden and Daniel Taggart, two energetic young printers, founded *The Bordentown Register*, the first number of which was issued July 4, 1851. With the new firm business did not prosper. As in nearly all small towns, advertisements and job printing were scarce. Knowing that they could turn their skill and brains to more profitable account, Borden and Taggart after two years' experience as publishers, like their immediate predecessors, left Bordentown, minus some hundreds of dollars. Mr. Taggart eventually gave up the printing business, and for a number of years filled a lucrative position in one of the departments at Washington.

When Borden and Taggart retired the office fell



into the hands of Messrs. Levi Piester and William Bush, through Abraham Jemison, of Crosswicks, who held an unsatisfied claim on the concern.

Notwithstanding the ill luck attending those who had previously wielded the editorial quill, the new firm felt sanguine of success. Alas for human ambition! In one year Mr. Piester was more than satisfied. As a bachelor he experienced no little difficulty in making both ends meet, but having taken a partner to love and provide for through life, he had incurred a responsibility which admitted of no such risk as he had run in the previous year. Accordingly in the year 1854 the firm of Piester & Bush was dissolved, Mr. Piester immediately taking leave of Bordentown. He ultimately located in a flourishing town on the Hudson, and when last heard from, a few years since, was publishing a thrifty weekly journal.

Nothing daunted, Bush at once replaced his partner by taking in William H. Van Northwick, Esq. Van Northwick at that time was chief clerk in the office of Robert S. Van Rensselaer, superintendent of the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, whose headquarters were in the building now occupied by the *Register*. For the first time in its history the office began to be profitable. The fact was due to the great quantity of job-work which poured in from the railroad company. The subscription list, too, increased considerably. Both as a writer and a printer Bush ranked above mediocrity, and Van Northwick rapidly gained reputation for his editorial ability. The latter's ready command of invectives and proneness to make use of the same soon brought him in conflict with various newspaper writers as well as citizens of Bordentown. The *Register* was enlarged and otherwise improved, and under the new management did quite a remunerative business. But the habit of changing hands asserted itself, and in less than two years Van Northwick had withdrawn, and Bush became sole proprietor. Matters went on smoothly for a time, but by and by Bush had to pay the penalty of his inattention to business. In June, 1856, he bowed to the inevitable, and Peter L. Suydam took his place. With characteristic economy he set to work to make the paper self-sustaining. The office, which was over Carman's store, corner Church and Farnsworth Avenue, was removed to cheaper quarters,—Robbins' building, nearly opposite Crosswicks Street. From thence it was transferred to Lowell's building, on the Avenue, and later to Carslake's Block, corner of the Avenue and Miles Alley. Although possessed of no knowledge of the art of printing, Suydam, by perseverance and economy, in less than a year began to make money. His career of thrift, however, was interrupted by an opposition paper, strongly backed, which sprang into existence in 1857. The new office in one swoop carried away all the railroad printing. A severe blow that; but Suydam bore it philosophically, and fell back on his old system of retrenchment

and close personal application. The rival sheets had a wordy warfare, which lasted about one year, when the *Register* once more had the field to itself. Suydam held the office a period of five years.

On the 17th of October, 1861, George L. Suydam, son of P. L. Suydam, and James D. Flynn, graduates of the office, became the proprietors of the *Register*. The partnership continued until June 28, 1868, nearly seven years. Since then the *Register* has been in the hands of the present proprietor, Mr. Flynn. In July, 1878, the office was removed to the railroad building, the most central part of the city, where it has one of the largest and finely-equipped press-rooms in the State. On the 17th of October next James D. Flynn will have filled the editorial chair exactly twenty-one years, having taken it in his teens, and being now the senior editor of the county. Like the *Mount Holly Mirror and Herald*, the *Register* has substantial circulation, and has made money for its proprietor.

George L. Suydam is now engaged in the printing business at Sacramento, Cal.

**The New Jersey Signal.**—*The New Jersey Signal* was ushered into the newspaper world Jan. 22, 1857. Messrs. William H. Van Northwick and Samuel C. Ashbrook were the editors and proprietors. The office was located at the corner of Main Street and Miles Alley, Bordentown. To Van Northwick the reader has already been introduced. His partner was the only son of the Rev. Joseph Ashbrook, of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference. In less than a year the copartnership was dissolved, and the *Signal's* light was wholly extinguished on the 13th day of January, 1858. Few offices in small towns were better furnished than that of the *Signal*. The types and presses were removed to Gloucester County, where Mr. Ashbrook subsequently published the *Carpenter's Landing Times*. When the *Times* became defunct the materials had a checkered career, being finally shipped to the railroad shops at this place, the Camden and Amboy Company having some kind of a claim on them. They were at last disposed of to parties in South Jersey after having been stored away several years, and greatly depreciated in value by the apprentices at the railroad-shops "playing printer" in their leisure hours. In 1862, Ashbrook, as a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, joined the Army of the Potomac, and the exposure incident to such a life led to his death before the close of the war. Van Northwick resides in Jersey City, and writes for several newspapers.

**The Daily Burlingtonian.**—Dec. 11, 1857, the initial number of the first and last daily paper ever printed in Bordentown was issued from the office of *The New Jersey Signal*. Its editors were Messrs. Van Northwick and Ashbrook. It was half the size of the *Register*, and existed three weeks.

**The Leaflet.**—The first number of the *Leaflet* was printed at the office of the *Register*, July 23, 1860. It was edited by Messrs. Joseph W. Allen, Jr., R. Wat-

son Gilder, and William F. Allen. Though an amateur affair, and a trifle larger than a sheet of foolscap, it was adopted as the State organ of the Bell-Everett party. After the Presidential election it was discontinued, having been published just sixteen weeks. Mr. Gilder was afterwards engaged on the staff of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*; later he, with a partner, founded the *Newark Morning Register*, and now fills the honorable and responsible position of editor of *Scribner's Monthly Magazine*. A few years ago he was instrumental in bringing out "Wind Harp," a collection of poems by Trenton's gifted poetess, "Clementine." For a number of years W. F. Allen has edited the "Traveller's Official Guide" of the United States and Canada. Col. Joseph W. Allen is a civil engineer; had charge of the construction of the United States buildings at Trenton, and is now connected with railroads.

**The Parish Paper.**—To complete the list we add *The Parish Paper*, distributed in Bordentown among the members of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. W. Pettit, the then and present rector, being the editor. It was distributed quarterly during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, but as its circulation was mostly gratuitous, the cash returns did not justify the labor and expense incurred, and it died in its third year.

**The Bordentown Republican.**—The first proprietor and projector of this paper was Benjamin F. Jobs, of Bordentown, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who, not being a practical printer, very sensibly associated with himself M. W. Swank, under the name of Swank & Co. The first number was issued Aug. 26, 1880, made a good appearance, and gave evidence of talent. Falling into difficulties, although a good support was realized, the firm was dissolved Jan. 13, 1881, when Messrs. C. K. and F. H. Barnhart purchased the paper of Mr. Jobs, but through want of means were compelled to leave after publishing it a little over one month. Feb. 24, 1881, it again fell into the hands of the former proprietor, Mr. Jobs, who ran it until May 1st, when it was purchased by E. C. Applegate. On the 17th of June of that year the columns were widened, head-lines placed over each page, and the day of publication changed from Thursday to Friday. Jan. 6, 1882, the paper was again enlarged by the addition of four columns. Mr. Applegate, having been brought up in his father's office, Col. E. F. Applegate, of the *Monmouth Inquirer*, is a practical printer, and has made his paper a success.

**The Beverly Weekly Visitor.**—*The Visitor* was established in February, 1869, by David Scattergood. It was a "patent outside" paper, and although edited with considerable ability, the disadvantage of being printed in Philadelphia forced it to succumb to the *Banner* in the autumn of 1879.

**The Beverly Banner.**—The *Banner* was established Aug. 30, 1879, and took the place of the *Visitor*, a "patent outside" paper. Its founders were L. W. Perkins and Col. J. K. Haffey, who continued in

partnership as editors and publishers until Nov. 24, 1880, when E. S. Sherman took the half-interest of Col. Haffey, and the paper has since been edited and published by the firm of Perkins & Sherman. It has a circulation of one thousand, is independent, and is printed in their own office. Its size is twenty-four by thirty-six inches.

**The Moorestown Chronicle.**—This paper was first issued by J. E. Watkins and Co., with Mr. Watkins as editor, Dec. 10, 1879, as a twenty-eight-column independent paper. On Jan. 1, 1881, it passed over to the ownership of Watkins & Lovell; Mr. Watkins still remaining editor. It is a weekly, and earnestly endeavors to be independent in political matters. The editor is a Virginian by birth, a civil engineer by profession, and now is in the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He lost his leg by being run over at the "Meadows" in 1873.

**The Mechanic**, a monthly journal of mechanics, science, and literature, is a sixteen-page quarto, and was established by H. B. Smith, at Smithville, in October, 1871, and after the first issue was published weekly until Jan. 1, 1881, when it was again changed to a monthly. It is now published by the H. B. Smith Machine Company. Present circulation, ten thousand copies monthly. Mrs. A. M. Smith was the editress of *The Mechanic* from the date of its establishment until her death, which occurred in January, 1881.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### BURLINGTON COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

Delegate to the Colonial Congress at New York, 1765—Delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia from 1774 to 1788—President Continental Congress, 1782—Signer of the Declaration of Independence—Superintendent United States Mint—Presidential Electors—United States Senators—Governors of New Jersey—Members of the Provincial Congress held at Trenton in May, June, and August, 1775—Members of the Provincial Congress held at Trenton in October, 1775—Members of the Provincial Congress held at New Brunswick from Jan. 31 to March 2, 1776—Members of the Convention held at Burlington, Trenton, and New Brunswick from June 10 to Aug. 21, 1776—Members of the Assembly held at Perth Amboy from Jan. 11 until Feb. 13, 1775—Members of the Assembly held in Burlington from May 15 to May 20, 1775—Members of the Assembly held at Burlington from Nov. 15 to Dec. 6, 1775—Secretary of State—State Treasurers—Adjutant-General—Quartermaster-General—Surveyor-Generals of West New Jersey—Sheriffs—Surrogates—County Clerks.

#### DELEGATE TO THE COLONIAL CONGRESS.<sup>1</sup>

Joseph Borden.

#### DELEGATES TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FROM 1774 TO 1788.

James Kinsey, 1774-75.	Elias Boudinot, 1777-78.
John Hart, 1776-77.	Lambert Cadwalader, 1784-87.
Francis Hopkinson, 1776-77.	

<sup>1</sup> This Congress was composed of delegates from nine of the colonies, and met at New York on the 7th of October, 1765, Timothy Ruggles, president; John Cotton, secretary.



## PRESIDENT CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Elias Boudinot, Nov. 4, 1782.

## SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Francis Hopkinson.

## SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA.

Elias Boudinot, 1795 to 1805.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Caleb Newbold, 1797.

Thomas Newbold, 1805.

Joseph Budd, 1821.

Thomas Newbold, 1841.

G. Black, 1853.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Rutherford, March 4, 1791, to Dec. 5, 1798.

Richard Stockton, Nov. 12, 1796, to March 3, 1799.

Joseph McIlvaine, Nov. 12, 1823, to Nov. 10, 1826.

Garret D. Wall, March 4, 1835, to March 3, 1841.

John C. Ten Eyck, March 17, 1859, to March 3, 1865.

James W. Wall (vacancy), Jan. 14, 1863, to March 3, 1863.

## GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jennings, deputy, 1681.

Thomas Olive, 1684-85.

Daniel Cox, 1687.

## GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY,

*Separate from New York.*

William Franklin, 1763-76.

Joseph Bloomfield, 1801-2.

Joseph Bloomfield, 1803-12.

Garret D. Wall (declined), 1829.

Charles C. Stratton, 1845-48.

## MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS FROM BURLINGTON COUNTY,

*At the Session held at Trenton in May, June, and August, 1775.*

Joseph Borden.

Isaac Pearson.

Colin Campbell.

Joseph Read.

John Pope.

*At the Session held at Trenton in October, 1775.*

Isaac Pearson.

John Pope.

Samuel How.

John Wood.

Joseph Newbold.

*At the Session held at New Brunswick from Jan. 31 until March 2, 1776.*

Isaac Pearson.

John Pope.

Samuel How.

John Wood.

Joseph Newbold.

## MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION FROM BURLINGTON,

*At the Session held at Burlington, Trenton, and New Brunswick from June 10 to Aug. 21, 1776.*

Peter Tallman.

Thomas Reynolds.

Thomas Fenimore.

Charles Reed.

Caleb Shreve.

## MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY FROM BURLINGTON,

*At the Session at Perth Amboy from Jan. 11 until Feb. 13, 1775.*

City.—James Kinsey, Thomas P. Hewlings.

County.—Henry Paxson, Anthony Sykes.

*At the Session at Burlington from May 15 until May 20, 1775.*

City.—James Kinsey, Thomas P. Hewlings.

County.—Henry Paxson, Anthony Sykes.

*At the Session at Burlington from Nov. 15 until Dec. 6, 1775.*

City.—James Kinsey, Thomas P. Hewlings.

County.—Henry Paxson, Anthony Sykes.

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

Bowes Reed, 1778-94.

## STATE TREASURERS.

William Grant, 1832.

William P. McMichael, 1868.

Josephus Sooy, Jr., 1871.

Gershom Mott, 1875.

George M. Wright, 1876.<sup>1</sup>

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Zachariah Russell, 1816-42.

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Garret D. Wall, 1824-50.

## SURVEYOR-GENERALS OF WEST NEW JERSEY.

Andrew Robeson, 1688; held office 6 years.

Thomas Gardiner, Jr., 1694; held office 24 years.

James Alexander, 1718<sup>4</sup>; held office 38 years.

Daniel Smith, Jr., 1756; held office 18 years.

Robert Smith, Jr., 1774; held office 41 years.

Burr Woolman, 1815; held office 29 years.

Franklin Woolman, 1844.

SHERIFFS.<sup>2</sup>

Mahlon Budd, 1807-10.

William Woolman, 1810-13.

Samuel Haines, 1813-16.

William Woolman, 1816-19.

Samuel Haines, 1819-22.

Joshua Earl, 1822-25.

William N. Shinn, 1825-28.

Joseph A. Clark, 1828-30.

Joshua Hollingshead, 1830-33.

John W. Fenimore, 1833-36.

Samuel Brown, 1836-39.

Isaac Hilliard, 1839-42.

Joseph Kirkbride, 1842-45.

Charles Collins, 1845-48.

Abraham Gaskill, 1848-51.

William H. Pancoast, 1851-54.

Samuel A. Dobbins, 1854-57.

John D. Thompson, 1857-60.

Samuel T. Leeds, 1860-63.

William C. Lippincott, 1863-66.

John B. Hankinson, 1866-69.

Charles S. Kimble,<sup>3</sup> 1869-April 9, 1872.

Henry B. Kimble, May 14, 1872-72.

David L. Hall, 1872-75.

George P. Conover, 1875-78.

Benjamin F. Lee, 1878-81.

Nathan W. C. Huys, 1881-83.

## SURROGATES.

Herbert McElroy, 1785-89.

Thomas Adams, 1786-89.

William Griffith, 1790-99.

Samuel J. Reed, 1800-3.

Abraham Brown, 1804-33.

Charles Kinsey, 1833-38.

Benjamin Buckman, 1848-53.

John F. Moore,<sup>4</sup> 1853-56.David Stewart,<sup>5</sup> Dec. 1855-56.

William R. Armstrong, 1856-61.

N. H. Buzby, 1861-66.

Charles E. Folwell, 1866-71.

William I. Emley, 1871-76.

John R. Howell, 1876-81; re-elected for five years.

## COUNTY CLERKS.

James McIlvaine, 1800-23.

Samuel J. Reed, 1823-33.

John R. Slack, 1833-38.

Joseph S. Reed, 1838-43.

James Rogers, 1843-48.

Joseph F. Burr, 1848-53.

Samuel Smith, 1853-58.

John T. Naylor, 1858-63.

Amos Gibbs, 1863-68.

William M. Riscome, 1868-73.

Richard B. Naylor, 1873-78.

John B. Deacon, 1878-83.

## CHAPTER XV.

## AGRICULTURE—BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE occupation of the great majority of the inhabitants of Burlington County is agricultural. Upon the loam soil large quantities of grass and grain, particularly corn, wheat, and rye, are produced, and sandy lands, enriched with marl, also give crops of grain and grass. Along the bank of the Delaware particularly, and near the railroads, in convenient situations for supplying the market of Philadelphia, the farmers give much attention to the more profitable culture of garden vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruits, etc. Much grain is fed to stock, and no county in the United States, or country in the world, produces heavier hogs than Burlington. (See

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1807 there are no records in which the names of early sheriffs are recorded, and there are no documents to which their names are assigned.

<sup>3</sup> Charles S. Kimble died in office, and his son, Henry B., filled the unexpired term.

<sup>4</sup> Died in office.

<sup>5</sup> To fill unexpired term.

<sup>1</sup> His third term expires March 4, 1885.

New Hanover township.) This county is noted for the fine quality of the live-stock sent to market, particularly of sheep and lambs. The following table is taken from the census report of 1880:

	Acres.	Bushels.
Buckwheat .....	674	9,059
Indian corn .....	34,040	1,256,523
Oats .....	4,237	131,063
Rye .....	13,495	135,149
Wheat .....	15,072	241,412
Tobacco .....	76	94,487

**Burlington County Agricultural Society.**<sup>1</sup>—The following is a condensed history of the origin, progress, present condition, and prospects of one of the most popular and successful agricultural organizations in the United States, located at the county-seat, Mount Holly, N. J.

Holding its first exhibition thirty-five years ago on the court-house lot of two acres, and paying at this fair one hundred and seventy-five dollars in premiums, it has grown until thousands of dollars are annually claimed and paid, and the present beautiful grounds and buildings each recurring October filled to overflowing with large and varied exhibits, and thronged with thousands of appreciative visitors from all the surrounding towns, cities, and country.

The call for the first meeting was dated Jan. 6, 1847, and is as follows: "The citizens of Burlington County favorable to the formation of a County Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the court-house, Mount Holly, on Saturday, the 16th inst, at one o'clock P.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of such a measure," signed by William N. Shinn, Rev. Isaac V. Brown, William Clothier, Chalkley Gillingham, Levi Borton, L. R. Lippincott, William Irick, Leander J. Budd, Joseph Campion, John W. Fenimore, Benjamin Ridgway, Jr., John C. Deacon, Thomas Hancock, George McHenry, William I. Black, Marmaduke L. Pancoast, Watson Newbold, William H. Pancoast, William N. Searles, Dr. George Haines, Zebedee M. Wills, Allen Jones. "The meeting will be addressed by several speakers."

In conformity with the above call the meeting assembled in the court-house on the 16th of January, 1847, and was organized by appointing Dr. J. J. Spencer, president, and H. L. Southard, secretary. Remarks favorable to the organization were made by Rev. Isaac V. Brown, Chalkley Gillingham, and others, after which, by resolution offered by William N. Shinn, it was unanimously decided "that it was expedient to form an agricultural society."

A committee on permanent organization, composed of one member from each township, was then appointed to report at two o'clock on the 3d of February.

At this meeting a constitution was adopted, and at a subsequent meeting held at the court-house on the 13th of March, Dr. Jonathan J. Spencer was elected

the first president; William N. Shinn, Isaac V. Brown, Charles Collins, and Levi Borton, vice-presidents; Joseph H. Burr, recording secretary; Chalkley Gillingham, corresponding secretary; Charles M. Harker, treasurer; Samuel A. Dobbins, Charles Haines, John W. Black, George B. Deacon, William Parry, and David B. Coles, executive committee.

The society for five years managed its affairs with a constitution and by-laws of which the following is a synopsis:

The first constitution, adopted February, 1847, and amended Jan. 28, 1854, provided for the election of a president, four vice-presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries, and treasurer, to be elected annually; the appointment of three persons, to be called a committee of finance, to examine and audit the treasurer's accounts.

The object of the society shall be the advancement of agriculture, horticulture, and manufactures. Any person residing in this or any State may become a member for the current year *only* by the payment of one dollar each year, and by the payment of ten dollars a life member.

Any person may be elected a corresponding or honorary member.

The revision of 1854 prevented the president from holding office more than one year in succession.

It becoming necessary to purchase land and erect buildings for the use of the society, the following act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature March 4, 1852:

"AN ACT to incorporate the Burlington County Agricultural Society.

"Whereas, It has been represented to the Legislature, that a society for the promotion of Agriculture has existed for some years in the County of Burlington, and has been productive of much good to the farming interests, and the society has reached a position in which it becomes desirable for them to purchase ground and erect buildings for the purposes of the association, and in order to enable them to accomplish this object, they have petitioned the Legislature for a Charter of incorporation; therefore,

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That Jonathan J. Spencer, William N. Shinn, Isaac V. Brown, Charles Ridgway, Joseph F. Burr, Thomas Hancock, Allen Jones, and John Butterworth, of the county of Burlington, and their associates and successors, shall be, and are hereby, constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of 'The Burlington County Agricultural Society.'

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the said Society shall, from time to time, have power to make, ordain, and establish such Constitution, By-Laws, and Regulations, as they shall judge proper for the designation of the Officers of said Society, the election of the same, for prescribing their respective functions, and the mode of discharging the same, and for the transacting, managing, and directing the affairs of the Society; *provided*, such Constitution, By-Laws, and Regulations shall not be repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of this State and of the United States.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That all land or other property which may hereafter be owned by said Society, and used for the purpose of promoting the objects of said Society, shall not be liable to have any taxes or tax assessed and levied upon it, for any purpose whatsoever; *provided*, that such real and personal estate shall not exceed in value the sum of five thousand dollars.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

"Approved March 4, 1852."

The society having become possessed of about twenty-four acres of valuable land on the Burlington

<sup>1</sup> By Henry I. Budd, corresponding secretary.



road, within one-quarter mile of the town, purchased at different times, and having erected thereon expensive buildings, decided at their annual meeting of Jan. 25, 1868, to resolve the organization into a joint-stock company. Therefore the following supplement, passed by the Legislature Feb. 26, 1868, became the organic law of the society:

"A SUPPLEMENT to 'An Act to Incorporate the Burlington County Agricultural Society.'"

"WHEREAS, The Burlington County Agricultural Society, by its act of incorporation, approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, was empowered to purchase and hold real estate, and erect buildings thereon, for the purposes of the society; and whereas, in order to raise the funds for that purpose, life member tickets have been sold to divers persons for ten dollars each, the holders of which tickets constitute the actual members of said society, and who, in case said society should cease to exist, should be entitled to the assets of said society in equal shares; and whereas, the property now held by said society is valuable, and it is deemed advisable to place the same on a more permanent basis, and definitely define the ownership; therefore,

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That said Society shall, and they are hereby authorized to issue one thousand shares of stock, to be called the Capital Stock of said Company, of the par value of ten dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the number of shares as the Society may hereafter deem advisable.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That a certificate for one share of said stock shall be issued to each person holding a life member's ticket in lien thereof, and the balance of said stock shall be sold to such persons as shall desire to purchase the same at ten dollars per share; *provided*, that no person shall at any time be allowed to hold more than one share of said capital stock.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That such share of stock shall entitle the holders thereof to one vote at all elections held for officers of said Society or other business, and also to all the privileges which are now enjoyed by life members under the Constitution and By-Laws of said Society; *provided*, however, that no person shall be entitled or allowed to vote by proxy.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That said stock shall be deemed and taken as personal property, and transferrable on the books of said Society, and whenever the receipts shall exceed the expenses the officers of the Society shall have power to declare a dividend upon the capital stock, if deemed advisable, to be paid to the stockholders.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That the capital stock of said Society, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, shall not be liable to have any tax or taxes assessed and levied upon it for any purpose whatsoever, so long as and no longer than the said Society declares and pays no dividend on its capital stock.

"6. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to erect, place, or have any booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, building of any description, or other place for the purpose or use of selling, giving, or otherwise disposing of any kind of articles of traffic, spirituous liquors, wine, porter, beer, cider, or any other fermented, mixed, or strong drink, or for the purpose of holding, having, or making any show, exhibition, concert, or any other show or amusement of any kind whatsoever, for gain or pleasure, within half a mile of the boundaries of the grounds of said Society during the time of any exhibition of said Society; *provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be taken or construed so as to affect any licensed tavern-keepers in his or her ordinary and lawful business, at his or her usual place of residence, specified in his or her license; nor shall it be so construed as to affect any merchant, shop-keeper, farmer, mechanic, or other person in the usual and lawful transaction of his, her, or their ordinary concerns and business, in their usual places of doing such business.

"7. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons shall or do violate the preceding section of this act, he, she, or they shall be liable to the same penalties or forfeitures which shall be enforced in the same manner as is prescribed against offenders under an act of this State entitled 'An Act to prevent the disturbance of meetings held for the purpose of religious worship,' passed February second, eighteen hundred and twenty.

"8. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the original act as is inconsistent

herewith be and the same is hereby repealed, and this act shall be deemed a public act and take effect immediately.

"Approved February 26th, 1868."

The following amended constitution was then adopted:

"SEC. 1. This Society shall be called the BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, the object of which shall be the advancement of agriculture, horticulture, and manufactures.

"SEC. 2. The officers of this Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting by ballot, and hold their respective offices for one year, or until others are elected. The President shall not be eligible for re-election until he has been out of office one year.

"SEC. 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society; all motions shall be addressed to him. He shall determine the vote upon all questions, and in case of an equal division upon all questions determined by a mere majority shall give the casting vote. He shall call special meetings upon the written request of three members, and appoint all committees unless otherwise appointed by the Society. In the absence of the President, his duties shall be performed by one of the Vice-Presidents, and in the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, a President *pro tem*. with like power may be chosen.

"SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Society, record all its proceedings in a book provided for that purpose, preserve the books and papers belonging to the Society, and deliver all books and papers to his successor in office.

"SEC. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall correspond with individuals and associations, to further the interest of the Society, and preserve all important communications for the use of the Society.

"SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall receive and keep all funds belonging to the Society, and pay out the same by its direction. He shall keep his accounts regularly stated in the books of the Society, and when required, produce them at any stated or special meeting. He shall give security for the faithful performance of his duties, and for the transfer of all moneys, books, and papers in his hands to his successor in office.

"SEC. 7. The Society shall hold its Annual Meeting on the fourth Saturday of January, and Quarterly meetings on the fourth Saturday of April and July, and in October, the next Saturday following the Exhibition, for the transaction of business; and the place of holding the Annual Meeting shall be determined at the previous Quarterly Meeting in October, and timely notice thereof given.

"Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

"SEC. 8. A Committee of three shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting, to be called a Committee of Finance, whose duty shall be to audit all accounts before they are paid, and to examine the Treasurer's accounts from time to time, and to report to the Society at its Annual Meeting the condition of its funds.

"SEC. 9. A committee of five shall be appointed at the quarterly meeting in October, of each year, whose duty shall be to report a schedule of premiums at the next Annual Meeting.

"SEC. 10. This Constitution may be repealed or altered, by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any stated meeting of the Society; *provided*, that notice of the contemplated change shall have been given at the preceding meeting."

Under the above supplement all life members became stockholders, and after the number had increased to four hundred, it was by resolution decided to limit the number of shares at that point, and allow no person to own more than one share. Under this limitation and the great appreciation of the property, owing to the many valuable improvements erected thereon, the large receipts from admissions (and free admission with side tickets accorded to stockholders), the shares have grown from their par value of ten dollars per share to a selling price of fifty dollars per share.

In 1876 the finances of the society culminated into a debt of about \$11,000, caused by the competition of the great Centennial Exposition (producing a small



attendance), too large premiums, too rapid improvements, too small admission fee, and other causes. This result created such dissatisfaction that it was decided at the annual meeting of Jan. 27, 1877, to transfer the management of all its affairs from the four hundred stockholders to a board of eleven directors. The following amended constitution was then adopted:

"Sec. 1. This Society shall be called **THE BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**, the object of which shall be the advancement of agriculture, horticulture, and manufactures.

"Sec. 2. The officers of this society shall consist of a Board of Eleven Directors, six of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business connected with the Society. The said Board of Directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the stockholders, and shall hold their offices for one year, or until others are elected. The Directors at their next meeting after election, shall elect from their number a President and Vice-President, and shall select suitable persons to serve as Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall hold their positions for one year or until their successors are elected.

"Sec. 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society. All motions shall be addressed to him, and he shall determine the vote on all questions, and in case of an equal division upon all questions determined by a mere majority, shall give the casting vote. He shall call special meetings upon the written request of three members, and appoint all committees, unless otherwise appointed by the Society. In the absence of the President his duties shall be performed by the Vice-President, and in the absence of the President and Vice-President, a President *pro tem.* with like power may be chosen.

"Sec. 4. The Recording Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Society; record all its proceedings in a book provided for that purpose; preserve the books and papers belonging to the Society, and deliver all books and papers to his successor in office.

"Sec. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall correspond with individuals and associations to further the interests of the Society, and preserve all important communications for the use of the Society.

"Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall receive and keep all funds belonging to the Society, and pay out the same by its direction. He shall keep his accounts regularly stated in the books of the Society, and when required, produce them at any stated or special meeting. He shall give security for the faithful performance of his duties, and for the transfer of all moneys, books, and papers in his hands to his successor in office.

"Sec. 7. The Society shall hold its annual meeting on the fourth Saturday of January, for the transaction of business and the election of Directors. The place of holding the annual meeting shall be determined by the Board of Directors, and two weeks' notice thereof given. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

"Sec. 8. A committee of three shall be appointed at the annual meeting, to be called a 'Committee of Finance,' whose duty shall be to examine and audit the Treasurer's accounts and report the condition of the same at the Society's annual meeting.

"Sec. 9. All parts of the old Constitution inconsistent with the above are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 10. This Constitution may be repealed or altered by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any stated meeting of the Society, provided, that notice of the contemplated change shall have been given at the preceding meeting.

"Sec. 11. The Board of Directors be and are hereby empowered to fill all vacancies that may occur in their Board or in the committee of finance."

Under this provision Isaac Fenimore, John B. Collins, Henry I. Budd, Emmor Roberts, William L. Taylor, Benjamin F. Deacon, William R. Hancock, Joseph Wills, Edward L. Bowne, Judson C. Gaskill, and Theodore H. Risdon were elected to serve for one year.

These directors organized by electing Isaac Fenimore, president; Emmor Roberts, vice-president; John B. Collins, recording secretary; Henry I. Budd, corresponding secretary; Edward B. Jones, treasurer.

This organization has been elected and maintained for six successive years with following exceptions: Edward L. Bowne resigned after a service of two years, and Henry Ellis was substituted in his place. Theodore Risdon resigned after a service of three years, and Samuel H. Chambers appointed instead. Emmor Roberts and Judson C. Gaskill resigned after a service of five years, and William R. Lippincott and Dr. William C. Parry were substituted in their place, and William L. Taylor elected vice-president.

Under this direction the society has been eminently successful, paying in two years its debt of eleven thousand dollars; in five years largely increasing the premiums, offering each year from nine thousand to eleven thousand dollars in prizes, and erecting in the same time buildings and improvements costing twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars. The society had previously expended for land ten thousand dollars; improvements, ten thousand two hundred dollars; total cost of land and improvements, forty-one thousand seven hundred dollars. This outlay, though seeming large, has given the society a very choice location (five minutes' walk from town, alongside of the railroad, which enables the Pennsylvania Company to discharge at the gates in a few hours thousands of visitors), three very large and ornamental exhibition buildings two hundred by one hundred and twenty feet, an ornamental building for entrance gates and officers' quarters, one grand stand two hundred feet long, another one hundred feet long, janitor's residence, dining-rooms, and refreshment stands, one hundred and sixty model horse-stalls, hundreds of cattle, sheep, and hog pens, fifteen hundred feet of four-inch water-pipe, furnishing an abundant supply of water from the basin of the city water-works, an ornamental front fence, a fine half-mile race-track, with many other useful and ornamental improvements, presenting altogether the most complete and convenient fair-grounds in the United States.

The visitors are carefully registered by a complete system of turnstiles, nine in number, capable of admitting and registering thousands in a few minutes. In 1879 they registered 26,853; in 1880, 25,357; in 1881, 28,033 visitors.

**THE ANNUAL FAIRS.**—The first annual exhibition, court-house and grounds, Oct. 28, 1847, and paid in premiums \$175.

The second annual exhibition, in same place, Oct. 11, 1848, and paid in premiums \$393.

The third annual exhibition, in same place, Oct. 10, 1849, and paid in premiums \$350.

The fourth annual exhibition, in lot south of Ridgway Street, Oct. 9, 1850, and paid in premiums \$350.

The fifth annual exhibition, in same place, Wardell Brown's lot, Oct. 8, 1851, and paid in premiums \$700.

The sixth annual exhibition, in court-house and adjoining lots, Oct. 6, 1852, and paid in premiums \$700.

The seventh annual exhibition, in court-house grounds, Oct. 5, 1853, and paid in premiums \$700.



The eighth annual exhibition, in court-house grounds, Oct. 14, 1854, and paid in premiums \$700.

The ninth annual exhibition, in court-house grounds, Oct. 3, 1855, and paid in premiums \$700.

The tenth annual exhibition and all future exhibitions were held on present grounds, this one Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1856, and paid in premiums \$1000.

The eleventh annual exhibition, Oct. 6 and 7, 1857, and paid in premiums \$1000.

The twelfth annual exhibition, Oct. 5 and 6, 1858, and paid in premiums \$1000.

The thirteenth annual exhibition, Oct. 4 and 6, 1859, and paid in premiums \$1300.

The fourteenth annual exhibition, Oct. 2 and 3, 1860, and paid in premiums \$1200.

The fifteenth annual exhibition, Oct. 1 and 2, 1861, and paid in premiums \$1422.50.

The sixteenth annual exhibition, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1862, and paid in premiums \$1331.50.

The seventeenth annual exhibition, Oct. 6 and 7, 1863, and paid in premiums \$1700.

The eighteenth annual exhibition, Oct. 4 and 5, 1864, and paid in premiums \$1600.

The nineteenth annual exhibition, Oct. 3 and 4, 1865, and paid in premiums \$1700.

The twentieth annual exhibition, Oct. 2 and 3, 1866, and paid in premiums \$1400.

The twenty-first annual exhibition, Oct. 1 and 2, 1867, and paid in premiums \$1900.

The twenty-second annual exhibition, Oct. 6 and 7, 1868, and paid in premiums \$2113.

The twenty-third annual exhibition, Oct. 5 and 6, 1869, and paid in premiums \$3200.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition, Oct. 4 and 5, 1870, and paid in premiums \$3890.50.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition, Oct. 3 and 4, 1871, and paid in premiums \$3710.

The twenty-sixth annual exhibition, Oct. 2 and 3, 1872, and paid in premiums \$3889.

The twenty-seventh annual exhibition, Oct. 7 and 8, 1873, and paid in premiums \$4106.50.

The twenty-eighth annual exhibition, Sept. 29 and 30, 1874, and paid in premiums \$4336.

The twenty-ninth annual exhibition, Oct. 1 and 2, 1875, and paid in premiums \$5533.

The thirtieth annual exhibition, Oct. 3 and 4, 1876, and paid in premiums \$5474.

The thirty-first annual exhibition, Oct. 9, 10, 11, 1877, and paid in premiums \$3601.50.

The thirty-second annual exhibition, Oct. 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1878, and paid in premiums \$5575.

The thirty-third annual exhibition, Oct. 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1879, and paid in premiums \$6601.

The thirty-fourth annual exhibition, Oct. 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1880, and paid in premiums \$8065.90.

The thirty-fifth annual exhibition, Oct. 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1881, and paid in premiums \$7297.

The thirty-sixth annual exhibition, Oct. 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1882, and offers in premiums over \$11,000.

The above statement shows that since the organization of the society there has been offered and paid in premiums an aggregate sum of over \$100,000, the distribution of which has stimulated the creation of our many fine herds of cattle, sheep, and swine, the raising of many horses of world-wide renown, and developed our agricultural and horticultural capacity and productions into the front rank of counties.

The presidents of the society have been

Dr. Jonathan J. Spencer, 1847-52.	George B. Deacon, 1865.
William N. Shinn, 1853.	David B. Coles, 1866.
George B. Deacon, 1854.	Emmor Roberts, 1867.
Israel Lippincott, 1855.	Henry J. Irick, 1868.
Samuel Bullock, 1856.	James D. Shreve, 1869.
John Chambers, 1857.	William C. Lippincott, 1870.
John C. Deacon, 1858.	James W. Deacon, 1871.
Joseph H. Hulme, 1859.	Henry I. Budd, 1872.
James Lippincott, 1860.	John L. N. Stratton, 1873.
Joseph W. Emily, 1861.	William R. Lippincott, 1874.
Joseph E. Troth, 1862.	Samuel Butterworth, 1875.
Samuel A. Dobbins, 1863.	William Taylor, 1876.
Shreve Shinn, 1864.	Isaac Fenimore, 1877-82.

#### RECORDING SECRETARIES.

Joseph F. Burr, 1847-53.	John B. Collins, 1868-70.
Benjamin Buckman, 1854-65.	Charles Darnell, 1871-74.
James W. Deacon, 1866-67.	John B. Collins, 1875-82.

#### CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Chalkley Gillingham, 1847-53.	James Lippincott, 1875-76.
Charles Hollingshead, 1854-62.	Henry I. Budd, 1877-82.
Dr. George C. Brown, 1863-74.	

#### TREASURERS.

Charles M. Harker, 1847-53.	Franklin B. Levis, 1866-72.
Samuel Burtis, 1854-60.	Edward B. Jones, 1873-82.
Peter V. Coppuch, 1861-65.	

The earlier records of the society having been lost, it has been impossible to give the names of all the vice-presidents and executive committees, therefore it was deemed best not to insert the names of any, as they nearly all appear in other official positions, principally as presidents.

During its early existence the following persons took an active part in its management: George B. Deacon, James Lippincott, J. L. N. Stratton, Thomas Hancock, Benjamin Buckman, Barclay White, William Parry, Charles M. Harka, John C. Deacon, Dr. Charles Ridgway, Charles H. Hollingshead, Samuel A. Dobbins, Shreve Shinn, John C. Ten Eyck, Peter Coppuch, Joseph H. Hulme, Benjamin C. Campion, Joseph E. Troth, David B. Coles, Watson Newbold, Samuel Bullock, Allen Jones, Daniel Wills, John L. Lippincott, John L. Drich, John D. Burling, John Butterworth, John Perkins, Charles Haines, Samuel E. Rogers, Edward French, Israel Lippincott, William Clothier, Elisha Roberts, Horace N. L. Cleveland, Thomas J. Lutter, Leander J. Budd, Benjamin Ridgway, Benajah B. Woodward, Joseph F. Burr, John Dobbins, William Black, Charles Y. Bates, Clayton Lippincott, Samuel Stockton, James Wills, Charles Jessup, Isaac Collins, Samuel Risdon, Richard M. Hagg, Philip F. Hack, George McHenry, Joseph Carr, Jr., Franklin Ferguson, Adolph Mailliard, Samuel R. Gummere, John Black, Jr., B. Loyd Jones,

Levi H. Rogers, Edward Taylor; later, William R. Hancock, Peter Ellis, Henry Ellis, Joseph W. Emily, James W. Deacon, Abel Haines, William Buzby, Dr. George C. Brown, William C. Lippincott, Isaac Fenimore, B. Frank Deacon, William G. Deacon, Christopher Riggs, Joseph Wills, Josephus Sooy, Ridgway Hancock, Henry J. Irick, Henry I. Budd, John B. Collins, William L. Taylor, Judson C. Gaskill, Samuel H. Chambers, William R. Lippincott, Emmor Roberts, Theodore H. Risdon, Edward L. Bowne, Dr. W. C. Parry, and others.

Below will be found a list, with the post-office addresses, of the present stockholders, which comprise many of the most prominent and successful farmers, professional, mercantile, and manufacturing men in the county :

LIST OF THE FOUR HUNDRED STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, MARCH 1, 1882.

Adams, Thos. M., Bordentown.	Bryan, George W., Georgetown.	Deacon, W. Budd, Mount Holly.	Haines, Nathan, Burlington.
Alcott, Thomas J., Mount Holly.	Buzby, William, Moorestown.	Dill, Hope Ann, Mount Holly.	Haines, John N., Medford.
Ayles, Ulysses G., Pemberton.	Buzby, John, Moorestown.	Dobbins, Samuel A., Mount Holly.	Haines, David T., Medford.
Armstrong, Floyd, Mount Holly.	Buzby, William R., Moorestown.	Dobbins, John H., Mount Holly.	Haines, Joseph C., Lumberton.
Armstrong, Clara V., Mount Holly.	Buzby, Mark H., Masonville.	Dobbins, Edward T., 1412 Walnut St., Philadelphia.	Haines, Albert, Medford.
Atkinson, Edward A., Columbus.	Barcklow, Joseph H., Moorestown.	Dobbins, Samuel A., Jr., Mount Holly.	Haines, Abel, Rancocas.
Atkinson, Benj. W., Burlington.	Barcklow, John S., Moorestown.	Davis, Levi, Bordentown.	Hankinson, John B., Mount Holly.
Atkinson, Budd, Mount Holly.	Branson, Charles L., Mount Holly.	Davis, Ivins, Pemberton.	Hankinson, Risdon, Mount Holly.
Allen, Barclay C., Vincentown.	Ballinger, R. C., Jobstown.	Davis, John B., Mount Holly.	Hankinson, Bunting, Bordentown.
Allen, Franklin P., Vincentown.	Burr, Abel H., 12th and Vine, Phila.	Davis, William Henry, Freehold.	Howard, R. H., Mount Holly.
Allen, Joseph C., Vincentown.	Burtis, Charles S., Mount Holly.	Darnell, Howard, Mount Laurel.	Harker, Harry, Vincentown.
Aaronson, Robert, Columbus.	Bridger, Charles Albert, Rancocas.	Darnell, John E., Mount Laurel.	Harker, Aaron, Vincentown.
Andrews, Charles, Fellowship.	Borden, Frank P., Mount Holly.	Darnell, Henry, Masonville.	Hopkins, John C., Moorestown.
Butterworth, Virginia W., Vincentown.	Bishop, John I., Columbus.	Darnell, Charles, Mount Holly.	Hulme, Joseph M., Mount Holly.
Butterworth, Augustus H., Ridgway House, Philadelphia.	Bennett, Charles, Mount Holly.	Dudley, Enoch R., Masonville.	Hunt, Lloyd J., Moorestown.
Butterworth, J. E., Vincentown.	Bowker, Japheth, Medford.	Dudley, Clayton H., Mount Laurel.	Haywood, George, Mount Holly.
Butterworth, Frank L., Trenton.	Collins, John S., Moorestown.	Dunphey, Joseph B., Marlton.	Horner, Charles B., Mount Holly.
Butterworth, Job, Vincentown.	Collins, Charles, Fellowship.	Dyer, C. K., Mount Holly.	Horner, Page, Burlington.
Butterworth, J. H., Pemberton.	Collins, Harry C., Mount Holly.	Doughten, F. C., Lumberton.	Hancock, George B., Rancocas.
Butterworth, S. S., Vincentown.	Collins, John B., Mount Holly.	Doble, William H., Wayne, Pa.	Hancock, Caleb, Burlington.
Butterworth, Joseph B., Ridgway House, Philadelphia.	Collins, Adaline, Mount Holly.	Dunn, Martin L., Bordentown.	Hancock, Samuel E., Burlington.
Butterworth, Hannah A., Mount Holly.	Coles, Mary K., Vincentown.	Evans, Amos S., Marlton.	Hancock, Ridgway, Burlington.
Butterworth, W. L., Mount Holly.	Coles, David B., Lumberton.	Evans, Edward L., Cinnaminson.	Hancock, William R., Columbus.
Burling, Edward H., Huntingdon Valley, Pa.	Cox, Isaac S., Pemberton.	Emley, William I., Mount Holly.	Hancock, J. Elwood, Columbus.
Brown, George C., Elizabeth.	Caffrey, Charles S., Camden.	Emley, Joseph W., Mount Holly.	Hancock, Joseph B., 1728 Girard Ave., Philadelphia.
Brown, John, Mount Holly.	Chambers, S. H., Mount Holly.	Engle, Robert B., Mount Holly.	Hancock, Edward B., Bordentown.
Brown, Charles W., Mount Holly.	Clevinger, Thos. L., Mount Holly.	Engle, Samuel T., Camden.	Heulings, Wm. H., Moorestown.
Bullock, Henry H., Columbus.	Champion, B. C., Mount Holly.	Engle, Ezra, Masonville.	Heulings, Israel W., Moorestown.
Borton, George B., Atlantic City.	Clover, Ellis R., Burlington.	Elwell, Alex., M.D., Vincentown.	Hewlings, Sam'l B., Mount Holly.
Borton, Joseph H., Atlantic City.	Clothier, Caleb, Mount Holly.	Earl, Joshua, Pemberton.	Hutchinson, John P., Georgetown.
Black, John, Mount Holly.	Cline, Samuel P., Pemberton.	Ellis, Henry, Juliustown.	Hutchinson, Mahlon, Bordentown.
Black, Edwin, Bordentown.	Deacon, James W., Mount Holly.	Flynn, William R., Bordentown.	Hewes, G. L., Bordentown.
Black, Thomas, Jobstown.	Deacon, Japhet B., Mount Holly.	Flynn, Amanda, Bordentown.	Hendrickson, C. E., Mount Holly.
Black, John W., Jobstown.	Deacon, B. F., Mount Holly.	Forsyth, John, Pemberton.	Hulse, Benjamin, Allentown.
Bowne, Joseph H., Mount Holly.	Deacon, W. G., Mount Holly.	Forsyth, Joshua, Pemberton.	Hills, Harry, Jobstown.
Bowne, Edward L., Mount Holly.	Deacon, John R., Mount Holly.	Fenimore, Allen, Mount Holly.	Irick, Robert H., Vincentown.
Bowne, Henry D., Mount Holly.	Deacon, George H., Mount Holly.	Fenimore, Allen, Jr., Mount Holly.	Irick, Henry J., Vincentown.
Bowne, Sallie A., Bordentown.	Deacon, Henry I., Burlington.	Fenimore, Isaac, Lumberton.	Irick, John S., Vincentown.
Bowne, Frank W., Georgetown.	Deacon, Samuel B., 310 E. 14th St., New York.	Fenimore, Wm. H., Jacksonville.	Irick, Samuel S., Vincentown.
Budd, Alfred, Buddtown.	Deacon, Edmund, Camden.	Fenimore, Allen M., Mount Holly.	Irick, John B., Vincentown.
Budd, Henry I., Mount Holly.	Deacon, B. H., Mount Holly.	Fort, Andrew H., Pemberton.	Irick, William J., Vincentown.
Budd, A. E., M.D., Mount Holly.	Deacon, Mary R., Mount Holly.	Fenwick, James A., New Lisbon.	Jones, Barclay, Medford.
Braddock, Charles A., Jobstown.	Deacon, John L., Columbus.	Foster, A. J., Burlington.	Jones, E. B., Mount Holly.
Braddock, Jacob, Jr., Medford.	Deacon, John E., Yardleyville.	Fulwell, Nathan, Bordentown.	Jones, Lawrence W., Medford.
Braddock, Malcolm M., Medford.	Deacon, John B., Mount Holly.	Gibbs, Daniel F., Pemberton.	Johnson, Samuel, Mount Holly.
Braddock, Job, Medford.	Deacon, George H., Mount Holly.	Gibbs, Nina, Mount Holly.	Johnson, Samuel W., Burlington.
Bispham, Charles, Mount Holly.	Deacon, B. D., Mount Holly.	Githens, Sarah B., Mount Holly.	Johnson, W. A., Hainesport.
	Deacon, J. H., Mount Holly.	Githens, Frank, Mount Holly.	Jennings, Robert, Pittsburgh.
	Deacon, R. S., Mount Holly.	Gaskill, J. Harvey, Mount Holly.	Kemble, Henry B., Millville.
	Deacon, Anna H., Mount Holly.	Gaskill, Joseph H., Mount Holly.	Kemble, Amos, Jacksonville.
	Deacon, Mary Alice, Mount Holly.	Gaskill, Judson C., Birmingham.	Kaighn, David B., Camden.
		Gaskill, Theodore B., Pemberton.	Kaighn, Joseph M., Camden.
		Gaskill, Job H., Pemberton.	King, Ellis, Marlton.
		Gaskill, Caleb S., Mount Holly.	King, Sallie B., Jacksonville.
		Gaskill, Asa, Mount Holly.	Kellogg, Amos S., Mount Holly.
		Goldy, Isaiah P., Pemberton.	Kirkbride, George W., Pemberton.
		Garwood, William, Marlton.	Lippincott, W. G., Mount Holly.
		Garwood, Israel, Medford.	Lippincott, James, Mount Holly.
		Gillingham, Y. M., Moorestown.	Lippincott, Grace, Mount Holly.
		Gibbs, Amos, Mount Holly.	Lippincott, S. H., Moorestown.
		Gandy, Thomas B., Mount Holly.	Lippincott, Wallace, Bridgeboro'.
		Garon, Walter, Mount Holly.	Lippincott, William C., Marlton.
		Hollinshead, Benj. F., Hartford.	Lippincott, C. M., Mount Holly.
		Hollinshead, Joshua, Hartford.	Lippincott, Wm. R., Cinnaminson.
		Hollinshead, Joseph C., Camden.	Lippincott, Stacy B., Jobstown.
		Heard, Thomas A., Mount Holly.	Lippincott, Aaron, Moorestown.
		Haines, Isaac C., Mount Holly.	Lippincott, Albert A., Hartford.
		Haines, J. Woolston, Vincentown.	Lippincott, Asa R., Moorestown.
		Haines, Allen M., Hainesport.	Lippincott, Charles, Burlington.
		Haines, J. Garwood, Columbus.	Lippincott, Samuel R., Hartford.
		Haines, Stacy B., Vincentown.	Lippincott, Henry C., Marlton.
		Haines, Robert P., Mount Holly.	Lippincott, Freedom C., Marlton.
		Haines, Rehobam B., Mount Holly.	Lippincott, John P., Vincentown.
			Logan, Edward E., Mount Holly.
			Logan, James, Mount Holly.
			Logan, James P., Beverly.



Lewis, Franklin B., Mount Holly.  
 Lewis, Daniel B., Medford.  
 Longstreet, H. H., Bordentown.  
 Lynch, Peter, Mount Holly.  
 Low, Elihu S., Medford.  
 Laumaster, J. Fred., Mount Holly.  
 Lee, Benjamin F., Mount Holly.  
 Middleton, Chas. H., Philadelphia.  
 Middleton, Edward, Crosswicks.  
 Middleton, F. B., Crosswicks.  
 Middleton, T. W., Fellowship.  
 Morris, Anthony J., Pemberton.  
 Morris, Anthony S., Pemberton.  
 Major, Clayton L., Burlington.  
 Marter, Ezra Budd, Burlington.  
 Marter, Edwin K., Burlington.  
 Marter, Thomas A., Beverly.  
 Mortland, William, Moorestown.  
 Mylin, Amos K., Merchantville.  
 Milnor, Francis W., Burlington.  
 McCormick, John W., Camden.  
 Merritt, Chas. E., Mount Holly.  
 Mathews, Hannah, Bordentown.  
 Miller, Louis, Mount Holly.  
 Madden, T. B., Mount Holly.  
 Morgan, Charles, Bordentown.  
 Newbold, Henry A., Jersey City.  
 Newbold, Thomas, Mount Holly.  
 Newbold, Thos., Jr., Wrightstown.  
 Nippins, R. H., Recklesstown.  
 Oliphant, Jona., Recklesstown.  
 Oliphant, Eayre, New Lisbon.  
 Pancoast, Teresa, Mount Holly.  
 Pancoast, N. D., Moorestown.  
 Pancoast, M. S., Mount Holly.  
 Pancoast, William, Mount Holly.  
 Pancoast, Geo. H., Mount Holly.  
 Pancoast, Geo. E., Mount Holly.  
 Pew, Josiah B., Mount Holly.  
 Pew, Bloomfield B., Jobstown.  
 Pew, C. Harry, Jobstown.  
 Pew, Samuel B., Mount Holly.  
 Pew, Asher B., Mount Holly.  
 Pew, Walter W., Burlington.  
 Pew, Helen B., Burlington.  
 Pew, Josiah B., Jr., Mount Holly.  
 Phillips, Anthony, Mount Holly.  
 Powell, Joseph, Lumberton.  
 Powell, Isaac M., Lumberton.  
 Price, H. R., Birmingham.  
 Peterson, Richard, Broad and Wil-  
 low Streets, Philadelphia.  
 Prickitt, John B., Vincentown.  
 Prickitt, Robert, Masonville.  
 Parry, William C., Hainesport.  
 Parry, William, Parry P. O.  
 Poinsett, Frank, Bordentown.  
 Parrish, George D., Philadelphia.  
 Porter, Wm. R., Edgewater Park.  
 Regan, Joseph, Mount Holly.  
 Risdon, T. H., Mount Holly.  
 Risdon, T. H., Mount Holly.  
 Risdon, A. M., Moorestown.  
 Risdon, T. R., Jr., Mount Holly.  
 Risdon, Henry C., Mount Holly.  
 Risdon, Bennett, Mount Holly.  
 Risdon, Samuel, Mount Holly.  
 Rogers, D. D., 703 Walnut St., Phila.  
 Rogers, Joseph J., Medford.  
 Rogers, J. Stratton, Mount Holly.  
 Rogers, S. E., Jr., Mount Holly.  
 Rogers, Thomas H., Columbus.  
 Rogers, Caleb, Columbus.  
 Rogers, Shreve, Burlington.  
 Rogers, William, Rancocas.  
 Rigg, Edward, Burlington.  
 Rigg, George, Burlington.  
 Rigg, Ann, Burlington.  
 Reeve, Richardson S., Medford.  
 Reeve, Zach. R., Mount Holly.  
 Reeve, Isaiah W., Mount Holly.  
 Rue, John, Mount Holly.  
 Roberts, Emmor, Fellowship.  
 Roberts, Joseph E., Hartford.  
 Roberts, Samuel L., Moorestown.  
 Rockhill, Isaiah, Columbus.  
 Ridgway, Caleb S., Columbus.  
 Stratton, J. L. N., Mount Holly.  
 Stratton, James N., Mount Holly.  
 Shreve, Alex., Wrightstown.  
 Shreve, Richard C., Mount Holly.  
 Shreve, James D., Mount Holly.  
 Shreve, Bazillai R., Pemberton.  
 Shreve, Benj. F., Mount Holly.  
 Shinn, Elwood, Jobstown.  
 Shinn, Willit, Mount Holly.  
 Stiles, John B., Mount Holly.  
 Slack, R. J. B., Mount Holly.  
 Slack, Philip F., Mount Holly.  
 Smith, John F., Mount Holly.  
 Smith, Samuel J., Mount Holly.  
 Sloan, Charles M., Mount Holly.  
 Smith, H. B., Smithville.  
 Smith, C. B., Ridgway House, Phila.  
 Suttis, Jacob, Jobstown.  
 Stewart, Edwin, Ellisdale.  
 Stackhouse, A. P., Medford.  
 Smalley, John G., Mount Holly.  
 Souder, Walter N., Burlington.  
 Stokes, Charles, Jr., Rancocas.  
 Swaim, John, Bordentown.  
 Semple, John, Mount Holly.  
 Sutter, Daniel, Mount Holly.  
 Simons, Sol. R., Vincentown.  
 Ten Eyck, John C., Mount Holly.  
 Taylor, Isaac D., Recklesstown.  
 Taylor, Samuel W., Burlington.  
 Taylor, Thomas, Birmingham.  
 Taylor, William S., Burlington.  
 Taylor, Chas. W., Recklesstown.  
 Tomlinson, Evan H., Rancocas.  
 Townsend, John B., Jacksonville.  
 Thomas, Howard, Ellisdale.  
 Troth, Wm. D., Mount Holly.  
 Voorhees, Fred., Mount Holly.  
 Vandegrift, Joseph, Burlington.  
 Ward, Walter, Mount Holly.  
 Wills, Charles, Mount Holly.  
 Wills, Edward, Mount Holly.  
 Wills, William R., Rancocas.  
 Wills, Joseph, Rancocas.  
 Wills, Micajah R., Medford.  
 Wills, Howard H., Rancocas.  
 Wills, Samuel J., Rancocas.  
 Wills, Samuel F., Medford.  
 Wills, Zebedee R., Marlton.  
 Wills, James, Marlton.  
 Wills, Benajah P., Mount Holly.  
 Wills, Z. M., Marlton.  
 Wills, Anna W., Mount Holly.  
 Wills, Augustus M., Columbus.  
 Wilkins, Caleb, Lumberton.  
 Wilkins, John W., Masonville.  
 Walton, Levi, Moorestown.  
 White, Aaron S., Mount Holly.  
 White, Benjamin, Pemberton.  
 White, Barclay, Mount Holly.  
 Wells, Davis C., Pemberton.  
 Ware, Theodosia P., Columbus.  
 Wood, William C., Haddonfield.  
 Warner, Charles G., Mount Holly.  
 Woolman, Isaac L., Crosswicks.  
 Zelle, Clayton, Mount Holly.  
 Zelle, Hannah A., Mount Holly.

The future prospects of the society are brilliant. It has grown beyond the capacity of its present grounds, and is anxiously looking forward to the time when it will be able to persuade the owners of the surrounding territory to part with some of their acres. With more land, they hope to provide tracks of such length and excellence that will attract the speediest of trotters and runners. With more buildings, they hope to exhibit all the varied industries of the Union, either in repose or motion, and thus render the Burlington County Fair the most interesting and instructive spot in America.

## CHAPTER XVI.

Mount Holly Insurance Company—Burlington County Timber Protection Company—The Grange Movements—Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science.

**Mount Holly Insurance Company.**—March 21, 1831, the Legislature of New Jersey passed an act to incorporate "The Mount Holly Insurance Company," in the county of Burlington, with power to appoint and elect such officers and agents as might be necessary to carry into effect all measures proper for such an organization, naming as first directors Caleb Newbold, John Black, Joseph C. Clark, Samuel F. Levis, John Larzelere, William Ridgway, Jonathan J. Spencer, Thomas Swaine, John L. Stratton, Moses Wills, Jacob Ridgway, Samuel Fenimore, and George Haywood. Of the above-named directors, John L. Stratton, Joseph C. Clark, William Ridgway, Jonathan J. Spencer, Samuel F. Levis, and George Haywood met 31st day of first month, 1831, at the house of Stacy Campion, and organized by appointing William Ridgway president, and George Haywood secretary, and adjourned to 8th of second month at two P.M., when Ridgway, Fenimore, Clark, and Haywood were present. At this meeting it was "*Resolved*, That books of subscription be opened at the house of Stacy Campion, on the 2d day of fifth month next, and that the same be advertised in the two newspapers in Mount Holly." The meeting was then adjourned to 2d of fifth month, 1831. At this meeting the subscription books were opened, when the following names were entered, and five dollars paid on each share:

John Black,	40 shares.	Jeremiah H. Sloan,	20 shares.
Asa G. Shinn,	40 "	Charles Stokes,	20 "
Charles F. Lott,	40 "	Samuel Fenimore,	20 "
Jonathan J. Spencer,	40 "	Joseph W. Birck,	20 "
William N. Shinn,	40 "	Jacob Ridgway,	20 "
David Vanderveer,	40 "	Moses Wills,	20 "
Richard Eayre,	40 "	Benjamin Davis,	20 "
John Beatty,	5 "	William Ridgway,	10 "
Caleb and Benjamin Shreve,	30 "	George Haywood,	35 "

Caleb Newbold, John L. Stratton, Thomas Swaim, John Larzelere, Samuel F. Levis, Joseph C. Clark, and George Haywood, having resigned as directors,

their places were filled by the appointment of William N. Shinn, John Beatty, Richard Eayre, Benjamin Shreve, Asa G. Shreve, Charles F. Lott, and Charles Stokes. At this meeting John Black was elected president.

At the end of the first year the company declared a dividend of five per cent., and in 1835 declared a dividend of three per cent. semi-annually, and have increased the capital stock from time to time until it now enjoys a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with assets amounting to one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. From 1831 to and including 1858 the business of the company was transacted in the law-office of Hon. George Haywood, secretary of the company. In that year the company purchased the property on Mill Street, where their office has since been located.

Changes of directors and other officers have been very few, except by death or removal. As a consequence the managers have well advanced in age, and to that cause is attributed much of the stability and prudence that have characterized the proceedings of the company.

At one time about one-half of the directors averaged nearly or quite eighty years of age each. Of the original members of this company in 1831, only three are living, viz.: Charles Stokes, who is still an active member of the finance committee, though over ninety years of age; Samuel Levis, who is nearly ninety; and the venerable Hon. George Haywood, aged ninety years, is still actively engaged as secretary and treasurer of the company.

There have been thus far but four acting presidents of the company, viz.: William Ridgway, from thirty-first day of first month, 1831, to second day of fifth month, the same year, when John Black was elected, and served until his decease in 1874, when John R. Slack was elected and served till 1877, when the present president, Allen Fennimore, was elected. Harris Cox has been assistant secretary of the company since 1858.

#### **Burlington County Timber Protective Company.**

—This company was organized at Mount Holly, April 24, 1880, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with the following-named charter members: John S. Irick, Vincentown; Franklin W. Earl, Pemberton; Samuel A. Dobbins, Mount Holly; Stacy B. Lippincott, Springfield; David B. Coles, Lumberton; Andrew H. Fort, Pemberton; C. Morgan Lippincott, Mount Holly; William Cotton, Shamong; William J. Irick, Vincentown; James Lippincott, Mount Holly; Benjamin White, Pemberton; Henry J. Irick, Vincentown; Benajah P. Wills, Mount Holly; Joseph L. Budd, Pemberton; Allen Fenimore, Northampton; Samuel H. Chambers, Springfield; Henry I. Budd, Mount Holly; Alfred L. Black, Springfield; Alfred Budd, Buddtown; Budd Atkinson, Mount Holly.

At a subsequent meeting the following-named gentlemen were elected directors: John S. Irick, Vincen-

town; Isaac Fenimore, Lumberton; Franklin W. Earl, Pemberton; Samuel W. Chambers, Springfield; Alfred Budd, Buddtown; Eayre Oliphant, New Lisbon; Alfred Black, Jobstown; Samuel A. Dobbins, Mount Holly; William Braddock, Jr., Medford; Henry I. Budd, Mount Holly.

President of Board of Directors, Alfred Black.

Secretary and Treasurer, Henry I. Budd.

The objects of this society are the detecting and arresting timber-thieves, and the prosecution of those buying stolen timber, logs, wood, rails, posts, lumber, herbage, and cranberry vines, ferreting out and arresting incendiaries of pine and cedar timber, wood, and lumber. Its necessity arose from the immense losses incurred each year from the depredations of thieves and incendiaries in the forests of Burlington and adjoining counties, and it has resulted in largely protecting the property of its members, which own a large portion of what are called the pine lands of New Jersey.

#### **The Grange Movement in Burlington County.**

—The grange movement took shape in the United States in 1870, when William Saunders and others, in the city of Washington, organized "The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry." It rapidly spread until in about four years it numbered over two million members. "Its original idea was the general co-operation of the agricultural interests of the whole country for the protection of the farmer as a purchaser as well as a seller, combining sociability with education, bringing the intelligent farmer and the plodder into social intercourse with each other." It early took root in Burlington County, and the order became more numerous and longer maintained its integrity than in any other county in New Jersey, numbering at one time over one thousand members. Following is a list of granges in Burlington County.

Mount Laurel Grange, No. 6, was organized Sept. 6, 1873, with fourteen members (present number, twenty-one), with John E. Darnell as Master, and Edmund Darnell, Sec.; present Master, Japhet B. Joyce; Sec., Sally N. Brown.

Moorestown, No. 8, organized Sept. 22, 1873, with thirty-seven members (now have eighty-nine), with Charles Collins, Master, and George W. Jessup, Sec. Present Master, Joshua Hollinshead; Sec., Sally Ballenger.

Medford, No. 36, organized Dec. 3, 1873, with eighteen members (now have sixty-five), with Micajah R. Wills, Master; Richard Haines, Sec. Present Master, Joseph J. Rogers; Sec., James W. Haines.

Mount Holly, No. 37, organized Dec. 30, 1873, with twenty members (now have twenty-two), with James Lippincott, Master, and Henry I. Budd, Sec. Present Master, Henry I. Budd; Sec., Lydia W. Gandy.

Rancocas, No. 49, organized Jan. 17, 1874, with fifteen members (now have fifteen), with Abel Haines, Master, and William R. Wills, Sec. Present Master, Joseph Lundy; Sec., Uriah Borton.



Pemberton, No. 50, was organized Feb. 20, 1874, with twenty-three members (now have thirty-four), with Joshua Forsyth, Master, and Franklin W. Earl, Sec. Present Master, Alfred Budd; Sec., Henry Lippincott.

Columbus, No. 58, organized Feb. 7, 1874, with William R. Hancock, Master, and Franklin L. Zelle, Sec., with twenty members (now have sixty-eight). Present Master, Robert Taylor; Sec., Thomas A. Heeler.

Crosswicks (No. 61) was organized Feb. 11, 1874, with Alfred Satterthwaite, Master, and Charles H. Tindall, secretary, with seventeen members (now have thirty-one). Present Master, William Deacon; Sec., Elizabeth A. Rogers.

Burlington County Pomona, No. 1, first paid dues to State grange in 1877, on one hundred and forty members (present number, one hundred and two), but was organized as Pomona in 1875, with William S. Taylor as Master, Henry I. Budd secretary. Present Master, Benjamin Gillingham; Sec., Edmund Brad-dock.

Although the average granges do not manifest as lively an interest as at the inception of the grange, yet the order has done and is doing a great deal to advance the material and educational interests of the farmer.

The Pomona, No. 1, the patron grange of the county, is largely instrumental, principally through its executive committee, of which James Lippincott, of Mount Holly, N. J., is chairman and purchasing agent, in buying each year in the wholesale markets of the West thousands of dollars of grass and grain seeds, feed, stock, sheep, and cattle, and other supplies, thereby obtaining the best articles at the minimum of wholesale cost.

It is also educating its members (male and female) in parliamentary law and all the duties necessary to active citizenship, and rapidly bringing them from the extreme background to the front in the councils of the people, State, and nation.

**The Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science** was organized July 4, 1859. The charter reads as follows:

"AN ACT to Incorporate The Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science.

"WHEREAS, it is represented to the Legislature, that a number of persons have formed a Society at Mount Holly, in the County of Burlington, for the collecting of Statistics of History, and the encouragement and cultivation of the Sciences, by the name of 'The Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science,' as a Society devoted entirely to the advancement of useful learning, and in order that the purposes thereof may be better carried into effect; therefore,

"1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey: That all such persons as now are members of said Society, according to its rules heretofore adopted, or that hereafter may become members of the same, agreeably to its rules and regulations, be and they are hereby incorporated into a Society by the name of 'The Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science,' and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to have a common seal and change the same at pleasure, to make contracts relative to the said Institution, to sue and be sued; and by that name and style be

capable in law of purchasing, taking, holding, and conveying any estate real or personal, for the use of said incorporation.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the Society shall consist of active members, correspondents, honorary and life members; all candidates for admission shall be elected under such rules and upon such terms as the Society shall establish: but members only shall have the right of voting, of holding offices and of transacting business.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That the Society may establish by-laws and orders for its government and regulation, and for the preservation and application of the funds thereof; *Provided*, the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this State.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That the offices of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and four Curators, with such other officers as the Society may deem advisable, whose respective duties may be assigned by the by-laws of the said Society, and they shall be elected at the last Stated Meeting of the Society in December of each year; and if any office shall become vacant, it may be supplied by a special election until the annual election next ensuing.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That if the annual election for officers shall not be held at the stated day, the said corporation shall not be thereby dissolved, but the officers shall continue in office until a new election.

"Approved Feb. 7, 1860."

#### BY-LAWS.

"ARTICLE I.—The regular meeting of this society shall be held on the first Saturday in each month, at three o'clock P.M., at the society's rooms.

"ARTICLE II.—The initiation fee for membership shall be two dollars; the annual fee, one dollar.

"ARTICLE III.—The president shall preside at all meetings of the Society, decide all questions of order, give the casting vote, and call special meetings when required. But in the absence of the president from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the vice-presidents in rotation; or at his request, when present, his duties may be performed by either of the vice-presidents.

"The recording secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Society, enter them in the society's book of records, and present the same at regular times for approval or correction. He shall also take charge of the papers of the society.

"The corresponding secretary shall notify all members of their election, and shall conduct the correspondence of the society.

"The librarian shall have the custody and care of the books belonging to the society, which he shall dispose and arrange in such a manner as shall be judged most convenient, and shall keep an arranged catalogue of them and the names of the donors; he shall also assist the curators in the charge of the cabinet.

"The treasurer shall collect fees of members, pay debts on the order of the society, furnish reports on the condition of the treasury when required, and at the close of his term of office present a full report of the financial transactions of the year, supported by proper vouchers.

"The curators shall have charge of the rooms of the society, shall arrange and label the specimens in the cabinet, and duly enter them in the books provided for the purpose, giving scientific and common names, together with their origin or locality, and the names of the donors.

"ARTICLE IV.—The specimens of the society shall be placed in the society's cabinet; they shall be marked with the society's mark, and shall be accessible to any of the members through the curators.

"ARTICLE V.—There shall be eleven standing committees, namely, Geology and Palaeontology, Mineralogy, Ornithology and Oology, Ichthyology, Herpetology, Entomology, Conchology, Mammalogy, Botany, History and Antiquities, Numismatics."

The officers of the lyceum in 1862 were: President, Edward Harris, Moorestown; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Bullock, Westhampton; James Lippincott, Jr., Mount Holly; Recording Secretary, Charles E. Aaron; Corresponding Secretary, Eugene Schumo; Treasurer, Charles H. Hollinshead; Librarian, John P. Burnett; Curators, George C. Brown, W. H. B. Thomas, S. H. Shreve, E. Schumo, C. E. Aaron, Andrew Davis, John P. Schofield.

The society's rooms are pleasantly located in the new "Levis Block," on Main Street, Mount Holly.

The officers for 1832 are as follows: President, Marmaduke S. Pancoast; Vice-Presidents, Andrew E. Budd, M.D., John Ekings; Recording Secretary, Charles Ewan Merritt; Corresponding Secretary, John C. Ten Eyck; Librarian, M. S. Pancoast; Treasurer, Howard C. Levis; Curators, Charles H. Estill, Francis Ashhurst, M.D., Joseph C. Clark, Howard C. Levis, Richard H. Parsons, M.D., John C. Ten Eyck; Trustees of Library, Francis Ashhurst, M.D., Andrew E. Budd, M.D., Charles Ewan Merritt, Joseph C. Clark, Franklin B. Levis, Clifford Stanley Sims, James N. Stratton; Assistant Librarians, Mrs. D. W. Carr, Miss Nellie Carr.

## CHAPTER XVII.

Executions that have taken place in Burlington County—Finances of Burlington County—Its net Indebtedness—Population of Burlington County—Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Consolidated Statistics of Public Schools—Electoral Vote of New Jersey.

THE executions that have taken place in Burlington County have been as follows:

Black Eliza, by Sheriff Joshua Hollinshead, in 1830.

Joel Clough, for the murder of Mary Hamilton, at Bordentown, by Sheriff Joshua Hollinshead, in 1833.

Philip Lynch, for the murder of George Thomas Coulter, at Bordentown, by Sheriff John D. Thompson, March, 1860.

Charles Brooks, by Sheriff William C. Lippincott, Dec. 11, 1863.

The amount of funded debt of Burlington County<sup>1</sup> is \$275,531.67; composed of \$202,800 on county bonds, \$72,731.67 surplus revenue to schools. Rate of interest on funded debt, \$163,200, at seven per cent.; \$107,331.67, at six per cent. Purposes for which contracted, \$72,731.67 surplus revenue to the schools; \$150,000 current expenses of county; \$52,800 on account of bounties. Falls due: Jan. 1, 1883, \$24,600; Jan. 1, 1884, \$59,800; Jan. 1, 1887, \$60,400; Jan. 1, 1890, \$57,700.

Amount of real estate taxable, \$19,413,245.

Amount of personal property taxable, \$7,807,772.

Rate of tax levied, \$0.58½ per \$100.

Amount of tax raised: State school tax, \$65,082.54; county tax, \$104,917.46.

Expenditures for the fiscal year ending May 10, 1881:

State school tax.....	\$31,611.31
Interest surplus revenue to schools.....	4,363.92
State appropriation to schools.....	4,812.73
State appropriation, two-mill tax.....	48,983.28
County examiner schools.....	120.64
School superintendent, salary and expenses.....	1,500.00
Bridges.....	22,062.03
State Lunatic Asylum.....	3,915.71
Alms-house.....	6,037.23
Court-house and prison committee.....	4,473.50
Election expenses.....	1,116.50
Coroners' bills.....	575.73
Courts.....	11,460.69
Freeholders' personal bills.....	3,043.25
Printing bills.....	1,102.54
Sheriff, feeding prisoners.....	3,468.27
Poor bills.....	307.84

Books and stationery.....	\$183.67
Bonds paid.....	61,600.00
Interest on bonds.....	17,711.50
Salaries paid.....	2,950.00
Miscellaneous.....	372.45
Note Mount Holly National Bank.....	10,000.00
Relief Fire Company, Mount Holly.....	100.00
Land for county.....	1,650.00
Charles A. Antrim, bounty.....	300.00
Good Intent Fire Company.....	100.00
Rent of office.....	80.00
Burlington County Children's Home.....	196.99

Total.....\$264,199.78

Net indebtedness:<sup>2</sup>

County debt.....	\$260,103
Township debt.....	64,297
School district debt.....	39,497
City and town debt.....	45,756

Total of county.....\$409,653

Total assessed valuation of real and personal property, \$31,613,208.

Total taxation, \$222,384.

The population of Burlington County, as given by the tenth census, 1880, was:

Bass River.....	1006	Medford.....	1980
Beverly (exclusive of city).....	1369	Mount Laurel.....	1739
Beverly (city).....	1759	New Hanover.....	2373
Bordentown.....	5334	Northampton.....	4630
Burlington.....	7237	Pemberton (exclusive of borough).....	2086
Chester.....	2855	Pemberton (borough).....	799
Chesterfield.....	1525	Randolph.....	428
Cinnaminson.....	2184	Shamong.....	1097
Delran.....	1760	Southampton.....	2270
Eastampton.....	566	Springfield.....	1886
Evesham.....	1602	Washington.....	389
Florence.....	1528	Westampton.....	715
Little Egg Harbor.....	1881	Willingboro'.....	743
Lumberton.....	1689	Woodland.....	325
Mansfield.....	1648		

Of this there were:

Male.....	27,297	Colored.....	2,570
Female.....	28,106	Indians.....	4
Natives.....	51,403		
Foreign.....	4,000	Total.....	55,403
White.....	51,829		

The marriages, births, and deaths for the year ending June 30, 1881, were as follows: marriages, 348; births, 1072; deaths, 847.

### CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1880 OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Report revised by Edgar Haas, County Superintendent. P. O. address, Bordentown.

Whole number of elementary schools.....	174
Schools for colored children.....	4
School buildings, study and recitation-rooms:	
Whole number of school buildings.....	123
No. having more than one study-room.....	24
No. having more than one recitation-room.....	19
Whole number of seats now provided.....	10,735
Entire seating capacity of all schools.....	10,735
Condition of buildings:	
No. reported in good condition.....	94
No. having insufficient grounds.....	19
No. simply reported in bad condition.....	29
No. of buildings in which high schools are also taught.....	9
No. of teachers in elementary schools:	
White, male.....	59
" female.....	120
Total white teachers.....	179
Colored, male.....	1
" female.....	3
Total colored teachers.....	4
Grand total white and colored teachers.....	183
Qualifications of teachers:	
No. educated at high schools or academies.....	43
No. educated at normal schools.....	32
No. educated at colleges or universities.....	2
No. holding diplomas or certificates other than from institutions as above.....	106
Wages and time employed:	
Average of teachers' salaries per month, males.....	\$40.59
" " " " females.....	\$31.50
" number of months employed in 1880.....	9.4

<sup>1</sup> E. J. Anderson, comptroller of treasury, State of New Jersey, p. 140.

<sup>2</sup> Tenth Census United States.

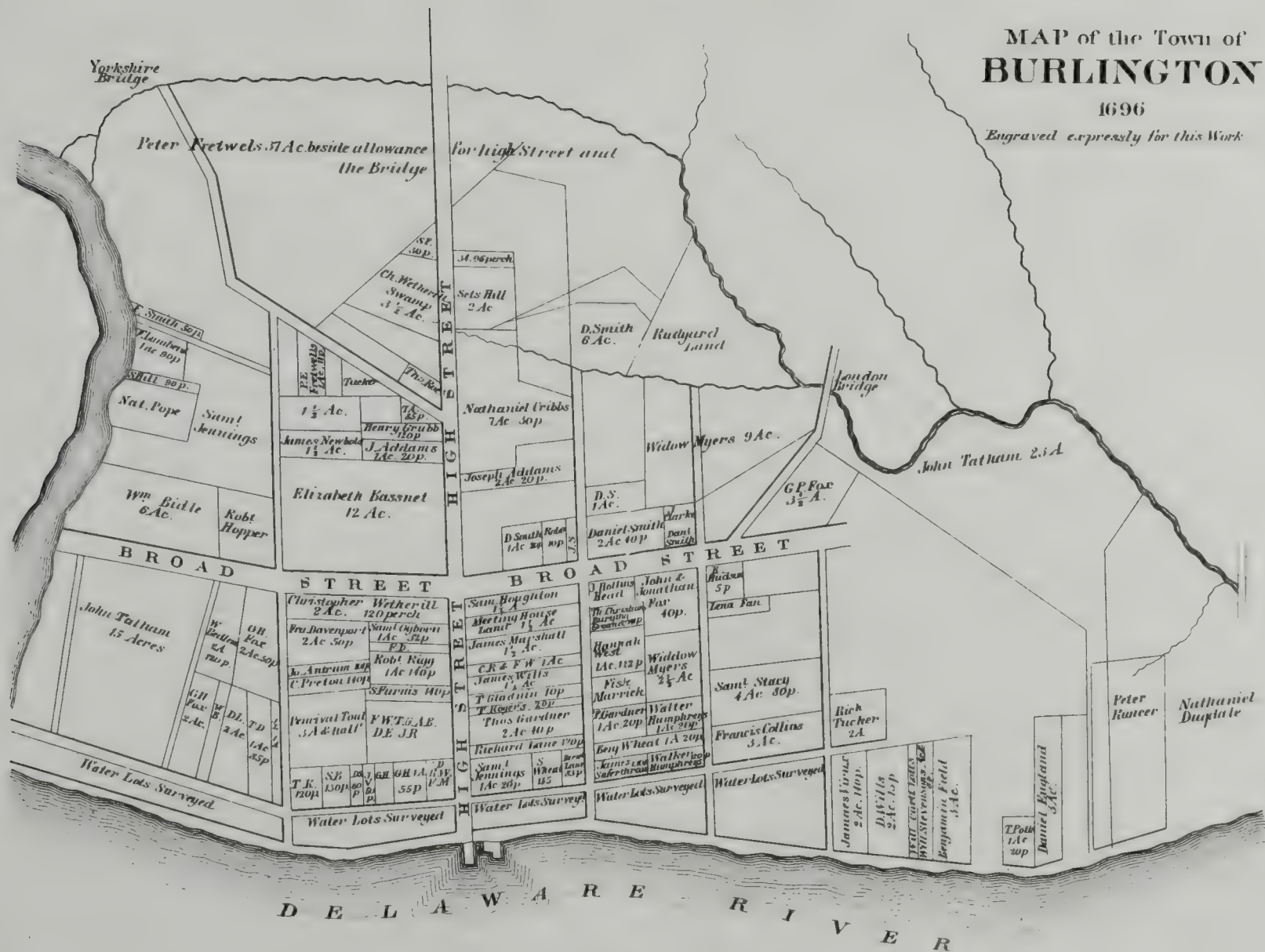




# MAP of the Town of BURLINGTON

1696

Engraved expressly for this Work







Whole number of pupils in attendance during school year:	
White, male.....	5207
" female.....	5193
Total white.....	10,400
Colored, male.....	113
" female.....	105
Total colored.....	218
Average daily attendance of pupils during school year:	
White.....	5200
Colored.....	103
Text-books:	
No. of schools using a uniform series.....	183
No. in which they are provided at public expense.....	9
No. of schools in which instruction is given in any of following branches:	
Botany.....	6
Natural philosophy.....	35
Physical geography.....	43
Physiology.....	35
Drawing.....	78
Book-keeping.....	47
Average number of hours of instruction:	
Morning.....	3
Afternoon.....	3
Per day.....	6
Average number of days in which school was taught in all schools in 1880.....	
	188
Libraries, apparatus, etc.:	
No. of schools which have libraries.....	32
No. of bound volumes in same.....	1671
No. of schools which have apparatus for object teaching.....	25
Sources of income:	
From State taxes.....	\$55,920.95
From county, town, and city taxes, dog taxes, and other public funds.....	16,010.19
From all other sources.....	20,828.29
Total of receipts.....	\$92,759.43
Expenditures:	
For building.....	385.00
For repairs.....	2,121.32
For teachers' salaries.....	65,597.81
For text-books.....	205.84
For school furniture.....	1,796.36
For apparatus.....	105.00
For libraries.....	190.00
For all other purposes, building.....	8,867.11
Total expenditures.....	\$79,268.44
Value of school property:	
Value of school buildings and grounds.....	215,825.00
Value of other school property.....	729.00
Total value of all school property.....	\$216,554.00
District balance, \$3354.23. State balance, \$10,136.74.	

## ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY

For President and Vice-President, from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1881.

1789.—George Washington, of Virginia.....	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	1
John Jay, of New York.....	5
1793.—George Washington, of Virginia.....	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
1797.—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1801.—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1805.—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1809.—James Madison, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1813.—De Witt Clinton, of New York.....	8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1817.—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1821.—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1825.—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	8
1829.—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.....	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1833.—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	8
1837.—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
Francis Granger, of New York.....	8
1841.—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
John Tyler, of Virginia.....	8
1845.—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....	7
1849.—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....	7
1853.—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7
1857.—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	7
John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.....	7
1861.—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....	4
Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.....	3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....	3

1865.—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....	7
1869.—Horatio Seymour, of New York.....	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.....	7
1873.—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	7
1877.—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1881.—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	9
William H. English, of Indiana.....	9

## CHAPTER XVIII.

BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP AND CITY.<sup>1</sup>

**Situation and Boundaries.**—Burlington is situated upon the northern border of the county, west of the centre, and is one of the larger, improved, and populous townships of the county, its limits including Burlington City and Burlington Island. It is bounded north by Pennsylvania, from which it is separated by the Delaware River, east by Florence and Springfield, south by Springfield, Westhampton, and Willingborough, and west by Willingborough and Beverly.

**Physical Features.**—Burlington is now greatly curtailed from its original dimensions. Its approximate greatest width east and west is five miles, north and south four miles. It is very irregular in form, and contains eleven thousand one hundred and thirty acres. It has a gently undulating, in some parts almost even surface; its soil is sandy but productive, and in all sections highly cultivated. Quite a tract of land in the western part of Burlington City is occasionally submerged, and on account of its marshy character unfit for cultivation. This is being reclaimed by a system of drainage in connection with steam-power pumping. The Delaware River flows along the northern border of the township, receiving Assiscunk Creek in the eastern part of the city, and at other points several less important tributaries, most of which rise within the township. Mill Creek flows along the southwestern side. Numerous well-graveled roads traverse the township. The Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses it from east to west near the northern limit, with stations at Burlington and at Stevensville. The Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad also crosses it about centrally north and south, connecting at Mount Holly with other lines extending eastward, westward, and southward through the county and beyond. Many portions of the township which years ago were swampy tracts have long since been drained and placed under profitable cultivation.

**The Indians and the First White Settlers.**—According to Heckewelder, the Indian name of the spot where Burlington City now stands was *Techichohocki*, meaning ancient, or, more literally, "oldest planted land." There was planted their first town on the river.

<sup>1</sup> Revised and corrected by George F. Mott.



Prior to the coming of the English in 1676, three Dutchmen settled on the neck of land between Assisunk Creek and the Delaware River, opposite Matiniconk Island. In 1666 their rights were recognized by Governor Carteret, and soon afterward conveyed to Peter Jegou, who, armed with a license from the same authority, about 1668 built on the point, close by the water, a log house after the Swedish form of architecture.<sup>1</sup> This, says Henry Armit Brown, "was the only tavern in this part of the country. And it was well placed, for at this point the narrow foot-path which leads through the woods from the banks of the North River comes out upon the Delaware, and those who journey from Manhattan towards Virginia must cross the latter river at this point. This is the place which Governor Lovelace meant when, in expectation of a journey thither some years ago, he directed one of his servants to 'go with the horse allotted by the captain, as speedily as you can, to Navesink, and thence to the house of Mr. Jegoe, right against Matiniconk Island, on Delaware River, where there are persons ready to receive you.' But the journey was not undertaken, for somehow or other Jegou became an object of hatred to the Indians, and recently (in 1670) they have plundered him and driven him away. His house was empty and deserted five years ago, as is mentioned by a very noted traveler. After a day's journey of fifty miles, without seeing man or woman, house or dwelling-place, he says, 'At night, finding an old house which the Indians had forced the people to leave, we made a fire and lay there at the head of Delaware Bay. The next day we swam our horses over the river, about a mile twice, first to an island called Upper Dinidock, and then to the mainland, having hired Indians to help us over in their canoes.' This is especially interesting, for the name of that traveler was George Fox.<sup>2</sup> Matiniconk," continues Mr. Brown, placing himself in imagination back to the date of the English settlement, "lies too far from the mainland, but Jegou's Island is a very fit place for a town. It is about a mile long and half as wide. It lies close against the Jersey shore, from which it is separated only by a narrow creek, where the tide ebbs and flows, and the channel in front of it is deep enough for ships of large burthen. Its soil is rich, its meadows rank with grass, its trees tall and luxuriant, and its green and sloping bank destined to be always beautiful." Jegou's Island took its name, "not from an Indian chief," as was long supposed, "but from a Frenchman who . . . lived at 'Water-Lily Point.'" Rev. William Allen Johnson, in an unpublished lecture, delivered in 1870, "has solved these two questions, which so long puzzled the local antiquary: 'Chygoe,' he says, is a misspelling of the name Jegou, and 'Lazy' or 'Leazy' Point, which

he has found spelled in five different ways, a corruption of the Dutch word *Lisch*, Pond- or Water-Lily."

Peter Jegou, at a court held at Upland, Nov. 25 and 28, 1679, brought an action of trespass against Thomas Wright and Godfrey Hancock. "The plaintiff declares that in 1668 he obtained a permit and grant of land, where he settled a house of entertainment for travelers (passing to and from the settlements of New York and the Delaware River), and there continued until 1670, when he was plundered and utterly ruined by the Indians, as is well known to all the world, and having thus to seek his livelihood elsewhere. It hath since come to pass that by the arrival of these new-comers called Quakers, out of England, these defendants have forcibly entered upon his said lands, and there planted corn, mowed hay, cut timber for houses, etc. The defendants having declared themselves very willing to abide the verdict of the court, the court, after a full hearing and examination of the papers, declared he, the plaintiff, was entitled to the land. This shows how easy and simple were the principles of equal justice as practiced by them."<sup>3</sup>

**The English Settlers of Burlington.**—Among the purchasers of the West Jersey lands were two companies, both consisting of Friends, or Quakers, one from Yorkshire, the other from London. These companies contracted and received patents for large shares. Those of the county of York were Thomas Hutchinson, of Beverly, Thomas Pearson, of Bonwicke, Joseph Helmsley, of Great Kelke, George Hutchinson, of Sheffield, and Mahlon Stacy, of Hansworth. They were all principal creditors of Edward Byllinge. To them other creditors made assignments of their respective claims. The entire indebtedness amounted to £3500 sterling, and these creditors accepted in satisfaction for this sum one-tenth part of West Jersey, which was conveyed to them by William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and Edward Byllinge in two separate deeds, dated March 1, 1676. The Yorkshire division began preparations for colonizing New Jersey, and in the mean time another company was formed in the vicinity of London. Men came from various parts of England to join its ranks. From members of the Yorkshire company are descended the New Jersey families of Clayton, Ellis, Hancock, Helmsley, Stacy, and Wetherill. They had felt the heel of the oppressor, and were ready for the establishment of a more liberal government far away from the scenes of their former lives.

William Clayton, Richard Hancock, John Ellis, Richard Guy, and Richard Woodmancy were prisoners in York Castle at different times between 1660 and 1677. Christopher Wetherill was incarcerated in Beverly gaol in 1560. Of the London company, John Kinsey, of Hadham, in Hertfordshire, had been a prisoner; William Peachy had recently been tried at

<sup>1</sup> Record of Upland Court, 9th mo. 25, 1679; *Memoirs of Hist. Soc. of Penn.*, vol. vii. p. 140.

<sup>2</sup> Fox's Journal, 7th mo. 10, 1672.

<sup>3</sup> Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, vol. ii. pp. 245, 246.

Bristol, and was under sentence of banishment as a convict for attending "meetings;" John Cripps had lain twelve days in a cell at Newgate for keeping his hat on in a bold and irreverent manner when the Lord Mayor passed by into Guild Hall; Thomas Ollive had been confined in Northampton gaol; so also had John Woolston; and Dr. Daniel Wills was "tried for banishment for a third offense," and was "thrice in prison for holding meetings in his house." Mr. Brown, from whose address<sup>1</sup> these facts are extracted, states that he gleaned them from "Besse's Sufferings," where they "are all set forth with painful particularity," and adds: "The names of nearly all the early settlers of Burlington can be found in that record of persecution. I doubt if there has ever been another town of which so many of its citizens had been in the gaol. Certainly no other can speak of the matter with so much honest pride." Ollive, Woolston, and Wills were all men of note, and their attachment to the London company had much influence upon its career.

**The Sailing of the Ship "Kent."**—In his interesting address, above referred to, Henry Armit Brown drew the following vivid picture of the departure of the emigrants, their voyage, and their arrival at their future home:

"The preparations are now made, and the time for departure is at hand. The two companies have appointed commissioners to govern them,—Joseph Helmsley, Robert Stacy, William Emley, and Thomas Foulke for the Yorkshire people; Thomas Ollive, Daniel Wills, John Penford, and Benjamin Scott for the London purchasers. They have secured a stanch ship, under the command of an experienced seaman, and she is now lying ready in the Thames. With what feelings does this band of self-devoted exiles go on board! Does any one of the half-million souls of the great metropolis notice the little company of English yeomen as, laden with their scanty store of household stuff, and leading their wives and children by the hand, they shake the dust of England from their feet and clamber on deck? Does any one foresee, as he looks with pride on the forest of masts and yard-arms that stretches from London Tower to London Bridge, that of all the ships that move to and fro beneath him or lie at anchor on the crowded Thames but one shall be remembered? It is not that big merchantman, fast to yonder wharf, discharging the rich cargo she has just brought from the Indies; nor this gallant vessel that, as she swings with the tide, turns to him a hull scarred with many a Dutch or Spanish broadside; nor yet the stately ship that at this moment comes slowly up under full sail from Gravesend. Long after these and they that sailed them shall have been forgotten, the happy citizens of a free commonwealth in a distant land shall speak with affectionate remembrance of the good ship 'Kent' and 'Master Godfrey Marlow.' Obscure and unnoticed, and perhaps on that account undisturbed, all are at last on board. They have taken leave of their country; it only remains to say farewell to their king. It is a pleasant day in the opening summer and London is full of gayety. The banquets at Whitehall have never been more brilliant, and the king, in spite of French victories and Popish plots and Quaker persecutions, is as gay as ever. What cares good-natured Charles, or my Lady of Cleveland, or his Lordship of Buckingham if the public mind be full of discontent, and the public coffers empty, and the prestige of England be threatened both on sea and land? The weather is fine, the French gold still holds out, and the charms of Her Grace of Portsmouth are as fresh as ever. The bright sun and the pleasant air tempt His Majesty upon the water, and he passes the afternoon floating in his barge. The Thames is full of shipping, for at this time London has no rival in commerce but Amsterdam, and the king amuses himself watching the vessels as they come to and fro. Suddenly the barge approaches a ship evidently about to sail. Something attracts the king and draws him near. A group of men and

women are on the deck, plain in appearance, sombre in dress, quiet in demeanor. They are of the yeoman class chiefly, and the gay courtiers wonder what attracts the attention of the king. The two strangely different vessels come together, and for a moment those widely separated companies are face to face. Charles, with that pleasant voice that could heal with a friendly phrase the wounds inflicted by a lifetime of ingratitude, inquires who they are. 'Quakers, bound to America,' is the reply. There is a pause for an instant, and then the king, with a royal gesture, flings them his blessing, and Charles II. and his Quaker subjects have parted forever.<sup>2</sup> . . . On the 6th of August (old style), 1677, there is excitement on the 'Kent.' The voyage has been fair, but the ocean is wide and full of perils, and all are longing for the land. Suddenly a faint line appears on the horizon. Slowly it rises from the sea, until at last the straining eyes of the 'Kent's' passengers can make out land. . . . The old ship turns to the northwest and enters the mouth of a beautiful bay. This is the first view of the western world,—the harbor of New York. The object the emigrants have in view in coming here is to wait upon Sir Edmund Andros, the Duke of York's lately appointed Governor of his territory. Accordingly the commissioners go on shore. Andros receives them coldly. They inform him of their purpose to settle on the Delaware. He feigns an ignorance of their authority. They remind him of the law, and repeat how the land in West Jersey was granted by the king to his brother, by the duke to Carteret and Berkeley, and by them to their grantors. It is of no use. 'Show me a line from the Duke himself,' says Andros. They have neglected this precaution. Upon which the Governor forbids them to proceed, and when remonstrated with touches his sword significantly. Here is a new and unexpected trouble, and it is no comfort to learn that John Fenwick is at the moment a prisoner in New York for attempting his settlement at Salem without the duke's authority. Suddenly their perplexity is unexpectedly relieved. If they will take commissions from him, Sir Edmund will allow them to set sail, but they must promise to write to England and abide by the result. Anxious to escape from the dilemma they accept the proposal. Fenwick is released at the same time, and they set sail for the Delaware. On the 16th day of August—about the 26th, according to our style—they reach the site of New Castle, and presently—two hundred and thirty in number—land at the mouth of Raccoon Creek.<sup>3</sup> . . . The Swedes have a few houses at the landing-place, and in these and in tents and caves our newcomers take temporary lodging. . . . Without delay the commissioners set out to examine the country and settle the terms of purchase with the Indians. Accompanied by Swedish interpreters they buy three tracts—from the Assanpink to the Rancocas, from Rancocas to Timber Creek, and from Timber Creek to Oldman's Creek. The Yorkshire purchasers choose the former as their share; the London decide to settle at Arwaumus, near the present Gloucester; and Daniel Wills orders timber to be felled and grass to be cut in preparation for the winter. But a second thought prevails. Why should we separate? We have passed through many perils together; we are few in number; the forests are thick and full of savages; let us build a town in company. It is at once agreed upon. Where shall it be? . . .

"It is probable that Oldman's Creek, Assanpink, Matiniconk, and Jegon's Islands were all suggested and discussed in turn. The first was too near John Fenwick's colony, the second was too far away, the third was too far from the mainland, the last was a suitable site for a town. Soon a decision in its favor was arrived at, and the emigrants embarked in small boats and began the ascent of the Delaware.

"Tinakonk, the residence of the ancient Swedish Governors; Wickakoe, a small settlement of that people close to the high bluff called 'Coquanock,' a splendid site for a town; Takona, an ancient Indian town, and the mouth of the Rancocas, or 'Northampton River,' are passed in turn. It is already late in October, and the wild landscape lies bathed in the mellow glory of the Indian summer. Beneath a sky more cloudless than English eyes have been wont to see waves the primeval forest clad in the rainbow garments of the fall. No sound breaks the stillness save the plash of the oars in the water or the whistling of the wings of the wild-fowl that rise in countless numbers from the marshes. The air is full of the perfume of grapes, that hang in clusters on the banks and climb from tree to tree, and the sturgeons leap before the advancing prow. The startled deer stands motionless upon the beach; and hidden in the tangled thickets the Indian gazes in silent

<sup>1</sup> The Settlement of Burlington, delivered in Burlington Dec. 6, 1877.

<sup>2</sup> Vide Smith's Hist. of N. J., p. 93: "King Charles II. in his barge, pleasuring on the Thames, came alongside, seeing a great many passengers, and informed whence they were bound, asked if they were all Quakers, and gave them his blessing."

<sup>3</sup> Smith's History, p. 93.



wonder at the pale-faced strangers that have come to take his place in the land of his fathers. Presently the river seems suddenly to come to a stop. On the left is a gravel beach. In the distance in front an island, with a steep red bank washed by the rushing stream and pierced with swallows' holes. To the right a bit of marsh, the mouth of a silvery creek, a meadow sloping to the shore, and then a high bank lined with mulberries and sycamores and unutterably green. For the first time and after so many days the eyes of its founders have rested upon Burlington."

**How the Town was Founded.**—Among those who came in the "Kent" and settled at and near what is now Burlington were Thomas Ollive, Daniel Wills, William Peachy, William Clayton, John Cripps, Thomas Harding, Thomas Nositer, Thomas Fairnsworth, Morgan Drewet, William Pennton, Henry Jennings, William Hibes, Samuel Lovett, John Woolston, William Woodmancy, Christopher Saunders, and Robert Powell. John Wilkinson and William Perkins, with their families, were passengers, but died on the voyage. John Kinsey, one of the commissioners, died before reaching Burlington, but was buried there. One Marshall, a carpenter, was a passenger, and his services were greatly in demand as soon as building was begun and improvements inaugurated. Another who accompanied the pioneers to Burlington was Richard Noble, a surveyor, who had come out from England with John Fenwick two years before, and whose profession had familiarized him with the country. To Noble all authorities agree in stating was at once committed the duty of laying out the town,—a labor in which William Matlack and others of the young men assisted.<sup>1</sup> A broad and imposing main street was opened through the forest, running at right angles to the river southward into the country. This was what has come to be known as High or Main Street. It is probable it did not at first extend far south of Broad Street. Another, crossing it, extended east and west through the middle of the island. A third was opened along the river side. The town thus laid out was divided into twenty properties, ten in the eastern part for the Yorkshire and ten in the western part for the London proprietors. The town lots in Burlington were mostly of ten or eleven acres, intended only for a house, orchard, and garden. Some along the river were smaller.

Everybody was speedily busy making preparations for the winter. Under the direction of Marshall, building was vigorously prosecuted. The woods rang with the blows of the builders' axes. On the Main Street, near Broad, in a small opening cleared for the purpose, was erected a tent designed to serve as a temporary meeting-house. At first the dwellings were either mere caves hollowed out in banks and protected at their entrances with boards, or the most primitive shanties imaginable. The opinion that they were built of logs is pronounced erroneous. Two Dutch travelers thus described Burlington two years after it was laid out: "The English and many others have houses made of nothing but clap-boards, as they call

them here. They make a wooden frame, as in Westphalia and at Altona, but not so strong, then split boards of clap-wood like coopers' staves, though unbent, so that the thickest end is about a little finger thick, and the other is made sharp like the end of a knife. They are about five or six feet long, and are nailed on with the ends lapping over each other. . . . When it is cold and windy the best people plaster them with clay."<sup>2</sup> These abodes were characteristically English in their primitive structure. It was the Swede who introduced the block-house in America.

Soon the settlement began to take on the appearance of a town, and to be regarded as worthy of a name. In memory of an old Yorkshire village it was christened Burlington. Smith says it was at first called New Beverly, and later Bridlington, and by that name it appears on Holme's map, dated 1682. Mr. Brown is authority for the statement that the earliest letters written from the place, some within a week or two of the beginning of the town, were dated at Burlington.<sup>3</sup> Daniel Wills gave to one portion of the neighborhood the name of his native "Northampton." Thomas Ollive, who located in Willingborough, gave that locality its name. York Street and London Bridge also attest that the minds of the pioneers frequently reverted to their native Albion.

**Frontier Settlements—Various Interests Established—The Indians.**—All that has come down to us through more than two centuries respecting the founding of the town in 1677 has been given to the reader. We now proceed to note the advance of the settlement, which was increased numerically by the arrival, late in October, of a party from Wickaco, the Swedes' settlement on the Delaware.

Late in November, 1677, the ship "Willing Mind," commanded by John Newcomb, arrived from London, with sixty or seventy passengers, and dropped anchor at Elsingburgh. Some of those who came over by the "Willing Mind" located at Salem, some at Burlington. In this year arrived the "flie-boat" "Martha," which set sail from Burlington, in England, late in the summer, bearing one hundred and fourteen passengers, who contemplated settlement in the Yorkshire tenth. John Kinsey, then a young man, a son of John Kinsey, the commissioner, whose early death has been referred to, came on one of these ships, or about that time. He is mentioned elsewhere. The first ship to navigate the Delaware as far as Burlington was the "Shield," from Hull, Capt. Towes, commander. At the present site of Philadelphia she went so near the bold shore in turning that part of the tackling struck the trees, and some of those on board are said to have remarked at the time that it was a fine site for a town. The breeze freshened, and the vessel was borne up the stream to

<sup>1</sup> William Matlack's affidavit stating these facts is to be found in Book A, in the surveyor-general's office in Burlington.

<sup>2</sup> The journal of Dankers and Shuyter, in 1673, published by the Long Island Historical Society, vol. 1, pp. 173-175.

<sup>3</sup> Bridlington and Burlington are the same name, and the latter is a very old form of the word.—*Henry Armitt Brown*.

Burlington, where she was moored to a tree, which, tradition has it, was identical with the enormous sycamore yet standing on the river-bank, nearly in front of the residence of Mr. C. Ross Grubb. The weather changed, suddenly becoming so intensely cold, it is said, that the following morning the people on board the "Shield" came off on the ice which had formed during the night.

In the "Shield" came William Emley, the second time, with his wife and two children, one born on the passage, also two men and two women servants; Mahlon Stacy, his wife, children, and several servants, men and women; Thomas Lambert, his wife, children, and several men and women servants; John Lambert and servant; Thomas Revell, his wife, children, and servants; Godfrey Hancock, his wife, children, and servants; Thomas Potts, his wife and children; John Wood and four children; Thomas Wood, his wife and children; Robert Murfin, his wife and two children; Robert Schooley, his wife and children; James Pharo, his wife and children; Susannah Fairnsworth, her children and two servants; Richard Sattersall, his wife and children; Godfrey Newbold, John Dewsbury, Richard Green, Peter Fretwell, John Fretwell, John Newbold, one Barnes, a merchant from Hull; Francis Baswick, George Parks, George Hill, John Heyres, and a number more. The same year there arrived in the province a ship from London, which brought over John Denn, Thomas Kent, John Hollinshead, with their families; William Hewlings, Abraham Hewlings, Jonathan Eldridge, John Petty, Thomas Kirley, and others. Some of these settled at Salem, and others at Burlington. About the same time, or within a few years, the following persons arrived from England and settled at Burlington: John Butcher, William Butcher, Henry Grubb, William Brightwin, Thomas Gardner, John Budd, John Bourten, Seth Smith, Walter Pumphrey, Thomas Ellis, James Satterthwaite, Richard Arnold, John Woolman, John Stacy, Thomas Eves, Benjamin Duffield, John Payne, Samuel Cleft, William Cooper, John Shinn, William Biles, John Skein, John Warrel, Anthony Morris, Samuel Bunting, Charles Read, Francis Collins, Thomas Mathews, Christopher Wetherill, John Dewsbury, John Day, Richard Basnett, John Antrom, William Biddle, Samuel Furnace, John Ladd, Thomas Raper, Roger Higgins, and Thomas Wood."

Many of those above mentioned became prominent citizens. Not a few of them will be found mentioned in succeeding pages, as the successive early events of Burlington's history and its leading interests are considered.

Settlement continued; the town grew. The surrounding country was gradually cut up into large farms. The early settlers depended on the product of the earth for their support. Fish were abundant in the Delaware and its tributary streams. Game was plentiful in the forest. The habits of the people were

simple, their wants few and easily satisfied. The place yielded them all that was needful to eat and to wear. Their industry supplied anything further that was required. Ollive's mill, on Mill Creek, was quickly built. A trade with Barbadoes was begun by Mahlon Stacy and others as early as the winter of 1679-80, and their "ketch" of fifty tons met with the good fortune their enterprise deserved. The following year, by an act of Assembly, "all vessels bound to the province" were "obliged to enter and clear" at its "chief town and head," "the port of Burlington," and at the same time two annual fairs were provided for in the Market Street "for all sorts of cattle and all manner of merchandise."<sup>1</sup>

The first act of the Friends' meeting was to provide for a collection of money monthly "for ye support of ye poor," and the second to consider "selling of rum unto Indians," and whether it "be lawful att all for Friends' p'fessing truth to be concerned in itt." In ten or a dozen years after settlement begun a printing-press had been set up.

"A yearly meetinge held at Burlington, West New Jersey, on the 10th of the 7th month, 1690, an account beinge given here that severall particular friends have engaged themselves to raise a considerable sum of money for the encouragement of the printer to continue the presse here, it is agreed that it bee recommend to each quarterly meetinge belonging to this meetinge."

Antedating this by several years, five years after the landing of the first settlers, by an act of Assembly passed Sept. 28, 1682, the citizens had devoted "to the use of the public schools" the broad acres of Matiniconk Island.

The church, the press, the school had been established. A burying-ground had been opened, and already had received the remains of some of the pioneers. The people were living in thrift and in peace, and contentment dwelt at their firesides. The settlers experienced little trouble from the Indians. Says Henry Armitt Brown,—

"The Mantas, it is true, who dwell hard by, had committed a murder at Matiniconk and plundered poor Jegon some years before the arrival of the 'Kent,' but these were exceptional instances. The Lenni Lenape were a peaceful race. Upright in person and straight of limb, their fierce countenances of tawny reddish-brown belied a gentle nature. Grave even to sadness, courteous to strangers and respectful to the old, never in haste to speak, and of cool, deliberate temper, this mysterious people easily forgave injury and never forgot kindness, more than repaying the benevolent humanity of the settlers of Burlington by a forbearing friendship that lived as long as they. At the same time at which the savages of Virginia were punishing cold-blooded murder with passionate bloodshed, and scourging with fury every plantation from the Potomac to the James, and on the northern sky the light of blazing villages, from one end of New England to the other, marked the despairing vengeance of King Philip, the banks of Delaware smiled in unbroken peace, and their simple-hearted native, conscious of the fate that would speedily overtake his people,—which no one foretold sooner or more touchingly than he,—was saying in a council here in Burlington, 'We are your brothers, and intend to live like brothers with you. We will have a broad path for you

<sup>1</sup> Leaming and Spicer's *Laws of New Jersey*, p. 435; Hazard's *Annals of Pennsylvania*, vol. i. p. 527.



and us to walk in. If an Indian be asleep in this path, the Englishman shall pass him by and do him no harm; and if an Englishman be asleep in it, the Indian shall pass him by and say, 'He is an Englishman—he is asleep—let him alone.' The path shall be plain; there shall not be in it a stump to hurt the feet."<sup>1</sup>

**The Pioneers' Experiences and Impressions.**—There is little doubt that the settlers fully believed Burlington would speedily become an important commercial town, none of them then foreseeing the possibility of an overwhelming rival in the future Philadelphia. When we read in their old letters that within three or four years after the arrival of the "Kent" deer were brought in continually by the Indians and offered for sale; that ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, partridges, and rabbits abounded on the land, and that the Delaware was well stocked with many kinds of fish; that cranberries made an excellent sauce for venison, turkeys, and other great fowl; that they "are better to make tarts than either gooseberries or cherries;" that the pippins made a curious "*cyder*," we can readily see they were an industrious and thrifty people who were bent upon securing good homes and well providing them.

John Crips, in a letter to Henry Stacy, dated Burlington, the 26th of the eighth month, 1677, says, . . . "The country and air seems to be very agreeable to our bodies, and we have very good stomachs to our victuals. Here is plenty of provisions in the country, plenty of fish and fowl, and good venison very plentiful and much better than ours in England, for it eats not so dry, but is full of gravy, like fat young beef. . . .

"The Indians are very loving to us, except here and there one when they have gotten strong liquors in their heads, which they now greatly love. But for the country in short, I like it very well, and I do believe that this river of Delaware is as good a river as most in the world. It exceeds the river Thames by many degrees."

He also in another letter, dated Burlington, the 19th of 4th month, 1678, says, . . . "Your letter saith, 'it's reported the water is not so good as in England.' I do not remember that ever I tasted better water in any part of England than the springs of this place do yield, of which is made very good beer and ale, and here is also wine and cyder. And whereas your letter to me saith, 'several have come back from this country to England,'—two or three, I suppose; these are lazy, idle persons that have done so, but, on the other hand, here are several persons, men of estate, that have been here and have gone back to England and sold their estates and returned with their whole families hither again, which methinks should take many of these scruples out of

the way if nothing else were said or done in praise of this country. But I suppose there are many in England that desire to hear ill of this place because they would keep their friends there with them, and they think we never write enough of the bad properties of the country and vermin in it. Now this I may say, in short, that here are bears, wolves, foxes, rattlesnakes, and several other creatures (I do believe because I see the Indians have such skins to sell), but I have traveled several hundred of miles to and fro, and I never to my knowledge saw one of those creatures except two rattlesnakes, and I killed them both."

The following is an extract from a letter of Mahlon Stacy to his brother Revell and others, dated the 26th of the 4th month, 1680:

"My cousin Revell and I, with some of my men, went last third month into the river to catch herrings, for at that time they came in great shoals into the shallows; we had neither rod nor net, but after the Indian fashion made a round pinfold, about two yards over, and a foot high, but left a gap for the fish to go in at, and made bush to lay in the gap to keep the fish in, and when that was done we took two long birches and tied their tops together and went about a stone's cast above our said pinfold, there hauling these birches' boughs down the stream, where we drove thousands before us, but so many got into our trap as it would hold, and then we began to haul them on shore as fast as three or four of us could, by two or three at a time, and after this manner, in half an hour, we could have filled a three bushel sack of as good and large herrings as ever I saw. And as to beef and pork, here is great plenty of it and cheap, and also good sheep. The common grass of this country feeds beef very fat. I have killed two this year, and therefore I have reason to know it, besides I have seen this fall, in Burlington, killed eight or nine fat oxen and cows on a market day, and all very fat. And though I speak of herrings only, lest any should think we have little other sorts, we have great plenty of most sorts of fish that ever I saw in England, besides several other sorts that are not known there, as rocks, cat-fish, shad, sheep-heads, sturgeons, and fowls plenty, as ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, partridges, and many other sorts that I cannot remember and would be too tedious to mention. Indeed the country, take it as a wilderness, is a brave country, though no place will please all. But some will be ready to say he writes of conveniences, but not of inconveniences. In answer to those, I honestly declare, there is some barren lands, as (I suppose) there is in most places of the world, and more wood than some would have upon their lands, neither will the country produce corn without labor, nor cattle be got without something to buy them, nor bread with idleness, else it would be a brave country indeed. And I question not, but all then would give it a good word, for my part I like it so well I never had the least thought of returning to England, except on the account of trade.

"MAHLON STACY."

In a letter to William Cook, of Sheffield, and others, Stacy wrote thus,—

"This is a most brave place, whatever envy or evil spies may speak of it, I could wish you all here. Burlington will be a place of trade quickly, for here is way for trade. I, with eight more, last winter, bought a good ketch of fifty tons, freighted her out at our own charge, and sent her to Barbados, and so to sail to Saltertugas, to take in part of her lading in salt, and the rest in Barbados goods, as she came back, which said voyage she hath accomplished very well, and now rides before Burlington, discharging her lading, and so to go to the West Indies again, and we intend to freight her out with our own corn. We have wanted nothing since we came hither, but the company of our good friends and acquaintances; all our people are very well, and in a hopeful way to live much better than ever they did, and not only so, but to provide well for their posterity. They improve their lands and have good crops, and if our friends and countrymen come they will find better reception than we had by far, at first, before the country was settled as now it is. I know not one among the people that desires to be in England again. I mean since settled. I wonder at our Yorkshire people, that they had rather

<sup>1</sup> Smith's Hist. of N. J., p. 100, and 136, note; Bancroft, vol. ii. p. 102 et seq.; *Idem*, p. 216. "When six of the hostile chieftains presented themselves as messengers to treat of a reconciliation, in the blind fury of the moment they were murdered." This was in 1675. The war in Virginia continued more than a year afterwards. King Philip's "rebellion" broke out in June, 1675. He was killed in August, 1676.

live in servitude and work hard all the year and not be three pence the better at the year's end, than stir out of the chimney corner and transport themselves to a place where with the like pains, in two or three years they might know better things.

"I never repented my coming hither, nor yet remembered the arguments and out-cry against New Jersey with regret. I live as well to my content, and in as great plenty as ever I did, and in far more likely way to get an estate. Though I hear some have thought I was too large in my former, I affirm it to be true, having seen more with mine eyes in this time since than ever yet I wrote of.

"MAHLON STACY."

Thomas Budd, who owned a share of propriety in West Jersey, being ancestor to a large family there, and who arrived at Burlington in 1678, in a pamphlet describing the country about nine or ten years afterwards, says,—

"The Indians told us, in a conference at Burlington, shortly after we came into the country, they were advised to make war on us, and cut us off while we were but few; for that we sold them the Smallpox with the Match coat they had bought of us. Which caused our people to be in fears and jealousies concerning them; therefore we sent for the Indian Kings, to speak with them, who, with many more Indians, came to Burlington, where he had a conference with them about the matter. We told them we came amongst them by their own consent, and had bought the land of them, for which we had honestly paid, as well as for all the commodities which he had at any time bought of them; that we had been just, kind, and respectful to them from the time of our first coming, and therefore know no reason that they had to make war on us. To which one of them in behalf of the rest, made the following speech in answer:

"Our young men may speak such words as we do not like nor approve of, and we cannot help it. And some of your young men may speak such words as you do not like, and you cannot help that. We are your brothers, and intend to live like brothers with you; we have no mind to have war, for when we have war we are only skin and bones; the meat that we eat does us no good. We always are in fear. We have not the benefit of the sun to shine on us; we hide us in holes and corners; we are minded to live in peace. If we intend, at any time, to make war upon you, we will let you know of it, and the reasons why we make war with you; and if you make us satisfaction for the injury done us, for which the war was intended, then we will not make war on you; and if you intend at any time to make war on us, we would have you let us know of it, and the reason; and if we do not make satisfaction for the injury done unto you, then you may make war on us. Otherwise we ought not to do it. You are our brothers, and we are willing to live like brothers with you. We are willing to have a broad path for you and us to walk in, and if an Indian is asleep in this path, the Englishman shall pass by and do him no harm; and if an Englishman be asleep in this path, the Indian shall pass by him and say, 'he is an Englishman; he is asleep, let him alone, he loves sleep.' It shall be a plain path; there must not be in this path a stump to hurt our feet. And as to the smallpox, it was once in my grandfather's time, and it could not be the English that could send it to us then, there being no English in the country; and it was once in my father's time; they could not send it to us then either; and now it is in my time; I do not believe they have sent it to us now; I do believe it is the Man above that hath sent it to us."

"Some are apt to ask, how we can propose safely to live among such a heathen people as the Indians, whose principles and practices lead them to war and bloodshed; and ours, on the contrary, to love enemies? I answer, that we settled by the Indians' consent and goodliking, and bought the land of them that we settle on, which they conveyed to us by deeds under their hands and seals, and also submitted to several articles of agreement with us, viz., not to do us any injury; but if it should so happen that any of their people any time should injure or do harm to any of us, then they were to make us satisfaction for the injury done. Therefore if they break these covenants and agreements then, in consequence thereof, they may be proceeded against as other offenders, viz., to keep in subjection to the Magistrate's power, into whose hands the sword of justice is committed to be used by him for the punishment of evil-doers, and the praise of them that do well; therefore I do believe it to be both lawful and expedient to bring offenders to justice by the power of the magistrate's sword, which is not to be used in vain; but may be used against such as raise rebellions and insurrections against the gov-

ernment of the country, be they Christians or Indians (now that these have so far agreed to abide the laws of civil government), otherwise it is in vain for us to pretend to magistracy or government; it being that we own to be lawful, both in principle and practice. . . .

"The Indians have been very serviceable to us by selling us venison, Indian corn, peas, and beans, fish, and fowl. . . .

"The women plant the corn and carry burdens. There are many of them of a good understanding, considering their education, and in their public meetings of business they have excellent order, one speaking after another; and while one is speaking all the rest keep silent, and do not so much as whisper one to the other.

"We had several meetings with them; one was in order to put down the sale of rum, brandy, and other strong liquors to them, they being a people that have no government of themselves so as to drink in moderation. At which time there were eight kings (one of them was Okanickon, a noted friend to the English) and many other Indians. The king sat on a form, and we on another, over against them. They had prepared four belts of Wampum (so their current money is called, being black and white beads, made of a fish shell) to give us as seals of the covenant they made with us. One of the kings, by the consent and appointment of the rest, stood up and made this following speech:

"The strong liquor was first sold us by the Dutch; and they are blind; they had no eyes, they did not see that it was for our hurt. The next people that came among us were the Swedes, who continued the sale of these strong liquors to us; they were also blind; they had no eyes, they did not see it to be hurtful to us to drink it, although we know it to be hurtful to us; but if people will sell it to us, we are so in love with it that we cannot forbear it; when we drink it, it makes us mad; we do not know what to do; we then abuse one another; we throw each other into the fire. Seventy of our people have been killed by reason of the drinking it since the time it was first sold us. Those people that sell it are blind; they have no eyes. But now there is a people come to live amongst us that have eyes; they see it to be for our hurt, and we know it to be for our hurt; they are willing to deny themselves the profit of it for our good. Those people have eyes; we are glad such a people are come among us; we must put it down by mutual consent; the cask must be sealed up; it must be made fast; it must not leak by day nor by night, in light nor in the dark; and we give you these four belts of Wampum, which we would have you lay up safe, and keep by you, to be witnesses of this agreement that we make with you; and we would have you tell your children that these four belts of Wampum are given you to be witnesses betwixt us and you of this agreement."

The following notice of the early settlement of Burlington by the English, communicated to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by John F. Watson, was copied from the original autograph of Mrs. Mary Smith, a Friend, who arrived with the primitive colonists when she was only four years of age:<sup>1</sup>

"Robert Murfin and Ann, his wife, living in Nottinghamshire, England, had one daughter born there in the year 1674, the 4th of the 2d month, named Mary (the writer of this account, who married the first Daniel Smith, of Burlington). After that they had a son called Robert.

"Some time after it came in their minds to move themselves and family into West Jersey in America, and in order thereto they went to Hull and provided provisions suitable for their necessary occasions, such as fine flour, butter, cheese, with other suitable commodities in good store; then took their passage in the good ship, the 'Shield of Stockton,' with Mahlon Stacy, Thos. Lambert, and many more families of good repute and worth; and in the voyage there were two died and two born; so that they landed as many as they took on board. And after about sixteen weeks sailing or on board they arrived at Burlington in the year 1678; this being the first ship that ever was known to come so high up the Delaware River. Then they landed and made some such dwellings as they could for the present time, some in caves and others in palisade-houses secured. With that the Indians, very numerous but very civil for the most part, brought corn and venison, and sold the English for such things as they needed; so that the said English had some new supply to help their old stock, which may well be attributed to the good hand of Providence so to preserve and provide in such a wilderness.

<sup>1</sup> Historical Collection of the State of New Jersey, Barber and Howe, 1841.



"I may not omit some English that came the year before, which landed lower down the river, and were gotten to Burlington, who came in some small vessels up to Burlington before us, and was so consented to by the Indians.

"The first comers, with the others that came near that time, made an agreement with the Indians for their land being after this manner: From the river to such and such creeks, and was to be paid in goods after this manner, say, so many match coats, guns, hatchets, hoes, kettles, two full boxes, with other materials, all in number as agreed upon of both Indians and English. When these goods were gotten from England and the Indians paid, then the above-mentioned people surrendered some part of the land to settle themselves near the river, for they did not dare go far from it at first.

"I must not forget that these valiant subjects, both to God and their king, did buy their land in old England before they entered (upon this engagement), and after all this did submit themselves to mean living, taking it with thankfulness, mean and course; as pounding Indian corn one day for the next day; for there was no mill except some few steed-mills, and (we) thought so well of this kind of hard living that I never heard them say, 'I would I had never come!' which is worth observing, considering how plentifully they lived in England. It seems no other than the hand of God so to send them to prepare a place for the future generations. I wish they that come after may consider these things, and not be like the children of Israel after they were settled in the land of Canaan, forgetting the God of their fathers and following their own vanities, and so bring displeasure instead of the blessings of God upon themselves, which fall and loss will be very great on all such.

"Now to return to Robert Murfin and his wife. After they came into this land they had one son called *John*, and in the year 1681 they had another son called *William*, and in the year 1684 they had a daughter named *Johannah*. Robert and John died young.<sup>1</sup>

"It may be observed how God's providence made room for us in a wonderful manner in taking away the Indians. There came a distemper<sup>2</sup> among them so mortal that they could not bury all their dead. Others went away, leaving their town. It was said that an old Indian king spoke prophetically before his death and said the English should increase and the Indians decrease."<sup>3</sup>

**Anecdotes in which Some Notable Men Figured.**<sup>3</sup>—"The early Quaker inhabitants of Burlington were distinguished as well for their intelligence as for their piety. Dr. Franklin found among them minds congenial to his own, whose society he much enjoyed. To go still further back, the following may interest our readers as one of the pleasant little traditions of the good old times: William Penn, when Governor of Pennsylvania, used to sail up in his barge from Philadelphia to his manor house in Pennsylvania, a few miles above Bristol. He would frequently stop on his way to visit Governor Jennings, of New Jersey (who was also a distinguished Quaker minister). . . . On one occasion Jennings and one of his friends were enjoying their pipes,—a practice which the gentlemanly Penn disliked. On hearing that Penn's barge was in sight, they put away their pipes that their friend might not be annoyed, and endeavored to conceal from him what they were about. He came in upon them, however, somewhat suddenly, and pleasantly remarked that he was glad they

had sufficient sense of propriety to be ashamed of the practice. Jennings, rarely at a loss for an answer, rejoined that they were not ashamed, but desired to avoid hurting a weak brother. Another anecdote we will give, illustrative of the simplicity and genuine hospitality of early days. Somewhere about the year 1753, the family of John Smith (brother of Smith, the historian), then occupying the venerable and in those days imposing mansion of the late excellent Mr. Coleman, were sitting at their tea-table under the trees at their door in the main street. A gentleman (a stranger) passing along was invited to partake of their fare, and was induced by the conversation that ensued to settle in the place. He became one of the most efficient and valuable citizens of Burlington, and his family, in the second and third generations, are (1844) among the most respectable inhabitants. This was Isaac Collins, the first Burlington printer and editor of an ably-conducted paper, which was commenced Dec. 5, 1777, and was employed successively by the colony and the States. Throughout the war it was the leading vehicle of information to the Whigs, and Governor Livingston and others wrote many effective essays for it. He printed 'Livingston's Philosophic Solitude,' a large edition of the Bible, the Burlington Almanac, and probably the first Continental money."

"**The Days that Tried Men's Souls.**"—*A Lady of Burlington in the Revolution.*<sup>4</sup>—The journal of Mrs. Margaret Hill Morris during the Revolutionary period contains all that remains to us of the history of Burlington in those troublous days. It is especially interesting, not only as contemporaneous record, but for the keen observation it evinces, as well as the fairness with which the writer, who espoused the royal cause, stated her convictions and her varying sensations

<sup>4</sup> Extracts from the journal of Margaret Hill Morris. "Though a fragment only, the following journal, kept by Margaret Morris for the amusement of her sister, Milcah Martha Moore, will deeply interest the reader. It embraces nearly all that has been preserved of a manuscript much valued by the descendants of the writer. The antiquarian and historian of a future day may find in it matter for reflection. But few if any similar journals during the same period are known to exist. As it details the daily alarms to which a private family was liable, the frequent and often absurd reports circulated, and the kind of persecution to which obnoxious individuals were subjected, it will serve as a picture, in little, of the times. No apology is offered for the political bias of the writer; this she possessed in common with too many of her countrymen, both good and great, to make her a mark for satire or reprehension. . . . The estimate which the writer herself placed on this production is disclosed in a letter to the sister for whom it was designed, in the following extract from one of her letters: 'I have not yet collected all the scraps of my late diary into one piece; when I have I shall send it to thee, and thee will observe as thee reads it, that it is by no means fit for mixed companies or general communication. Part of it was written in a serious, others in a waggish mood, and most of it after the family were abed, and I sat up to keep guard over my fences, &c., while the soldiers were next door, for fear they should pull them down to burn.' . . . Fifty copies of this journal were printed for private circulation in 1836, and it has become very scarce, having excited considerable interest even among perfect strangers."—*Letters of Dr. Richard Hill and His Children*. John Jay Smith, Philadelphia, 1854. The journal was printed in the work quoted from, and reprinted in "The Burlington Smiths." R. Morris Smith, Philadelphia, 1877. It is here reproduced, with a few omissions, all that portion having especial reference to Burlington having been retained.—H. T. TORIAN.

<sup>1</sup> Mary Smith was found drowned with her horse in the year 1739, near the Long Bridge, in the Northern Liberties; supposed to have occurred from her intending to give her horse water where it was very deep; "that was then the direct and only road to Burlington."

<sup>2</sup> This was the smallpox (brought amongst them by the colonists), which from the manner of treating by sweating and then plunging into cold water was very fatal.

<sup>3</sup> Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey. Barler and Howe, 1844.



under the influence of passing events, changeful in character from day to day. The following extracts are given place here, and will be found both entertaining and instructive:

"December 6th, 1776.—Being on a visit to my friend, M. S., at Had-donfield, I was preparing to return to my family, when a person from Philadelphia told me that the people were in great commotion; that the English fleet was in the river, and hourly expected to sail up to the city: that the inhabitants were moving into the country; and that several persons of considerable repute had been discovered to have formed a design of setting fire to the city, and were summoned before the Congress and strictly enjoined to drop the horrid purpose. . . . On my journey home I was told the inhabitants of our little town" (Burlington) "were going in haste into the country, and that my nearest neighbors were already removed. When I heard this I felt myself quite sick; I was ready to faint. I thought of my S. D." (her sister, Sarah Dillwyn, wife of George, then absent) "the beloved companion of my widowed state—her husband at a distance of some hundred miles from her, I thought of my own lonely situation—no husband to cheer with the voice of love my sinking spirits. My little flock, too, without a father to direct them how to steer. All these things crowded into my mind at once, and I felt like one forsaken; a flood of friendly tears came to my relief, and I felt a humble confidence that He who had been with me in six troubles would not forsake me now. . . . and was favored to find my family in good health on my arrival, and my dear companion not greatly discomposed, for which favour I desire to be truly thankful.

"December 7th.—A letter from my next neighbor's husband, at the camp, warned her to be gone in haste, and many persons coming into town to-day brought intelligence that the British army were advancing toward us.

"December 8th.—Every day begins and ends with the same accounts, and we hear to-day that the regulars are at Trenton. Some of our neighbors gone, and others going, makes our little bank (Green Bank, on the river) look lonesome. But our trust in Providence is still firm, and we dare not even talk of moving our family.

"December 9th.—This evening were favored with the company of our faithful friend and brother, R. W. (Richard Wells). This testimony of his love was truly acceptable to us.

"December 10th.—To-day our amiable friend, H. C. (Hetty Cox), and her family bade us adieu. My brother also left us, but returned in less than an hour, telling us he could not go away just as the Hessians were entering the town; but, no troops coming in, we urged him to leave us next morning, which he concluded to do, after preparing us to expect the Hessians in a few hours. A number of galleys have been lying in the river before the town for two days past.

"December 11th.—After various reports from one hour to another of light-horse approaching, the people in town had certain intelligence that a large body of Hessians were come to Bordentown, and we might expect to see them in a few hours. About ten o'clock of this day a party of about sixty men marched down the main street; as they passed along they told our doctor (Odell) and some other persons in the town, that a large number of Hessians were advancing and would be in town in less than an hour. This party were riflemen, who, it seems, had crossed the river somewhere in the neighborhood of Bordentown to reconnoitre, and, meeting with a superior number of Hessians on the road, were then returning and took Burlington in their way back. From us they crossed to Bristol, and by the time they were fairly embarked the Hessians, to the number, as we heard, of four or five hundred, had passed what we call York Bridge. On the first certainty of their approach, John Lawrence and two or three others thought best, for the safety of the town, to go out and meet the troops. He communicated his intention to one of the gondola captains, who approved of it, and desired to be informed of the result."

(The gondolas or galleys were American gunboats.)

"The gentlemen went out, and though the Hessian (Count Donop, or 'de Nope') spoke but little English, yet they found that, upon being thus met in a peaceable manner on behalf of the inhabitants, he was ready to promise them safety and security, to exchange any messages that might be proper with the gentlemen of the galleys. In the mean time he ordered his troops to halt; they remained in their ranks between the bridge and the corner of Main Street, wishing an answer from on board. J. L. and T. H. went down to report what had passed, and told Captain Moore that the Colonel had orders to quarter his troops in Burlington that night, and that if the inhabitants were quiet and peaceable, and would furnish him with quarters and refreshment, he

would pledge his honour that no manner of disorder should happen to disturb or alarm the people. Captain Moore replied that in his opinion it would be wrong in such case to fire on the town, but that he would go down and consult with the commodore, and return an answer as soon as might be. While this answer was waited for, Dr. Odell was told it would be a satisfaction, both to the Hessian commandant and to our own people, to have a person who could serve as interpreter between them. Not doubting the foreigner could speak French, the doctor went to him, and he had the satisfaction to find it probable, at least that he might be of service to the people of the town. The commandant seemed highly pleased to find a person with whom he could converse with ease and precision. He desired the doctor to tell the gentlemen of the town to the same purport as above, with this addition: that he expected there would be found no persons in the town in arms; nor any arms, ammunition, or effects belonging to persons that were in arms against the king, concealed by any of the inhabitants; that if any such effects were thus secreted the house in which they were found would be given up to pillage, to prevent which it would be necessary to give him a just and fair account of such effects, which account he would forward to the general, and that if we acted openly and in good faith in these respects, he repeated his assurances upon the honor of a soldier that he would be answerable for every kind of disorder on the part of his troops. They remained in profound silence in their ranks, and the commandant with some of his officers came into town as far as J. L.'s, where they dined, waiting the commodore's answer.

"The doctor says that as he thought he observed much of the gentleman in the commandant, and the appearance at least of generosity and humanity, he took an opportunity to inform him that there was an old friend of his (the doctor's) who was a colonel, and of some estimation in the Continental army; that he was at present with Gen. Washington, and that his lady, an amiable woman, had gone into the country with most of her effects; that the doctor was ignorant of the place of her retreat, but that before her departure she had begged him, on the footing of former friendship, to take into his house, and, if he might be permitted, to keep as under his protection some few things which she could not remove, and told the commandant he was ready to give an exact account of such of her effects as he had thus taken charge of; and at the same time confessed that when he took them it was in the hope of being suffered to preserve them for his friend. The commandant told him, without a moment's hesitation, 'Sir, you need not be at the trouble of giving any further account of those things you have so candidly mentioned; be assured that whatever effects have been intrusted to you in this way I shall consider as your own, and they shall not be touched.' From this answer he was encouraged to hope he might be of still further service to his friends, and in the full persuasion that nothing would occur to disturb the peaceable disposition that was making; but, as it happened, the commodore had received intelligence of a party of Hessians having entered Burlington before Capt. Moore got down to him, and had ordered up four galleys to fire on the town whenever any two or three persons should be seen together. Capt. Moore met and hailed them one after another, but the wind was so high that he was not heard or understood. The four gondolas came up, and the first of them appearing before the main street, J. L., T. H., and W. D. (William Dillwyn) went down upon the wharf and waived a hat, the signal agreed on with Capt. Moore for the boat to come ashore and give the commodore's answer in peace. To the astonishment of these gentlemen all the answer they received was first a swivel shot. Not believing it possible this could be designedly done they stood still, and J. L. again waved his hat, and was answered with an eighteen-pounder. Both these fires, as the gondola people have since told us, were made with as good aim as could be taken, as they took it for granted it was at Hessians they fired. However, as it was impossible to conjecture that such conduct could have happened, or to suspect such a mistake, it is no wonder the town was exceedingly alarmed, looking upon it in the light of a cruel as well as unprovoked piece of treachery. Upon this news the commandant rose calmly from the table, and his officers with him went out to eight or ten men, who had come to the door as a small body-guard. He turned to the doctor as he went into the street, and said he could easily dispose of his people out of the possibility of danger, but that much mischief might be done to the town, and that he would take a view of the gondolas and see what measures might be necessary on his part, but that he should be sorry to be the occasion of any damage or distress to the inhabitants. He walked down the street, and sent different ways three sentinels, in Indian file together, to view and report to him what they saw. These being now and then seen at different times, induced the people on board to believe that the houses were full of Hessians, and a cannonade was continued till almost dark in different directions, sometimes along the street, some-



times across it. Several houses were struck and a little damaged, but not one living creature, either man or beast, killed or wounded. About dark the gondolas fell down a little way below the town, and the night was passed in quiet. While all this tumult was in town, we, on our peaceful bank, ignorant of the occasion of the firing, were wondering what it could mean, and unsuspecting of danger were quietly pursuing our business in the family, when a kind neighbor informed us of the occasion, and urged us to go into the cellar as a place of safety. We were prevailed on by him to do so, and remained there till it ceased.

"December 12th.—The people of the galleys, suspecting that some troops were yet either concealed in the town or neighbourhood of it, have been very jealous of the inhabitants, who have often been alarmed with reports that the city would be set on fire; many have gone in haste and great distress into the country, but we still hope no mischief is seriously intended. A number of men halted on our bank this morning, and told us it was their settled purpose to set fire to the town. I begged them not to set my house on fire; they asked which was my house, and they said they knew not what hindered them from firing on it last night, for seeing a light in the chambers they thought there were Hessians in it, and they pointed their guns at it several times. I told them my children were sick, which obliged me to burn a light all night. . . .

"December 13th.—This day we began to look a little like ourselves again. The troops were removed some miles from town, as we hear, and our friends began to venture out to see us; but the suspicions of the gondola men still continued, and search was made in and about town for men distinguished by the name of Tories. . . .

"December 14th.—This day there was no appearance of the formidable Hessians. Several of our friends called to see us. Among the number was one (Dr. Odell) esteemed by the whole family and very intimate in it; but the spirit of the devil still continued to rove through the town in the shape of tory hunters. A message was delivered to our intimate friend informing him a party of armed men were on the search for him. His horse was brought and he retired to a place of safety. Some of the gentlemen who entertained the foreigners were pointed out to the gondola men; two worthy inhabitants (Richard Smith and another) were seized upon and dragged on board. From the 13th to the 16th we had various reports of the advancing and retiring of the enemy; parties of armed men rudely entered the town and diligent search was made for Tories; some of the gondola gentry broke into and pillaged Rd. Smith's house on the bank.

"About noon this day (16th) a very terrible account of thousands coming into town and now actually to be seen on Gallows Hill: my incautious son (Dr. John Morris) caught up the spy-glass and was running toward the mill to look at them. I told him it would be liable to misconstruction, but he prevailed on me to gratify his curiosity; he went, but returned much dissatisfied, for no troops could be seen; as he came back, poor Dick (Rd. Hill Morris) took the glass, and resting it against a tree, took a view of the fleet; both of these were observed by the people on board, who suspected it was an enemy that was watching their motions. They manned a boat and sent her on shore; a loud knocking at my door brought me to it; I was a little fluttered, and kept locking and unlocking that I might get my ruffled face a little composed; at last I opened it and half a dozen men, all armed, demanded the key of the empty house. I asked them what they wanted there; they said to search for a d—d tory who had been spying at them from the mill. The name of a tory so near my own door seriously alarmed me, for a poor refugee, dignified by that name, had claimed the shelter of my roof, and was at that very time concealed like a thief in an auger-hole; I rung the bell violently—the signal agreed on if they came to search, and when I thought he had crept into the hole I put on a very simple look, and cried out, 'Bless me, I hope you are not Hessians.' 'Do we look like Hessians?' asked one of them, rudely. 'Indeed, I don't know.' 'Did you ever see a Hessian?' 'No, never in my life; but they are men, and you are men, and may be Hessians for anything I know; but I'll go with you into Col. Cox's house, though indeed it was my son at the mill; he is but a boy, and meant no harm; he wanted to see the troops.' So I marched at the head of them, opened the door, and searched every place, but we could find no tory; strange where he could be. We returned, they greatly disappointed; I pleased to think my house was not suspected. The captain, a smart little fellow named Shippen, said he wished he could see the spy-glass. S. D. produced it, and very civilly desired his acceptance of it, which I was sorry for, as I often amused myself in looking through it. They left us and searched J. V.'s" (James Verree) "and the next two houses, but no tory could they find. This transaction reached the town and Col. Cox was very angry, and ordered the men on board. In the evening I went to town with my refugee, and placed him in other lodgings.

"December 27th. . . . This evening about three thousand of the Pennsylvania militia and other troops landed on the neck, and marched into town with artillery, baggage, etc., and are quartered on the inhabitants. One company was lodged at J. V.'s, and a guard placed between his house and ours. We were so favoured as not to have any sent to our house. An officer spent the evening with us, and appeared to be in high spirits, and talked of engaging the English as a very trifling affair, —nothing so easy as to drive them over the North River, etc.

"December 28th.—Early this morning the troops marched out of town in high spirits. A flight of snow this morning drove the gondolas along down the river. My heart sinks when I think of the numbers unprepared for death who will probably be sent in a few days to appear before the Judge of heaven. The weather clearing up this afternoon, we observed several boats, with soldiers and their baggage, making up to our wharf. . . . A man who seemed to have command over the soldiers first landed, civilly asked for the keys of Col. Cox's house, in which they stored their baggage and took up their quarters for the night, and were very quiet.

"December 29th.—This morning the soldiers at the next house prepared to depart, and as they passed my door they stopped to bless and thank me for the food I sent them, which I received not as my due, but as belonging to my Master, who had reached a moriel to them by my hand. A great number of soldiers in town to-day; another company took possession of the next house when the first left it. The inhabitants much straitened for bread to supply the soldiers and firewood to keep them warm. This seems to be one of the many calamities of war.

"December 30th.—A number of poor soldiers, sick and wounded, brought into town to-day, and lodged in the court-house; some of them in private houses. To-day I hear several of our townsmen have agreed to procure wood for the soldiers, but they found it was attended with considerable difficulty, as most of the wagons usually employed to bring in wood were pressed to take the soldiers' baggage.

"January 3d (1777).—This morning we heard very distinctly a heavy firing of cannon; the sound came from about Trenton, and at noon a number of soldiers, upwards of one thousand, came into town in great confusion, with baggage and some cannon. From these soldiers we learn that there was a smart engagement yesterday at Trenton, and that they left them engaged near Trenton Mill, but were not able to say which side was victorious. They were again quartered on the inhabitants, and we again exempt from the number of having them lodged in our house. Several of those who lodged in Col. Cox's house last week returned to-night and asked for the key, which I gave them. About bedtime I went into the next house to see if the fires were safe, and my heart was melted to see such a number of my fellow-creatures lying like swine on the floor fast asleep, and many of them without even a blanket to cover them. It seems very strange to me that such a number should be allowed to come from the camp at the very time of the engagement, and I shrewdly suspect they have run away, for they can give no account why they came or where they are to march next.

"January 4th.—The accounts hourly coming in are so contradictory and various that we know not which to give credit to. We have heard our people have gained another victory, that the English are fleeing before them, some at Brunswick, some at Princeton. We hear to-day that Sharp Delany and A. Morris (Capt. Anthony Morris, her cousin), and others of the Pennsylvania militia are killed, and that the Count de Nope is numbered with the dead. . . . A number of sick and wounded brought into town calls upon us to extend a hand of charity towards them. Several of my soldiers left the next house and returned to the place from whence they came. Upon my questioning them pretty close, I brought several to confess they had run away, being scared at the heavy firing on the 3d. There were several pretty, innocent-looking lads among them, and I sympathized with their mothers when I saw them preparing to return to the army.

"January 5th.—I heard to-day that Capt. Shippen, who threatened to shoot my son for spying at the gondolas, is killed. I forgave him long ago . . . and felt sorry. . . . We are told to-day that Gen. Mercer is killed, and Miffin is wounded; what sad havoc will this dreadful war make in our land!

"January 9th.— . . . The report of poor A. Morris being killed is confirmed by an officer who was in the battle. . . . The weather very cold; some snow falling has also filled the river with ice, and we expect it will be strong enough to walk over in a day or two, and give an opportunity to those inclined to escape, of crossing over, which, for several weeks past, has been attended with some difficulty; all the boats belonging to the town being seized upon by the gentlemen of the galleys, and either borne away or broken to pieces, which they said was done to prevent the Hessians from crossing the river; and, on the same pretence, a



number of bridges have been taken up and others so much damaged as to make it difficult for travelers to pass from hence to Philadelphia. Several of the soldiers who were brought into town sick have died, and, it is feared, the disorder by which they are afflicted is infectious.

"January 12th.—. . . The Earl of B——n,<sup>1</sup> who quitted his habitation on the first alarm of the Hessians coming in, is returned with his family. We have some hopes that our refugee will be presented with a pair of lawn sleeves when dignities become cheap, and suppose he will then think himself too big to creep into his old auger-hole; but I shall remind him of the *place*, if I live to see him created first B——p of B——n.

"January 14th.—. . . A friend from Trenton tells me poor A. Morris died in three hours after he was wounded, and was buried in Friends' burying-ground at Stony Brook. Also Captain Shippen was buried by him. . . .

"January 15th.—I was a good deal affected this evening at seeing the hearse in which General Mercer's body was conveyed over the river on the ice to be buried at Philadelphia; poor Captain Shippen's body was also taken over at the same time to be buried there.

"February 3d.—To-day appeared in print a proclamation of General Washington, ordering all persons who had taken protections of the king's commissioners, to come in thirty days and swear allegiance to the United States of America, or else repair with their families to the lines of the British troops. What will become of our refugee now?

"February 4th.—To-day eight boats full of soldiers sailed up the river to join the Continental forces. They appeared to be very merry, with their drums beating and their colours flying. This is said to be the day appointed for our friends, who are prisoners, to have a hearing before Putnam. A man who is not a lover of peace told us it was expected there would be bloody work on the occasion.

"February 6th.—Several hundred soldiers, who were returning from the camp, were quartered on the inhabitants, and in general, I hear, behaved well.

"February 7th.—All the soldiers quartered in the town last night went away to-day. The prisoners taken from our town and Mount Holly discharged and returned home; several of them much fatigued, and some sick.

"June 13th.—Early this morning the soldiers beat to march from Bristol, and in the course of the day several boats full of soldiers, with the Pennsylvania militia, sailed up the river.

"June 14th.—Before daylight this morning the alarm guns at Princeton, Trenton, Bordentown, and Bristol were fired, and answered by those below. About nine o'clock the gondolas and barges began to appear in sight, and from that time until nine at night there have gone up the river five or six gondolas. Several flat-bottomed boats are also gone to Bristol. There is a report of a battle to-day, which seems probable, as we have heard much firing above. By a person from Bordentown, we hear twelve expresses came in there to-day from camp. Some of the gondola men and their wives being sick, and no doctor in town to apply to, they were told that Mrs. M. was a skillful woman, and kept medicines to give the poor, and notwithstanding their late attempts to shoot my poor boy, they ventured to come to me, and, in a very humble manner, begged me to come and do something for them. At first I thought they might have a design to put a trick on me, and get me aboard of their gondola, and then pillage my house, as they had done some others; but, on asking where the sick folks were, was told they were lodged in the Governor's house. So I went to see them. There were several, both men and women, very ill with a fever. I treated them according to art, and they all got well. I thought I had received all my pay when they thankfully acknowledged my kindness, but lo! in a short time a very rough, ill-looking man came to the door and asked for me. When I went to him, he drew me aside and asked if I had any friends in Philadelphia. The question alarmed me, supposing there was some mischief meditated against that poor city; however, I calmly said, 'I have an ancient father-in-law, some sisters, and other near friends there.' 'Well,' said the man, 'do you wish to hear from them or send anything by way of refreshment to them? If you do, I will take charge of it and bring you back anything you may send for.' I was very much surprised, and thought, to be sure, he only wanted to get provisions to take to the gondolas, when he told me his wife was one of those I had given medicine to, and this was the only thing he could do to pay me for my kindness. My heart leaped with joy, and I set about preparing something for my dear absent friends. A quarter of beef, some veal, fowls, and flour were soon put up, and about midnight the man called and took them aboard of his boat. He left them

at Robert Hopkins, at the Point, from whence my beloved friends took them to town; and, two nights after, a loud knocking at our front door greatly alarmed us. Opening the chamber window, we heard a man's voice, saying, 'Come down softly and open the door, but bring no light.' There was something mysterious in such a call, and we concluded to go down and set the candle in the kitchen. When we got to the front door we asked, 'Who are you?'—The man replied, 'A friend, open quietly;' so the door was opened, and who should it be but our honest gondola man with a letter, a bushel of salt, a jug of molasses, a bag of rice, some tea, coffee, and sugar, and some cloth for a coat for my poor boy,—all sent by my kind sisters. . . . Being now so rich, we thought it our duty to hand out a little to the poor around us who were mourning for want of salt. . . .

"One morning, having left my chamber at an earlier hour than usual, . . . was surprised to see some hundreds of boats, all filled with British soldiers. I ran to my dear G. D.'s room, and begged him to get up and see the sight. He went to the window, and I waited to hear what he would say; but as he said nothing, I called out to him, 'Brother, what shall we do now?' He opened his door, and sweetly and calmly said, 'Let us, my sister, keep still and quiet; I believe no harm will happen to us; and indeed we were favored with remarkable stillness; even the children seemed to partake of it. The boats were ordered up the river to Bordentown, to burn all the gondolas. The last boat we saw was a small one, with only three men and the rowers in it. They were not soldiers. When they came opposite to the town wharf they stopped rowing, and pulled off their hats and bowed to the people on the wharf. We heard afterwards it was our poor refugees, Dr. S. Burling and J. Stansbury, who intended to have come on shore and paid us a visit; but so many people appearing on the wharf, they thought it safest to take to their oars and follow the fleet. One large vessel with cannon was in the fleet, and when they returned were ordered to fire if they saw soldiers on the wharf or about the streets. It seems the soldiers had notice of the time when they were to return, and they placed themselves along the shore quite down to the ferry. It was First-day afternoon, and all the family but myself gone to meeting, and I was lying on the bed; and hearing a large gun, looked out of the window and saw the large ship so close to our landing that I thought they were coming ashore, when, behold! they fired two or three of their great guns, which shook the house, and went through the walls of our next-door neighbor, who was a captain in the rebel army. I still kept at the window, unapprehensive of danger; and seeing a man on the deck talking and pointing to my house, one of them said, 'In that house lives a woman to whom I am indebted for my life; she sheltered me when I was driven from my own house,' etc. This I was afterwards told by a person who heard it; it is needless to add it was our poor refugee. A rebel quartermaster, who had received some little civilities from my S. D. and myself, asked me one day if I did not wish to see my friends in Philadelphia. I said it was the wish nearest my heart. He said he would accompany me as far as Frankfort if I would promise to take no kind of provision with me, and that he would meet me at the same place and conduct me home again. Such an offer was not to be slighted. I went to my friend O. A., and asked her if she would venture to bear me company. She joyfully agreed, and we borrowed a horse and chair, and early next morning set out, our quartermaster being our guard, and good neighbor J. V. went with us to the ferry to see us safe over. We got to A. James' (former partner of the elder John Smith) place in the afternoon, and sent notice to our friends in town, and next morning my father, brothers Moore and Wells, and my two sisters met us at Kensington, for they dared not go further, that being the British lines. . . . They went to town, and Nancy and myself retired soon to bed, expecting our quartermaster to call on us by daylight, but no news did we hear of him; but a heavy firing in the morning made us fearful we should not get safe home. About nine o'clock some stragglers stopped at our quarters and said there had been a skirmish between the English and Americans, and, more terrible still, that parties were ordered out to bring in all they should meet with. This intelligence made us conclude to venture homewards without our guide. We got into our chair, and whipped and cut our dull horse at a strange rate. Several parties passed and repassed, and questioned us about whence we came and where we were going; they said if we were going to Burlington we should be stopped at the ferry and taken to Washington's headquarters, for there was a report that women had been into town and brought out goods. We kept our minds pretty calm, hoping that if we got safe to the ferry, as we were so well known, we should meet no more dangers; and we got along well till we got to the hill beyond the Red Lion, which being very bad, and we still pressing our poor horses to make more haste, he made one violent exertion to reach the top of the hill, when, to our utter dismay, the

<sup>1</sup> Ironical. Dr. Odell is referred to.



swingletree broke, and the chair began to roll down the hill. We both jumped out at the same instant. Nancy held the horse while I rolled a stone behind the wheel, and there we stood, afraid to stir from the horse, and thinking we should be obliged to leave the chair and lead the horse home. At last we ventured to the door of a small house hard by. A man came out, and, with the help of Nancy's ribbons and my garters, fixed us off, and we once again mounted the chair and walked the horse till we came near the Bristol road, where we heard the ferry was guarded, and none suffered to cross. However, we kept on, and at length reached the ferry, where, instead of armed men, we could hardly find one man to put us over. . . . When we arrived at my door my beloved S. D. had the neighbors and children all sitting with her, her tender, anxious mind filled with apprehensions for our safety. As we had stayed a day longer than we intended, it was conjectured by our wise neighbor, J. V., that some terrible thing had happened,—nothing less than that the house, which was his, had been seized, and we kept in Pennsylvania. Rd. Smith, who lent the chair, was equally alarmed for the fate of his carriage; and S. H., who loudly exclaimed against the expedition, said we were certainly carried to headquarters, and, as Nancy's husband was in the British pay, it would go hard with her for his sake; but, behold! all their wise conjectures proved like the croaking of the raven, for in the midst of it all we appeared before them in our proper persons before our arrival was announced." . . .

**From the Journal of James Craft.**—The following, some of which is contemporaneous with some of the matter from the journal of Margaret Morris, above quoted, is from the journal of James Craft, and was published in the "Pennsylvania Historical Magazine," vol. i. p. 300:

"6th mo. 16th, 1770, Geo. Whitefield, the Great Calvinistic Preacher, preach before the Court House. Great Audience. Deal of humor. 12th mo. 11th, 1776, sad work this day. The Hessians came. Town fired on by gondolas. Nobody hurt, altho' large and small shot was fired plenty and in all directions. 5th mo. 10th, 1778. British came back (from Bordentown) and O what a whipping our poor town got, tho' through blessing nobody hurt. Bullets and every kind of shot showered down upon us for hours. 12th mo. 16th, 1778, Lee's troop of horse at Burlington."

The following, communicated to Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey" by an aged and highly respectable gentleman (living in 1844), briefly relates the story of an eye-witness of an attack on old Burlington:

"In the twelfth month, 1776, Count Donop commanding a detachment of Hessians (say 400) entered Burlington, and were encamped on the premises of Thomas Wetherill, below York bridge. Two brass field-pieces were placed in the road near Robert Deacon's corner; their muskets were stacked in the middle of the street, and guards placed near—the troops cooking their provisions. Prompted by curiosity, and having obtained permission from home, I entered their encampment. Amused with the novelty of the scene, so entirely new to me, I for a time forgot both friends and home and tarried longer than prudent. My parents in the meantime had become uneasy at my stay, being ignorant of the cause; and my father arrived in search of me, just as the row-galleys in the Delaware, opposite the town, began firing—which apprized us of the necessity of seeking a place of safety. On our way home, when we arrived at John Neal's, corner of York and Broad streets, he was standing at his door, and hearing the reports of the cannon fired in quick succession, he accosted my father with, 'M. ———, these are perilous times.' At that instant an eighteen-pound double-headed shot struck the back of the house, within less than twenty yards of us, broke a large hole through the wall and lodged in the fireplace, driving the ashes out of the front-door, which my father observing, said he thought they were firing red-hot balls. His wife was standing on the sill of the door, and in her fright sprang beyond the porch. On our way home we had to face the cannon as they fired up York street. My father bade me watch the *flash* and immediately fall flat, which we both did, and were favored to arrive safe. We found the family had retired to the cellar, which was the retreat chosen by numbers. In the spring of 1778, on a First-day afternoon, a number of women and children (myself amongst them) assembled on the bank, in front of James Kinsey's house, above the

town-wharf, to view the British naval armament that had been up the Delaware and destroyed the American frigates and row-galleys, and as they had passed up peaceably the preceding day, it was not supposed they would fire on the town. Now a large sloop with cannon in her bow (I believe a twenty-four pounder) approached the wharf. A man stood on the quarter-deck, waved his hat, and called aloud, 'The women and children must leave the bank, we are going to fire!' I immediately took shelter behind Abraham Hewling's brick store on the wharf, and watched their movements. I distinctly heard the word 'Fire!' (being not two hundred yards from the vessel). The first shot struck Adam Shepherd's stable below the wharf, where several men were standing, all of whom escaped injury. Supposing myself out of danger, I continued an attentive spectator to their valiant attack on the peaceful city of Burlington. The wind being ahead the sloop had to tack, and continued firing until she passed the city. Provisionally, not one human being was injured so far as I can learn."

**Public Institutions of Ye Olden Times.**—The first Burlington market-house was built—after settlement had advanced somewhat and the condition of local traffic demanded it—on High Street, near the landing. The second was erected at the intersection of High and Broad Streets, and for some years the two were contemporaneous, and it is said a rivalry existed between them, one of them belonging to the city and the other to the township of Burlington. During the latter part of the last century the city built a long, narrow market-house in the centre of Union Street, just between the buildings known as Miller's drug-store and residence and the Exchange Hotel, with sufficient room on either side for the passage of vehicles. The second story of this building was once occupied as a city hall. It was torn down about thirty years ago, giving place to the brick market-house farther up Union Street, a portion of which is now occupied as an engine-house.

Formerly market day was a great day in Burlington, but the traffic gradually passed from the public market-house to private stores and stalls.

In front of the old market-house stood the stocks and the whipping-post, where offenders paid the penalty of petty crimes in ignominy and physical pain; but these, like many other early institutions of old Burlington, have given way before the march of progress. The market-houses, the court-house and gaol, long since removed to Mount Holly as a more central location, and other old-time institutions combined to give to Burlington an air of briskness and importance scarcely excelled by the numerous business interests of the present day.

**Laws and Ordinances, Etc.**—"On the 10th February, 1664, the Lords and Proprietors of New Jersey, in their concessions and agreements with all and every the adventurers and such as shall settle and plant there, granted 'convenient proportions of lands for highways and for streets, not exceeding one hundred foot in breadth, in cities, towns, and villages, &c., and for wharves, keys, harbours, &c.'

"On the 2d March, 1676, the Proprietors of New Jersey granted to Thomas Hutchinson, Joseph Helmesley, Thomas Pearson, and George Hutchinson, Commissioners, authority to select and lay out a town in West New Jersey; and in pursuance of that

authority the said Commissioners selected Burlington as the chief town and city therein; and in 1677, Richard Noble, under their authority, made a map of the said town, comprising and designating the several lots and streets, and among others Broad Street, and on the 3d March, 1676, by the concessions and agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of West New Jersey, power was given to commissioners appointed by them 'for appointing and setting out fit places for towns, and to limit the boundaries thereof;' and they thereby further granted convenient portions of lands for highways and for streets not under one hundred foot in breadth, in cities, towns, and villages, and also for wharves and harbors; and declared that all such lands laid out for the said uses and purpose should be free and exempt from rents, taxes, and other charges and duties whatsoever.

"In November, 1681, Burlington was declared to be the chief town and head of the province, and all vessels bound for the province after the 1st February, 1682, were obliged to enter and clear at the port of Burlington. Two annual fairs were then established, and it was provided that a highway should be surveyed and set forth between Burlington and Salem.

"In May, 1682, the General Free Assembly of the Province of West New Jersey, with the consent and approbation of the Governor thereof, together with the sub-proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants of the said province, did appoint and agree that the island of Burlington within the said province should from thenceforth be the chief city and town therein.

"In March, 1683, it was enacted that the limits and town of Burlington, as the same were laid out by William Emley, by the appointment of the commissioners for the time being, shall stand and remain to and for the use of the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town of Burlington.

"In October, 1693, the town of Burlington was incorporated, and in the act it is enacted that for the avoiding of future strife and various controversies which thereafter might arise concerning the land and soil of the said town that an exact survey of the said town be made and recorded, according to those bounds and limits which nature seems to direct (viz.): by Delaware River Northerly, Assisonck Creek Easterly, and that Run or Channel in which the water ebbs and flows, Westerly and Southerly; which survey being made as aforesaid, then the streets of the said town shall be laid out as formerly, and no other; to the end that the quantity of the whole, and the *quantity of the public streets, deducted out of the whole*, being known and ascertained, every proprietor and person interested in proprieties may know the exact proportion and quantity they ought respectively to enjoy out of the remainder."

The several acts of the proprietors and the proprietary government granted the streets, to be thus designated, to the freeholders and inhabitants of Burlington. And in pursuance of the act of incorpo-

ation above referred to a survey of the town was made in 1696, and recorded. In this survey Broad Street is laid out as it now exists, and thus became vested in the freeholders and inhabitants of Burlington City.

After the surrender of Queen Anne, made by the proprietors of New Jersey in 1702, to wit, on the 7th of May, 1733, William Cosby, Esquire, then Governor of New Jersey, granted a charter to the city of Burlington ordering the boundaries of the city to the limits of the township, which charter was afterwards, in the year 1748, confirmed by the Legislature.

"On the 28th of August, 1784, the Legislature of New Jersey by act defined and established the city and port of Burlington to be 'extending three miles in length upon the river Delaware: to wit, one mile up the river from the present wharf of the said city, and two miles down the river from the same, and extending at right angles, one mile from the said river.'"

On the 21st of December, 1784, the town and port of Burlington, as already established by law, of the length of three miles on the river Delaware, and such part of the said river and island opposite thereto appertaining and within the jurisdiction of the State, and extending from the said river at right angles one mile into the country of Burlington, and including all the lands, country, islands, harbors, and waters within the boundaries aforesaid, are declared a city, and incorporated by the name of "the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Burlington."

All the real and personal estate, and all the right, title, interest, and property of the corporation of Burlington thereto previous to the Revolution, is thereby vested in the present corporation.

Following is section first of "A Further Supplement to An Act entitled An Act to Incorporate the City of Burlington:"

"1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the City of Burlington shall be divided into two Wards, in the manner following, viz.: All that part of said City lying north of the Camden and Amboy Railroad shall be the First Ward of said City, and all that part of said City lying south of said Railroad shall be the Second Ward of said City."

**From the City Records.—Concerning the Old Market-Houses, etc.**—In September, 1682, weekly markets were established at Burlington, and for the better regulating and ordering of the fairs within the town of Burlington, it was enacted by the Assembly that the town of Burlington have liberty, and was thereby empowered, "to choose among themselves some persons to regulate the affairs of the Town in such matters as relate to fences, cattle, *highways*, and all such things as usually fall within the compass of ourselves in corporation." The following interesting quotations are from the city records:

July 9, 1793.—"William Coxse Esq. being duly appointed for that purpose having presented two personal Deeds to the Mayor, Recorder Aldermen & Commonalty in Common Council assembled one from Nathaniel Fritz and Sarah his Wife for conveying a Lot of Ground in the said City for a Market Place and one other from John Hoskins Junr conveying a



Lot of Ground contiguous to the said Market Place for a public Street in the said City which Deeds are severally signed and sealed by the Grantors therein named and attested by Witnesses and were delivered by the Grantors severally to the said William Cox to be by him delivered to the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty in Common Council assembled if they would accept the same. Therefore on motion *Resolved unanimously* that the said Deeds be accepted by the said Mayor, Recorder Aldermen & Commonalty in Common Council assembled to and for the uses therein specified and it is further resolved that the Chamberlain do have the said Deeds recorded in the section office and that the expence thereof be paid out of the Monies in his Hands and then to be preserved by him for the use of the Corporation.

"*Resolved* that the Chamberlain be authorized to pay to the Commissioners for building a Market House any sum not exceeding the amount of twenty Pounds upon an order given by the Mayor or in his absence the Recorder out of any unappropriated money in his Hands.

"*Resolved* that the Recorder Mr. Ellis and Mr. Adams be appointed a committee to bring in a Bill for regulating the new Market House in Union Street and affixing the rates of stallage."

*Ordinances Relative to Contagious Diseases.*—Aug. 30, 1793.—"Whereas there is great Reason for caution against the malignant Fever or contagious disorder which prevails in Philadelphia and it is our duty to use every probable means to prevent the same in the City of Burlington. The Corporation of Burlington after collecting every advice which could be obtained recommend to the Citizens of Burlington—

"1st That all unnecessary intercourse be avoided with Philadelphia, that no dry Goods woolen Cloths Woolen, Cottons or Linens or any Packages where Straw, Hay or Shavings are used to be imported within twenty days.

"2d That the Master of the Boats which ply to and from Burlington to Philadelphia be very careful that they do not receive on Board their Vessels or bring to this City within twenty days any Person or Persons but those who appear in good Health.

"3d That no Animal or Vegitable substances be thrown or permitted to lay in the Streets or Alleys—but that all Appals, Water Melon Rhines and substances that putrify be thrown into the Delaware or buried.

"4th That no Water be permitted to stagnate about the Pumps in the Street or near any House but that the Wharves, Streets, Alleys Gutters, Ditches, Houses and Barn Yards be kept as clean as possible.

"5th The Physicians in Burlington are requested to make report to the Mayor or Recorder as soon as possible after they shall have been called to and visited any Person or Persons who shall have the said malignant Fever

"Signed by order of the Corporation,  
"BOWER REED, Mayor."

Sept. 10, 1793, an "engrossed bill entitled 'An ordinance for Regulating the markets within the city of Burlington' was read and Compared, on the Question whether the same do pass, it was unanimously Carried in the affirmative. Ordered that the mayor do sign the same.

"On motion *Resolved* that Messrs. Sterling & Adams be appointed a Committee to bring in a Bill to Regulate Weights and Measures in this City.

"*Resolved*, That the Chamberlain be authorized to replace the public Pumps of the City near the Court-House, and the one near his own Door, and lay his account before the Board for adjustment."

Sept. 26, 1793, Mr. Bloomfield presented an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to restrain the ringing of Bells upon unnecessary occasions," which was read and ordered a second reading. "A second reading being had, the said Bill was ordered to be read a third time, which being had the question was put whether the same do pass, it was carried in the affirmative as follows :

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Corporation that a Town Meeting ought to be called, in order to Collect the sentiments of the Citizens as to the mode which ought to be adopted for preventing the said intercourse, and that the Clerk of this Board be directed to affix up at six of the most public places in this City a Copy of this Resolution, and the Corporation requested that the Citizens will convene to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock for the above purpose at the Court House.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Wardens and Vestry of the Episcopal Church to prevent the Ringing or Tolling of the bells upon the Death or Burial of any person within this city until the malignant

Fever shall have ceased, and that the Clerk be directed to serve a copy of this Resolve upon the said Wardens, and advertise the same in three of the most public places in this City."

Sept. 13, 1797, the following ordinance was passed :

"WHEREAS, The City of Philadelphia is at this time afflicted by a Contagious disease, and the continuance of the intercourse by water between this Port and that City is become highly dangerous, Therefore Resolved unanimously that from and after the return of the Burlington stage Boats now absent, or from and after the expiration of twenty-four hours from this time which ever may first happen, all communication by water with Philadelphia through said Boats shall be stopped, and that from and after this day no other shallop or Boat from the City of Philadelphia shall be permitted to come to the wharves of this City, or to land from on board said Vessels any goods, wares, merchandise, or Passengers within the limits of this Corporation until further directions shall be given in the Premises, of which the Warden of the Port is directed to take notice and govern himself accordingly. Resolved that a copy of this Resolution be served on the owners of the Burlington stage Boats, and also fixed up on three of the most public places of this city."

An act of the State Legislature was passed Dec. 21, 1784, constituting the town and port of Burlington, "of the length of three miles on the Delaware, and such part of the river and islands opposite thereto within the jurisdiction of the State, and extending from the river at right angles one mile into the county," the city of Burlington, and authorizing its government by a mayor, recorder, and three aldermen, annually elective, with power to hold a commercial court monthly.

July 4, 1832, the mayor reported to the Common Council that he had received information of cases of the *cholera* having appeared in New York and Philadelphia, and of considerable alarm being created thereby in those cities, and that he had called the present meeting for the purpose of communicating the information to Council and submitting the subject to their consideration, and also to request their aid in adopting and carrying into effect such measures as might be thought advisable and necessary for preserving the health of the city and preventing disease by contagion or otherwise; whereupon after discussion of the subject, and due deliberation had thereon, Council consider it proper for the present to resolve, and accordingly it was on motion by them

"*Resolved*, that a Committee of Three persons be appointed to act together with Physicians of the Port & Health Officers and the street commissioners of this city to go through and inspect the condition of the several streets and alleys in this city to give Notice to the Inhabitants of the Information communicated to Council concerning the cholera, and of the Alarm created, and to Recommend to them the observance of the strictest cleanliness in their Dwellings, and in their Cellars & Yards, and the Immediate removal of all nuisances, and offensive matter or smell from their premises, and to see that the Laws of the Corporation for the Removal of Nuisances be strictly enforced and fulfilled."

The following is the most important part of "An Act to incorporate the City of Burlington, approved May 4th, 1851:"

"1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the inhabitants of the city of Burlington contained within the following limits and boundaries, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the middle of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, one and a half miles westwardly from the intersection of Broad and High street; thence (1) extending southwardly in a line at right angles with said Railroad one mile; thence (2) eastwardly on a line to strike the southwest corner of Mill street and Mount Holly road; thence (3) still eastwardly to a point

one mile southwardly of said Railroad; thence (4) northwardly on a line parallel to the most westwardly line hereof, crossing said Railroad one and a quarter miles eastwardly of said Broad and High Street to the river Delaware; thence (5) westwardly down the said river the several courses thereof, about two and three quarter miles more or less, to a point intersecting the first mentioned or most westwardly line hereof; thence (6) southwardly to the first mentioned corner, and place of beginning; and also including the whole of Matinicum or Burlington Island, be, and they, and their successors forever, are hereby constituted and declared to be a body corporate and politic, in fact, and in law, by the name style and title of 'The Inhabitants of the City of Burlington.'

"2. And be it enacted, that the said, 'The Inhabitants of the City of Burlington' and their successors, shall, by this act, become, and they are hereby declared to be, absolutely and completely vested with all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, liabilities, franchises, properties, rights, causes of action, and estate whatsoever, both in law and in equity, which, at the time of passing this act, are vested in or belonging to the City of Burlington, as now incorporated by the name of 'the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of Burlington.'

"3. And be it enacted, that hereafter there shall be chosen in said city, from among the citizens thereof, one Mayor, who shall be keeper of the city seal, three aldermen, eleven members of the Common Council, one Clerk,<sup>2</sup> one Assessor, one Collector, one Treasurer, two or more Constables, one Street Commissioner,<sup>3</sup> three Commissioners of Appeal, and such and so many subordinate officers as the said Common Council may deem necessary to appoint for their own organization, or for the convenience and well-being of the city.

"4. And be it enacted, that the annual election in and for said city shall be held on the third Tuesday of March of each and every year, and at such place<sup>3</sup> as the Common Council of said city shall direct and appoint." . . .

*Ordinances 'Concerning Railroads.—April 6, 1831, it was*

"Resolved, That John L. Harris and William R. Allen be a committee, and they are hereby authorized to confer and contract with the proper officers or agents of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, under the following stipulations and restrictions:

"1st. That for the sum of one hundred dollars to be paid annually to the Treasurer of the city of Burlington, by the said company, or if they choose the principal sum paid down that will produce \$100 at 6 per cent., the corporation of Burlington will grant them the privilege of constructing their Railroad from Tatham to Ellis Streets in the centre of Broad Street, Provided, nevertheless, that this corporation will not hold themselves responsible for any rights or privileges which may be vested in the Burlington Aqueduct Company, but the said Railroad company shall procure permission from the Aqueduct Company at their own risk and expense.

"2d. There shall be passage ways for ordinary carriages opposite and at the intersection of all the streets with Broad Street from Tatham to Ellis Streets, both inclusive, and at the intersection of Broad Street the said passage way shall be of sufficient width to admit the passing of two carriages at the same time, and also that the present paved gutter ways on Broad and High Streets, shall be arched with substantial mason-work sufficient for the passage of water through the same.

"3d. The speed of all carriages, including locomotive Engines traveling on the Railroad from Tatham to Ellis Streets, shall not exceed six miles per hour, under the penalty of — for each and every offence, to be recovered, &c.

"4th. There shall be free and convenient carriage ways on either side of Broad Street that the beauty and level of the same shall not be destroyed, and no alterations shall be made which will produce inconvenience to the inhabitants or injurious to their property."

Sept. 19, 1836, "A Committee on the part of the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad and Transportation Company, by Garrett D. Wall, Esq., their chairman, made an application to the corporation for the grant of a permission to said Railroad and Transportation Company to lay the rails through one of the streets of the City to the River Delaware. Where-

upon, on motion of the Recorder, it was resolved that said Railroad Company have the privilege of laying rails through one of the streets of this City without paying any pecuniary consideration thereof. On the yeas and nays being called upon the resolution, the following-named gentlemen voted in the affirmative, viz.: John Larzelere, mayor; William R. Allen, recorder; Samuel R. Gummere and Joseph Johnson, aldermen; N. W. Cale, Christian Larzelere, Charles Vansciver, Noah E. Lippincott, James H. Sterling, and Thomas Milnor.

"A Remonstrance was then presented, signed by many of the residents on Main Street, in the city of Burlington, against the grant of a privilege by the corporation to the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad and Transportation Company to lay the rails of said road down along the line of Main Street to the River Delaware. After some discussion, it was on motion resolved that the consideration of the matter be postponed for a week or ten days until the railroad company should cause the way to be made, showing the probable course of the several routes of running their road contemplated by the company."

May 2, 1838, Messrs. Deacon, Earl, Gunnell, Johnson, Wright, and Gauntt, the committee on the railroad question, made a report, which was accepted, and the same committee were instructed to mature the contract with said company.

**Township Organization.**—Burlington was one of the original townships, laid out at the time of the organization of the county. It was incorporated in 1798, and its boundaries have not since been changed except by the erection of Florence on the east and Beverly on the west.

The first town-meeting was held April 5, 1694, the date of the first entry in the township minute-book, which reads as follows:

"By Vertue of an Act of Assembly formed and contrived for the government of this Town of Burlington at a session held in the said Town the 3d of October, 1693, the Freeholders and inhabitants of the said Town being convened and assembled the 5th day of April, 1694, in pursuance of the Powers and Privileges Granted unto them in and by the said Act and in conformity to the same, due regard being had to y<sup>e</sup> Qualification of the Electors as prescribed and Limited by the said Act, Do choose & Elect these officers following:

"Richard Basnet, Burgesse or Chief Magistrate for y<sup>e</sup> town of Burlington.

"John Tatham, Recorder.

"James Marshall, } Councillors.

"James Hill, }

"George Hutchinson, Treasurer.

"James Hill, Town Clerk.

"Bernard Devonish, Sergeant, Clerk of the Market, Cryer of the Town, and officer to view the Assise of Bread & Liquor, and to Supervise and Examine Weights and Measures."

**From the Township Records.**—The following extracts from the township records will be found of great interest, and will repay perusal. They refer to things important, quaint, curious, entertaining, and instructive in the early history of the township, and are arranged chronologically, so that where any one extract refers to any other their relations may be

<sup>1</sup> Now twelve members and one at large. Act of March 4, 1878.

<sup>2</sup> Now appointed by Common Council. Act of March 20, 1871.

<sup>3</sup> Pamphlet Laws of 1876, page 163, section 17, etc.



easily considered. The spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and phraseology of the original entries have been retained in nearly all cases:

"At a Town-Meeting held the 23<sup>d</sup> of April, 1694, The regulating of the market being Considered and Debated, it was Ordered that no provisions of any kind whatsoever brought into Town and Exposed to sale nor any sort of Corn, grain or Pulse should be sold in the said market from the first of April till the last of September before nine of the Clock in the morning and from the first of October till the last of March before ten of the Clock in the morning, nor after the setting of the sun in any season of the year.

"Then it was put to vote whether the Burgess with the Recorder, Treasurer and Other Officers Chosen and Authorized by the Town for that purpose had not power to keep a Court of Record and it past in the affirmative.

"It appearing by the Complaint of Abraham Senior Constable & the information of Several Other persons, that several persons did misbehave themselves and carry themselves after a rude and disorderly manner at the house of Josiah Pricket, one of them being near drunk, and that they refused upon his Command to depart the House Altho' upon the first day of the week Commonly called the Lords Day; for which reason and other disorders & abuses notoriously known unto the Court and for which the said Josiah Pricket was not able to make any satisfaction or tolerable defense Concerning the Said Disorders; the Court ordered that the said Josiah Pricket shall have no longer time to keep a Publick house than the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the next month, Three weeks time at his request being allowed him to sell such Liquors as he had then in his house."

"At a Town meeting held April 22<sup>d</sup>, 1695, It was then put to the vote whether the act made on the behalf of the Town for incorporating the same be deficient and needed amendment and it past in the affirmative, wherefore the meeting did refer this affair unto John Tatham and George Hutcheson who should p[er]use the act and amend the deficiency thereof by necessary Supplies and commit the same to writing to the intent that it may be recited unto the next meeting that as far as the same is approved off it may be presented unto the next assembly in order to have their Sanction thereof."

"April 20, 1695, Ordered by the Town meeting that no p[er]son shall profane the sabbath or first day of the week by Playing thereon or by drinking intemperately or unseasonably or by any other ways or means, and also that no Negro shall work on first days, and it was likewise ordered that no Negro should neither buy nor sell otherwise than in behalf of their masters and having some Certificate from those masters, and that such person or p[er]sons as shall buy of or sell to them shall be Lyable to the same punishment."

"By a Town meeting held on the 6<sup>th</sup> of May, 1695, Ordered that the Town Wharf be repaired by subscription, and that Nathaniel Crips and Samuel Furnis shall require and collect the said subscriptions."

"At a Town meeting held June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1695, It was put to the vote whether the order of ye 7<sup>th</sup> month, 1692, whereby it was provided That all p[er]sons not exempted by Age or Impotency shall after their Residence in sayd town for the space of 40 Days be lyable to serve, or to Contribute to all and every the Labours and Taxes that by ye town meeting shall be Enjoyed for the Publick good and benefit of the s<sup>d</sup> Town and it past in the affirmative. It was further put to the vote whether single persons residing 40 days in the said Town shall pay as much as householders and it past in the affirmative."

"By a Town meeting held April 20<sup>th</sup>, 1696, it was then put to ye vote whether any person not having a Lycence shall expose and sell any strong liquors by the pot at Fair Times, and it past in the negative. It was likewise put to the vote whether any Merchant or other unlycenced person shall sell any quantity of Rum or Brandy less than a pint and it past in the negative; and it was ordered that if any Merch<sup>t</sup> or other unlycenced person shall sell a less quantity than a Pint of the said Liquors that these such persons so offending shall forfeit Ten Shillings for every such Lesser quantity so sold the one half to the Burgesse and the other half to the informer. It was also ordered by the s<sup>d</sup> meeting that no person shall ride or gallop during the fair time betwixt the market house and the water side whereas there hath been an order of the Town meeting made that no person shall Cumber the streets with any timber, wood, stone or other Lumber except materials for immediate building or fencing; It is further ordered that such persons as shall offend herein by incumbering the streets with such things before prohibited shall forfeit upon every Information given upon several and distinct days, three shillings.

"It was ordered by a Town meeting that a Pound should be built for the use of the Town, and for to defray the Charges of building thereof money shall be Leryed in this wise (viz.) each man shall pay a penny for each sheep, sixpence for each beast, and sixpence for each horse that he hath."

"At a town meeting held June 18, 1696, the Burgesse was . . . requested to make application to Daniel Leeds and to get the Map of the Island and the Town for the use of the Town, and better information of all the Inhabitants touching the bounds of their Lands and Lotts."

"By a Town meeting held December the 29<sup>th</sup>, 1697, it was then put to the vote whether all persons having houses and Lots fronting high street from the river side unto the market house in Burlington shall be obliged to repair and make fit for walking the street opposite to their respective lots and houses on both sides the said street to the distance of ten feet to the streetward and also Defend and gard the same by setting up posts and rails along by the said repaired spaces and also keep in good order the same from time to time and that the said work be done and finished within three months next Coming and that every person that doth not perform accordingly as aforesaid shall forfeit five pounds for every three months the same is unfinished after the Expiration of the sayd three months next coming and it past in the affirmative."

"By a Town meeting held by the Burgesse and Inhabitants of the Town of Burlington August the 15<sup>th</sup>, 1698, be it enacted by the said Burgesse and Inhabitants convened as aforesaid and is Enacted by the Authority of the same that all and every Negroe that after the Publication hereof shall be found wandering about within the Limits of the sayd Town on first days during the Time of Religious meetings and not attending upon any such meeting or abiding at their respective homes or quarters, Shall be put in the stocks and there continue till the said meetings are over and that all and every negro or negroes that on first day nights after sunset shall be found wandering about or absenting themselves from their respective homes or Quarters, shall be put in the stocks there to continue all that Night and on the next day be whipt at their master's Charge, and if it happen that the Master or Masters of such Negro or Negro's So offending be not present or Resident in this Town then such Negro or Negro's to be kept in prison or otherwise in safe Custody till his or their Master or Masters, owner or owners shall fetch and redeem him or them by paying 2s. 6d. for whipping each Negro and other Incident charges. Provided always yt this Act shall not extend to the punishing of any Negro or Negro's that on any of the sayd times and seasons shall be sent and Employed by his or their Master or Masters upon their necessary business and occasions.

"It was then Enacted by the said Burgesse & Inhabitants, and it is enacted by the authority of the same, that no person or persons, who by reason of their poverty, impotency, or insufficiency may be suspected will be burdensome or Chargeable to the Town, shall be permitted to come and dwell in the same betwixt this and the first of April next, without the Consent of the Burgesse and his council.

"It was likewise then ordered that the Town wharf should be repaired by subscriptions, and that Samuel Furnis and Matthew Champion should take & gather the said subscription."

October the 6<sup>th</sup>, 1698, "The Freeholders and actual Inhabitants of the Town of Burlington, hereafter named, being then Convened in the Court house of the s<sup>d</sup> Town. It was represented unto them that John Hollinshead, who was Chosen Burgesse of the said Town for the Current Year Did and still Doth disown the present Governor and Government. Whereupon the s<sup>d</sup> persons did unanimously resolve and Declare that the s<sup>d</sup> John Hollinshead is by Law wholly disabled and unqualified to act any Longer in the said Station and Trust of a Burgesse. It was then put to the vote, whether they should proceed to a new Election of a Burgesse to supply the vacancy occasioned by the said John Hollinshead's incapacity, and it past in the Affirmative. Whereupon they proceeded, and by plurality of voice did Elect & Chuse for the remaining part of the year (viz.) until the time appointed for the next new Election These Officers following:

"Electors present, beside the officers here named,

John Tatham, Esq.  
Thomas Potts.  
Peter Rasnier.  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Douglass.  
Daniel Sutton.  
Joseph White.  
John Ogbor.  
Thomas Clarke.  
James Verrier.  
Samuel Smith."

Thomas Bibb, Burgesse.  
John Meredith, Recorder.  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Hunloke, Treasurer.  
Thomas Revell,  
Joseph Adams,  
Robert Wheeler, } Comen.

"All which s<sup>d</sup> officers were sworn or attested to Serve in their respective offices by John Tatham, Esq., and President of ye Governor's Council."



"Whereas the former Town Act for the Regulating & ordering of Fences betwixt neighbour and Neighbour is not Comprehensive enough to describe and Demonstrate the just intentions thereof for the better supply and further Explanation of the deficiency thereof, Be it Enacted by the Town Meeting this Day, that all and every person and persons using and occupying Lots of Land within the Town of Burlington, shall in all and every of the fences that they joyn upon each other be at Equal Charge thereof, and if any person shall have fenc'd in his own Lott and done that part which his joyning Neighbor should have done, and that Neighbor refuses to do his part and lets his Lot lye vacant and unoccupied for a Time. Yet it is hereby provided & enacted that every such person or persons that Let his or their Lot or Lotts lye unoccupied and his outside fences not made for some time, Yet when such person or persons shall make up their outside fences and occupy their Lotts, that then the occupier and possessor shall pay to every of the persons they joyn with, the value of the one half of the said partition fences as y<sup>e</sup> same shall be estimated at that time by two men chosen by the Town meeting Yearly and every Year, and if any person shall refuse to pay his proportion of fencing as is before directed according to the estimation of such two men so Chosen as above, by just Complaint made to the Burgesse of this town that then the said Burgesse shall by his precept to the Constable or Constables of the Town of Burlington Levy the respective proportionable sum of money so estimated as above upon the Goods and Chattels of every possessor and occupier so neglecting or refusing as is before reuted by making Distress and Sale of such offenders' Goods and Chattels. Also that where any person hath joyned with his neighbour to make Partition fence between his and his Neighbour's Lott that in Case he be minded at any time to let his Lot lie, that then he shall let his said part of the Partition fence stand for the security of his Neighbor's adjoining Lott. Past the 5<sup>th</sup> of May, 1699, and Thomas Raper and Samuel Furnis were appointed by the then Town meeting to view and appraise the said partition fences."

"By a Town meeting held the 22<sup>d</sup> day of November, 1699, Called and Convened upon the occasion of Thomas Bebb y<sup>e</sup> Burgesse of the Town of Burlington his removal out of the Province in Order to Elect a New Burgesse to Supply the Vacancy thereupon following for the Remaining part of the Year; There was Chosen by the Majority of votes of the Freeholders and Actual Inhabitants of the said Town p<sup>re</sup>snt Abraham Buckley, Burgesse."

"Burlington the 19 of the 11<sup>th</sup> mo 1704 At the Town meeting held at the Town house and thence adjourned to Henry Grabbis, and then by Majority of votes that the Town Tax should be leyed and paid over again for the relief of the Poor at present. And it is further ordered by the said Town meeting That Thomas Gardiner, Samuel Furnis, W<sup>m</sup> Bustill, and George Willis are appointed to be and appear at the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said Town by themselves or by Council to negotiate the affairs between the s<sup>d</sup> Town and W<sup>m</sup> Fisher Concerning the maintenance of John Henry and the s<sup>d</sup> town at s<sup>d</sup> meeting do further agree and promise to defray the whole charges in y<sup>e</sup> same proportionable according as every man is Rated to the Poor."

"At a Town meeting at Burlington the fifth of May, 1705, It's agreed by the majority of the votes That a Rate be layd, and half so much as the late rate was for the poor, and for Defraying of the Charges accruing or that have accrued on the poors account. It's also agreed at said meeting that John Willis and Thomas Wetherell be and are Chosen overseers of the highways, and Wm. Bustill and Nathaniel Pope overseers of the poor for the present year. It's mutually agreed at said meeting Bernard Lane giv'ng in a paper not being satisfactory to said meeting. It's further agreed at said meeting that Thomas Revell, Robert Wheeler, Thomas Gardiner, William Bustill, Daniel Smith, Thomas Scattergood, and Peter Folwell be chosen and appointed by the Town to Lett and Sett out the Bridges and Causeways, to be put into repair as they were at the Letting & according to the first Bargain, and also to deal or Call to account Bernard Lane in behalf of the Town about the s<sup>d</sup> Bridges for his deficiency about repairing the same as Lett to him to do, and to give acct to the s<sup>d</sup> meeting. And it's further agreed at the s<sup>d</sup> meeting that a Rate be made again for the charges thereof according to the agreem<sup>t</sup> made with Bernard Lane and Nathaniel Cripps."

"At at Town meeting held at The Town house in Burlington the 21<sup>st</sup> of September, 1705, It was agreed by the s<sup>d</sup> meeting for Chusing Assessors for the Count of y<sup>e</sup> Prison, and were Chosen George Willis, Isaac Marriot, Samuel Furnis, and Thomas Scattergood and Nathan Allen and Stephen Smith were chosen collectors."

"Application was then made to s<sup>d</sup> meeting for leave for stopping out the Tide at Yorkshire bridge, to which the meeting Consented with a proviso that the s<sup>d</sup> work do not put the Town to more Charge than they have usually had at that Bridge & Causeway."

"At our Town meeting held at the Town house y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> of 11<sup>th</sup> Mo. 1704 It was mutually agreed at s<sup>d</sup> meeting by majority of votes for Surveyors of the Highways Richard Francis and Samuel Terret Chosen."

"It's ordered at s<sup>d</sup> meeting that an Assessment be laid for the poor and defraying other charges according to the Rate made in Henry Grubb's Time. It's also agreed and ordered at said meeting, that all the Inhabitants of the Town, y<sup>e</sup> bounds thereof be summoned to come and work at the High ways with their Teames and other hands as the law directs."

"Pursuant to an Act for Raising of money for Building and Repairing of Gaols and Court Houses within each respective County of this Province and to Repeal the Act past for that purpose In the Year One Thousand Seven hundred & nine. This ninth day of March, 1713, At a Town meeting held here this Day at Burlington Court House Then and there was two Assessors, viz, Thomas Wetherill, Emanuel Smith. It is the agreement by this Town meeting held this ninth Day of March, 1715, That the Cryer then Chosen to do the Town's business shall have the Privilege to set up all Stalls used by Foreigners at Fairs in the Place Agreed on by this Town meeting, and that the Town Clerk shall be free from all Duties belonging to the Highways."

"Burlington y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> of the first month Called March, 1714. By Majority of votes at this Town meeting it was agreed that the Fairs should be kept on the Green near the Court House where it was formerly settled and kept by Act of Assembly in the Proprietor's Government."

"At a Town meeting holden at the Court House in Burlington the nineteenth day of July, Anno Domini 1718 ordered that Peter Fretwell Richard Wright George Willis Isaac Pearson James Thompson Isaac De Cow Thos. Hunloke and Francis Smith be and are hereby appointed Trustees to Let out or Farm the Highways to such as they can find will undertake the same and do agree with whom upon y<sup>e</sup> best Terms and make report of their proceedings therein to the next Town meeting."

"Burlington February 33<sup>rd</sup>, 1722. . . . It is agreed by s<sup>d</sup> Town meeting to Lett unto Jacob Doughty to build a pound for the use of the Town and that he take and receive the profit of it for fourteen years and to leave the said pound at the Expiration of said Town in a good and sufficient fence for a lawful pound. . . . It's likewise agreed by said town meeting to allow unto Jonathan Wright, Thomas Scott, Peter Rose Hugh McEntchee and Isaac Antrum to assist him in repairing & maintaining the Causeway at Yorkshire Bridge, and that Abraham Bickley and Matthew Champion be appointed to get ye old Bell belonging to the Town towards getting a new cast for the use of the said town and make a report of their proceedings to the next Town meeting."

"March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1723. 'Tis thought proper and most Convenient since the two Town meetings are so near one the other for choosing the several officers yearly That the said meeting in February be dropt and that the second Tuesday in March be hereafter observed as one day for Chusing all officers in General, and that is by consent and agreement of this Town meeting to be and stand instead of two days as before was accustomed."

"March 12, 1724. On a Debate about a Couple of Constables Staves for the use of the Constables of Burlington, Resolved by the Town meeting that a Couple of staves be provided at the Charge of the publick, and delivered by the Constables going out of their office to their successors, and to remain successively to the service of the Town."

"March 11<sup>th</sup>, 1728. On motion for a Bell for the Towns use, upon which a bell being produced was purchased by voluntary subscriptions and paid down, which Bell was then Delivered to the Cryer and to be accountable to the Town for the same and Deliver the same when dismissed of his office."

"At a Town meeting by virtue of a warrant from Two of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for the County of Burlington. Present Sam<sup>l</sup> Bustill, Abr. Heulings, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Justices and sundry others Freeholders & Inhabitants being met A Petition to the Honble House of Representatives for y<sup>e</sup> Province of New Jersey being drawn up & openly read Setting forth the grievances & Impositions which the inhabitants of Burlington for several years past have laboured under by the overruling power of the Country Assessors being nine assessors for y<sup>e</sup> county ag<sup>t</sup> the Town's ass<sup>t</sup> at the apportioning the Quota's in y<sup>e</sup> Provincial Taxes which petition was signed &c."

"September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1730. . . . And for the better keeping the Peace and punishing such as Sabbath breakers Riders & such like disorderly doings a proposal being made for a pair of stocks to be erected by subscription and past in the affirmative. And a small memorand<sup>m</sup> being then drawn up was subscribed unto &c., in order for their Concurrence."

"Burlington, February the 28<sup>th</sup>, 1714. At our Town meeting held on this day by an agreement of the Inhabitants of said Town at a Town



meeting held here on the first day of March last, That the Inhabitants of said Town should meet yearly and every year at the Court House in Burlington to Choose Constables, overseer of the poor and other officers necessary on the Last Saturday in February only."

"Burlington, August 6th, 1722. At a Town meeting holden here this day by virtue of a warrant from three Justices of the Peace for the County of Burlington Quorum unus to summons said Town in order to settle and ascertain the species now to pass Current Did then and there agree by plurality, That Gold do pass in all publick payments at 5/6 the pennyweight and a grain at 23/4, and that silver pass according to the Late Queen Anne's proclamation, That Dollars pass at 5 shill. according to proclamation money and that English Copper half pence shall go for pence apiece proclamation money Present Jacob Doughty, Judge Hugh Sharp John Allen Esq<sup>r</sup> Justices with sundry others Freeholders and Inhabitants of said Town at the above order & agreement."

"March 11th, 1737 1/2. The pound not being built according to agreement in a former Town meeting, its now Resolved that Christopher Wetherill Thomas Smith & John Carline do erect & build the same forthwith at or near where a pound formerly stood in Broad street near the House Late Henry Clothier, the sd pound to be Thirty foot square of good & sound stuff and not under six foot high & the sd undertakers bring in their accounts to the next Town meeting."

"March 12, 1750. It is agreed by this town meeting that a New bound Book in folio of four Quires of paper or thereabouts be provided at the publick Charge In order to transcribe and Record All the Proceedings that Can be collected out of the former Entries & minutes from time to time heretofore made in Town meetings, and that Jos. Scattergood, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and Mr. Joshua Raper are by this town meeting appointed to inspect and Examine the same and to agree with the Town Clk for Transcribing and Recording the said Proceedings fair in sd Bound Book."

"At a Town meeting held for said City on the 20th day of March Anno Dom 1756, pursuant to Advertisem<sup>t</sup>. Present, Tho<sup>s</sup> Scattergood, James Smith, Hugh Hartshorne, Esq<sup>r</sup> Justices of the Peace of sd City with sundry others the Freeholders & Inhabitants of said City being met proceeded on the matter proposed on ye 9th instant, viz., the erecting or building a number of wooden Stalls for the benefit of the City aforesd, and after Debate Agreed that the Ground be let for the purpose aforesd, And it was further agreed and Resolved that forty such Stalls be built by such person or persons as the managers, namely, John Bacon, Jas. Smith, and Hugh Hartshorne shall agree with for doing thereof free and clear of any expences to the town."

"At a Town meeting held on Tuesday, the fifth of September, 1775, by order of the Mayor. Present, Tho<sup>s</sup> Powell, Recorder, Samuel How, William Smith, Tho<sup>s</sup> P. Hewlings, Alderman, With Several Other of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Said City. And whereas great Damage has been Done to the Lower Market House in Said City by persons unknown either in the Night of the 2d or morning of the 3d Instant, and a majority of the Inhabitants now met thinking it proper that a Reward Should be given to any Person who shall inform of the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the above Fact. Agreed that Ten pounds be given to any person so informing upon Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, and that said Ten Pounds be raised by a tax on the Inhabitants of this city. DAN'L ELLIS, CLK."

At the annual town-meeting of 1799 it was "Resolved, That the Committee procure at the expense of the Township a pair of And Irons, Shovel & tongs & Iron Cap or fender for the Stove, that they cause a sheet of Iron to be fixed on the floor before the Stove, and the inside of the Township Room or City Hall to be painted."

March 13, 1804. "The meeting taking into consideration the numerous inconveniences attending the distance between the present Gaol and Court House, and believing that the safety and convenience of the public would be promoted by the Sale of the Gaol and Lot in the City of Burlington, and by an appropriation of the funds thence arising to the erection of a Gaol on the County property near the Court House, in Mount Holly, upon a scale adequate to the present purposes of the County;

"Resolved, That the Chosen Freeholders of this Township be instructed to procure by all proper means the sale of the present Gaol and Lot (except such materials as may be useful in the erection of another), the funds thence arising to be appropriated with any further sum which may be found necessary to the building of a Gaol near the Court House, in Mount Holly, on the public property, upon such a scale as may appear to the Board of Chosen Freeholders competent to the safety and convenience of the County."

March 12, 1804. "Resolved, That the next annual Election for Township officers shall be by Ballot, and the names of the several persons to

be voted for shall be returned to the Clerk of the Township, on the Saturday immediately preceding the day of election, whose duty it shall be to attend at the City Hall between the hours of three and five o'clock on said day, to receive the nominations. And to put up one certified copy of the nominations so made at the City Hall, and three others in the most public places in the Township without delay."

**The Township Civil List.**—The following civil list, embracing the names of the more important township officers, is as complete and as nearly correct as the condition of the records warrant its being made. The lists of some of the minor officers are brought down only to 1800:

#### CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Thomas Wetherell, 1718-19; George Willis, 1718-19; Abraham Buckley, 1720-21; Richard Smith, 1720-24, 1731; Isaac Pearson, 1722-23, 1725-29, 1739-41; Matthew Champion, 1724; Daniel Smith, Jr., 1725-29, 1736; Abraham Hewling, 1730, 1763; William Bickley, 1730, 1734-35, 1737-38; Isaac Deacon, 1731; George Satterthwaite, 1732; Thomas Shreve, 1732-35; Simon Smith, 1733; Caleb Raper, 1736-38; Richard Smith, Jr., 1739-41; John Reeves, 1742-44; Ralph Peart, 1742-46; George Eyres, 1745-47; Isaac Connor, 1747; Joshua Raper, 1748-49; John Deacon, 1748-49; Joseph Hollinshead, 1750-54; Abraham Schuyler, 1750-54, 1761-67; Thomas Scattergood, 1755-1760; William Hewlings, 1755-60, 1764-66, 1768-69, 1771-74; James Smith, 1761-62, 1779; Daniel Ellis, 1766, 1768, 1783-85, 1788-90; John Hoskins, 1767; William Smith, 1769; Samuel How, 1770-79, 1781-82; Thomas Rodman, 1775-78; Josiah Haines, 1780-89; Thomas Rogers, Jr., 1780; Robert S. Jones, 1786-87; Joseph Smith, 1790-94; Andrew Craig, 1791; Thomas M. Gardner, 1792; Joseph M. Wallace, 1793-97; William Cox, Jr., 1795-98; Abraham Stockton, 1798, 1811-18; Joseph Bloomfield, 1799; Samuel J. Smith, 1800, 1802; Charles Ellis, 1800-21; John Fowler, 1801; John Hoskins, Jr., 1803-4; Amos Hutchins, 1805-10; John Larzelere, 1810-25, 1830, 1845-46; George Deacon, 1822; Budd Sterling, 1823-25; Caleb Gaskill, 1826-28, 1833-36; Michael Hays, 1826-27; Thomas Hancock, 1828, 1831-37; John Sargent, 1828; Thomas Wetherell, Jr., 1829-31, 1837; Christian Larzelere, 1832; William R. Allen, 1838-42, 1851; John C. Deacon, 1838-40, 1842-43, 1856, 1858-60; William R. Deacon, 1843-44; Henry C. Deacon, 1844; Benjamin Deacon, 1843-48; George W. Dobbins, 1847-49; John D. Burling, 1849; Charles Lippincott, 1856; Stacy Dobbins, 1850; Archibald W. Burns, 1852-54; Thomas Hancock, Jr., 1855; Jonathan W. Nevins, 1857; Joseph P. Deacon, 1861; Abraham B. Kelley, 1862; Abel N. Troth, 1863-64; E. Budd Marter, 1865-70; Caleb G. Ridgway, 1871-73; Elwood Riggs, 1874-75; Stacy H. Scott, 1876, 1879-82; N. W. C. Hays, 1877-78.

#### TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

James Hill, 1694; John Merdith, 1695-99; Abraham Bickley, 1700; John Ogborn, 1701; Peter Fulwell, 1702; Benjamin Wheat, 1703; Garvas Hall, 1715-22; Rowland Ellis, 1723-62; Daniel Ellis, 1763-79, 1782-91; Jonathan Grunage, 1780; Abraham Gardner, 1792, 1795-97, Isaac Neale, 1793-94; George Sweetman, 1798; William Woolman, 1799, 1800-2; Robert Pidgeon, 1803; Stephen C. Ustick, 1804-20; Amos Hutchins, 1821-33; Joseph L. Wright, 1834; Joseph L. Powell, 1835-37; James W. Griffith, 1838-39; James Watts, 1840-42; Robert Patterson, 1843-44; Charles Hand, 1845-47; Alexander A. Larzelere, 1848; Franklin Woolman, 1849; Alfred A. Deacon, 1850; Charles P. Smith, 1851-54; William E. Thomas, 1855; Isaac D. Eyre, 1856; William F. Smith, 1857; Charles C. Myers, 1858, 1860-61; Lewis E. Lippincott, 1859; Henry R. Good, 1862; J. R. Lippincott, 1863-65; Samuel Phillips, 1866, 1868; Robert N. Fort, 1868-69; William H. Torr, 1870-72; William H. Antrim, 1873; George W. Watts, 1874-76; William W. Slack, 1877-78; Addis Hays, 1879; M. A. Gardner, 1880; J. Frank Budd, 1881-82.

#### ASSESSORS.

Richard Wright, 1719-22; Thomas Scattergood, 1723-25, 1728, 1745; Isaac Pearson, 1726; Rowland Ellis, 1727, 1729-30; Robert Smith, 1731-34; William Bickley, 1735-36; Samuel Scattergood, 1737-44; Joseph Scattergood, 1746; Daniel Bacon, 1747; Hugh Hartshorne, 1748, 1756-58; B. Baird, 1750; George Eyre, 1751-60; Daniel Ellis, 1761-76, 1784; Samuel Eyre, 1777-78; Thomas Powell, 1779; Richard Smith, 1780; Amos Hutchins, 1780; John Rodman, 1782; Thomas M. Gardner, 1783, 1785-89, 1791-92, 1805; John How, 1790; Thomas

Adams, 1793-94, 1797-1804, 1815-19; Abraham Gardner, 1795-96; Thomas Neal, 1806-14; James H. Hewlings, 1820-21; Burr Woolman, 1822-31; Joseph L. Powell, 1832-33; Amos W. Archer, 1834-37, 1842; Joseph P. Deacon, 1838-40; William F. Smith, 1841, 1844, 1846-47, 1850-52, 1859; Joseph W. Griffith, 1843, 1845; Stacy Doblins, 1848-49; Chauncey T. Booth, 1853-54, 1857-58; Charles P. Fort, 1855-56, 1860; Edward G. Keegan, 1861; Hamilton McDowell, 1862; Edward Rigg, 1863, 1865; James Watts, 1865, 1871-73; Charles Alcott, 1866-69; S. B. K. Coles, 1870; George Rigg, 1874-75; Charles T. Parker, 1876-78; Samuel E. Lippincott, 1879; William C. Farmer, 1880; Joseph L. Wright, 1881; Daniel F. Hammell, 1882.

## COLLECTORS.

Abraham Bickley, 1700; Richard Smith, 1700, 1719; Jonathan Wright, 1720; Daniel Smith, Jr., 1721; George Willis, 1722; Caleb Raper, 1723-24; Francis Smith, 1725, 1731; Samuel Scattergood, 1726-27, 1729-30; Robert Smith, 1728; Samuel Lovet, 1732-37; Joshua Raper, 1738-41; Joseph Allinson, 1742-44; William Scattergood, 1745; William Hewlings, 1746, 1747; Abraham Hewlings, 1748; Horace Wright, 1750; John Bacon, 1751-52; Samuel How, 1753; Thomas Wetherill, Jr., 1754; John Hawkins, 1755; Jonathan Grist, 1756; John Taylor, 1757; Christopher Wetherill, 1758-59, 1768-69; John Carter, 1760; Levi Merrill, 1761-67; John Hendry, 1770; Thomas Pryor, 1771; Daniel Bacon, 1772-74; John Barker, 1775; Joseph Wetherill, 1776; Isaac Collins, 1777; Josiah Haines, 1778-79; Amos Hutchins, 1780; James Craft, 1781; Thomas Gardner, 1782; John Estlow, 1782, 1785-87, 1800; John Rodman, 1784; George Painter, 1788-89, 1793; George Hewlings, 1790-91; Israel Tomkins, 1792; William Lowdon, 1794-97; Micajah Ellis, 1798-99; John Hoskins, Jr., 1801, 1806-14; William Woolman, 1802-5; Christian Larzelere, 1815-31; Samuel Rogers, 1832; Samuel Stockton, 1833; Joseph P. Deacon, 1834-37; James Sterling, 1838, 1868-70; William R. Deacon, 1839; James W. Lippincott, 1840-42; Lewis C. Leeds, 1843-44; Joel R. Rakestraw, 1847-48, 1873-75; Henry Lowden, 1849; James P. Lowden, 1850-51; Samuel Estlow, 1852; John Gibbons, 1853-56; John F. Smith, 1857-59; Charles H. Willis, 1860-61; William Larzelere, 1862; William S. Coleman, 1863-64; Daniel P. Naylor, 1865; Charles Etteuger, 1866-67; B. M. Voorhees, 1871-72; George Rigg, 1876-78; Albert H. Silpath, 1879-82.

## CONSTABLES.

Jonathan West, 1695; Josiah Prickett, 1695; William Bustill, 1699; Samuel Gibson, 1699; John Broadail, 1708; Samuel Smith, 1708; Joshua Tomkins, 1715; Robert Stark, 1715; William Cutler, 1716-17; Solomon Smith, 1716-17; Jonathan Wright, 1718-19; James Verree, 1718-19; George Willis, 1720; Isaac Pearson, 1720; Henry Clothier, 1721; Isaac Williams, 1721; Daniel Smith, 1722; John Dummer, 1723; Joshua Raper, 1723; Joseph Welsh, 1723; Peter Rose, 1723; George Satterthwaite, 1726; Robert Smith, 1726; Joseph Hewling, 1727; Silas Crespian, 1727; Samuel Scattergood, 1728, 1731; Ralph Peart, 1728; Robert Tuckney, 1729; William Snowden, 1729; John Gilbert, 1730; William Lyndon, 1730; Joshua Barker, 1731; Peter Bishop, 1732; N. Lovet, 1732; Micajah How, 1733; Isaac Conarro, 1733; John Roberts, 1779-80; Joseph Barber, 1779; Samuel Stiles, 1780, 1783; John Gallagher, 1781; Thomas Rogers, Jr., 1781, 1783; John Blackwall, 1781; Abbe Williams, 1782; Aaron Schuyler, 1772; Benjamin Clark, 1784; John Wood, 1784; George Smith, 1785, 1793; John Smith, 1785, 1793; Samuel Allen, 1785; Jacob Myers, 1786; William Hutchins, 1786; Robert Grumble, 1786; Joseph Scott, 1787, 1794; Abraham Scott, 1788; Daniel Stevenson, 1789; John S. Rogers, 1790; Joseph Antham, 1791; Joseph Richardson, 1794; Samuel Rogers, 1794, 1821-28; William Cowperthwait, 1795-96; John Stockton, 1795-96; Samuel Lowden, 1796, 1798-1800-3; George Smith, 1798; Gabriel Stevens, 1799-1801; William Lowden, 1802-3; John Collins, 1802; Joseph Hollinshead, 1804; Jacob Monington, 1804-6; M. Pool, 1806-7; Christian Lowden, 1807-8; Samuel Howell, 1808-12; Samuel Naylor, 1813; Abraham F. Lusberry, 1814-16; William Erwin, 1815-20; Jonathan Deacon, 1820; Moses Larzelere, 1830-31; Daniel Williams, 1832; Barzillia Deacon, 1833; Isaac Hancock, 1834-36; Lewis C. Leeds, 1837; Samuel H. Burr, 1838-41; Henry Lowden, 1842; John R. Tomkins, 1843; Joel R. Rakestraw, 1844-46; Robert T. Willite, 1847-49; Richard Hillier, 1850-51; Paul Early, 1852-58; John Gibbons, 1859-60; Levi Kimble, 1861-62; John B. Haines, 1863; Robert S. Kimble, 1864-68; E. C. English, 1869-75; George M. Shialer, 1876-80; Peter L. Vandergrift, 1881-82.

## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

John Neal, 1801-3; Amos Hutchinson, 1801-11; Charles Ellis, 1801-23; Abraham Stockton, 1801-18; John Fulwell, 1801-16; George Painter, 1804-7; Samuel J. Smith, 1808-9; Thomas Brown, 1810-18; Joseph Potts, 1812; Burr Woolman, 1812, 1814-19; George Allen, 1818-19; Stephen Morris, 1819, 1821-22; John Larzelere, 1819, 1821-22; John Wilson, 1820; Samuel Stockton, 1820-25; Samuel J. Wright, 1820; William English, 1820-27; John H. Fenimore, 1823-26; John C. Dencon, 1823-30, 1833-37; Thomas Deacon, 1826-29; John Fort, 1827; Thomas B. Woolman, 1828; James Smith, 1828; John Rogers, 1829-30; Samuel J. Smith, 1829-32, 1834; Benjamin D. Hancock, 1829; Joseph Johnson, 1830-31; Budd Sterling, 1830, 1832; Caleb Gaskill, 1832; Christian Larzelere, 1832-36; Amor W. Archer, 1833, 1838-42; Samuel R. Gummere, 1833, 1834; William Master, 1832-35, 1838-43, 1847, 1849; John Mitchell, 1835-37; Charles Ellis, 1836-38; Wesley Horner, 1837; James Sterling, 1837; Henry Spackins, 1838-39; Isaac P. Rodman, 1838-39; George Gaskill, 1839; Israel Vanhorn, 1840-41; John D. Burling, 1840-43; James P. Lowden, 1840-42; Joseph P. Deacon, 1841; John Shedaker, 1842-43, 1845-46, 1849, 1873; Franklin Woolman, 1843, 1845; Joseph Johnson, 1843-44, 1848, 1850; James H. Sterling, 1844; Michael Hays, 1844, 1848; Thomas Wetherill, 1844; George Deacon, 1844; Henry C. Deacon, 1845, 1856; William H. Lloyd, 1845-47, 1849, 1863-64; John C. Deacon, 1846, 1850; William W. Miller, 1846-47; Henry Griscom, 1847; Edward Dugdale, 1847; John Rogers, 1848; A. L. Shinn, 1848-50; John Johnson, 1848, 1850; Jacob Laumaster, 1849, 1855; Lewis C. Leeds, 1850, 1858, 1859; Alexander P. Wetherill, 1851-54; Henry Lowden, 1851, 1860; John H. Taylor, 1851-54; Elwood Conner, 1852-56, 1866; John D. Burling, 1853; James Watts, 1856; William R. Shedaker, 1857-38; Stacy Hays, 1857; George W. Meyers, 1857; Robert A. Updike, 1858-61; Stacy C. Scott, 1860, 1860-61; Lewis T. Price, 1861; Samuel W. Johnson, 1862; John Larzelere, 1862; William Atkinson, 1862; Samuel E. Hancock, 1863-65; Caleb F. Hendrickson, 1863-64; Ellis R. Oliver, 1865-70, 1874-75, 1877; Joseph W. Tallman, 1865, 1867; Pearson Rodman, 1866-68; James P. Deacon, 1868-69; Henry Cooper, 1868-70; N. W. Sooy, 1870-72; N. W. C. Hays, 1871-73, 1876, 1878; John L. Deacon, 1871-73, 1878; A. N. Troth, 1874-75; George Gilbert, 1874-75, 1877; Nelson P. Creeley, 1876, 1878; Hamilton Hill, 1876; George W. Watts, 1877-80; Alfred C. Smith, 1878; Philip Silpath, Jr., 1879-80; Ridgway Hancock, 1878-82; Henry K. Hays, 1881-82; Elwood Conner, 1881; Aaron R. Kimble, 1882.

## OVERSEERS OF THE HIGHWAYS.

Christopher Wetherill, 1695; Thomas Raper, 1695; Joseph Smith, 1699; Lawrence Moses, 1699; George Willis, 1700, 1724; Thomas Scattergood, 1700; Solomon Smith, 1715; Jonathan Wright, 1715; Richard Wright, 1716-17; Edward Smith, 1716-17; Caleb Raper, 1718-19; Thomas Thomson, 1718-20; Henry Clothier, 1720, 1729; Thomas Humolke, 1721; Benjamin Kimble, 1721; James Verree, 1722; Abraham Bickley, 1723; Richard Smith, 1723; Thomas S. Shreve, 1724-25, 1730; Thomas Wetherill, 1725; Robert Slack, 1726; Daniel Smith, 1726; William Collins, 1727; Silas Crispian, 1727, 1729; James Welsh, 1728; George Satterthwaite, 1728; Solomon Smith, 1730; Simon Nightingale, 1731; Joseph White, 1731; Edward R. Price, 1732; Joshua Raper, 1732; Jonathan Wright, 1733; Richard Smith, Sr., 1733; Jonathan Thomas, 1749; John Trapnell, 1749; William T. Keels, 1750-52; John Hartshorn, 1750-52; William Smith, 1753-54; Joseph Pearson, 1753-54; William Hewlings, 1754; Daniel Smith, Jr., 1754; James Smith, 1754; Henry Scott, 1754; Thomas W. Merrill, 1764; Levi Merrill, 1764; John Rodman, 1779; William Hewlings, Jr., 1779-80; Samuel Wetherill, 1780; Thomas Neale, 1780, 1783-85, 1800; Amos Hutchins, 1782; Thomas Rogers, Jr., 1782; William Deacon, 1783; John Rogers, 1784-85; Abraham Stockton, 1787, 1797; Isaac Wetherill, 1787; Z. Armstrong, 1788; Joseph Richardson, 1789; Elwood Collins, 1790-91; Samuel Allen, 1790-91; Thomas Stewart, 1794; Thomas Smith, 1795-96; Joseph Sprague, 1798; William Lowden, 1798; John Antrim, 1798; John Estlow, 1800.

## OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

John Allen, 1712, 1720; Samuel Marriot, 1715; Thomas Middleton, 1715; Caleb Raper, 1716-17, 1728; Thomas Shreve, 1716-17, 1732; Richard Smith, 1718-19; Thomas Wetherill, 1720; Abraham Bickley, 1820-22; Matthew Champion, 1721-22; Isaac Williams, 1723-24; Henry Clothier, 1723-24, 1729; William Cutter, 1725; Joshua Raper, 1725; Robert Slack, 1726; Daniel Smith, Sr., 1726; William Collins, 1727;



Jonathan Wright, 1727; Samuel Lovet, 1728; William Cutter, 1729; James Smith, 1730; Ralph Peart, 1730; Joseph Rockhill, 1736; Edward Pierce, 1731; Solomon Smith, 1732; William Snowdon, 1733-34; Robert Smith, 1781; Andrew Craig, 1781, 1784-85; Isaac Wetherill, 1783; Abraham Stockton, 1783-85; John Neale, 1786; Samuel Rogers, 1786; William Cooper, 1787-88; Abbott Williams, 1787; John Estlow, 1788-89, 1791, 1800; William Smith, 1789-90; Israel Tomkins, 1790; Micajah Ellis, 1791-93, 1798-99; Thomas Stewart, 1792; John Hoskins, Jr., 1792, 1801; Thomas M. Gardiner, 1792-93; John Stockton, 1794; Henry Burr, 1795-96; John Craft, 1797; Thomas Neale, 1798-1800.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William B. Price, 1854; James Aaronson, 1854; Joseph L. Powell, 1855, 1860; Robert Pittman, 1855; Samuel W. Earl, 1855, 1860; John D. Burtling, 1855; Josiah Bartlett, 1855; William E. Boulton, 1856, 1860; John M. Brown, 1856, 1860; Robert T. Willits, 1860; David P. Lukens, 1861; Joel R. James, 1862; I. Kingdon, 1863, 1865; S. B. K. Coles, 1863; Joseph L. Powell, 1870; Samuel D. Naylor, 1870; George Rigg, 1870, 1880; James O'Neal, 1870; Jediah Taylor, 1870; Warden S. Stiles, 1874, 1882; Daniel P. Naylor, 1880; Joseph L. Wright, 1880; Franklin Hancock, 1880; Nelson B. Curley, 1880; B. B. Bunker, 1881; William S. Johnson, 1881; Charles T. Parker, 1881.

**Municipal Organization.**—Burlington was first laid out as a town in 1677. Corporation privileges were granted to it in 1693, and in 1695 the corporation was further regulated by a supplementary act. The following record appears in the township minute-book under date 1733:

"BURLINGTON, January 15, 1733.—At a Town-meeting held at ye Court-house by virtue of a warrant under the Hands and Seals of Three of His Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Justices of the Peace for the county of Burlington (*Quorum* *sumus*) setting forth the necessity of some further Rules & ordinances for ye better Government and regulation of the said Town, &c. But more particularly to Address His Excell<sup>cy</sup>, the Governour of this Province of New Jersey, &c., acknowledging his kind and generous offer to restore unto ye town of Burlington its antient Rights and Priviledges in Granting a Charter for Incorporating the said Town. The Inhabitants being met and a rough draught or heads being brought & ordered to be read, which was read accordingly, and the several grants & Liberties therein Contained were paragraphically read over again, and after Considering and thoroughly weighing the same were unanimously agreed upon and Consented to. The old bounds of the sd Town agreed upon to stand and to be the bounds and Limits of the City of Burlington without any Extention, and persons were appointed to ascertain the said Bounds & Limits, and also the Committee that was agreed upon to draw up the heads and prepare the sd Charter be appointed to Recommend the same to His Excellency the Govt. for his approbation and also to Return His Excell<sup>cy</sup> the hearty Thanks of this Town-meeting for his favour to the Town in the Premises."

The following is a copy of the act of May 17, 1733, incorporating Burlington and defining its boundaries, as set forth in the records of Burlington township:

"We have willed ordained and elected and by these Presents for us our heirs & successors. We do will ordain & Elect our said Town of Burlington into a city which said city shall extend the limits and bounds as the said town is already laid out—that is to say—Beginning at the River Delaware at a Walnut Tree for a corner just below ye Bank, at the outside bounds and most westerly side of Doctor John Rodman's Land, and runs from thence along by the side of said Rodman's Land a South & by East course so far as said Rodman's land continues that course and then still upon the same course Until it fall upon Mill Creek, and from thence it is bounded up by said Mill Creek until it comes to the Bridge called Kimball Bridge, and from thence it extends from the said Bridge along a Lane and Lade out road; which said Lane or road bears from the said Bridge about North Easterly fifteen degrees to the head of the said Lane where there is a Gate fixed & where it *putts* on John Antrum's Land & from thence it extends on forward to the outside bounds of Springfield Town Bounds: Including within our boundaries Caleb Emerson's farm or plantation or ye major part of his Improvements and from thence along by Springfield bounds according

as their patent sett's forth, until it falls upon Assissunk Creek, and then over the Creek and so on up the said creek the several courses thereof unto Jonathan Wright's Corner Tree at the Said Creek, being a crooked Birch Tree for a corner, and from thence it extends a North & by West course until it falls upon Delaware River against a Chestnut Tree being for a corner with several Letters and the date of the year, and a little to the Eastward of the Widow Pedgeon's House, and Red Cedar Tree being there also marked, and from thence it is bounded down the said River Delaware the several courses thereof to the corner Tree first named.

"The foregoing Bounds of this City—now the Township of Burlington—is truly extracted from—A Copy corrected and examined by Caleb Raper and Isaac De Cow—of the original Letters Patent, Dated at the City of Perth Amboy the Seventh day of May, in the seventh year of the Reign of King George the Second.

"By JAMES BATTEN, Town Clerk.

"June, 1823."

#### Civil List, 1784-1851.

##### MAYORS.

Bowers Reed, 1785-94; Joseph Bloomfield, 1795-1800; James Sterling, 1801-6; William Coxe, 1807-13; Joseph McIlvaine, 1816-23; William Griffith, 1824-26; John L. Harris, 1827-33; John Larzelere, 1834-36; Samuel W. Earl, 1837-41; William R. Allen, 1842-50.

##### ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY.

James Sterling, 1785-94; William P. Sprague, 1785-88; John Hendry, 1785-89; William Smith, 1789-1804; William Coxe, 1790-91; Frederick T. Kisselman, 1792-93; Thomas Adams, 1794-1823; Andrew Craig, 1795-99; John Elton, 1801, 1803, 1805; Samuel Fenimore, 1805-7; Charles Ellis, 1807-15; George West, 1814-17; George Allen, 1818-27; Joseph Miller, 1822-32; Christian Larzelere, 1824-28; Walton Wilson, 1828; William R. Allen, 1829, 1831; John Larzelere, 1829-30, 1843; Samuel R. Gummere, 1833-37, 1840; Samuel R. Wetherill, 1834-36, 1838-43; Joseph Johnson, 1837-40, 1850; Archibald W. Burns, 1841; Thomas Milnor, 1842-45, 1847; John Larzelere, Jr., 1844, 1848; Daniel Vansicver, 1848; Lawrence C. Wetherill, 1845, 1847; Thomas B. Woolman, 1848-49.

##### COMMON COUNCIL.

"Mr. Stiles," 1785; "Mr. Schuyler," 1785; "Mr. Smith," 1785; "Mr. Mitchell," 1785; Joshua M. Wallace, 1785, 1788-89, 1797-98; "Mr. Jones," 1785; Thomas Rodman, 1786, 1790; John Neal, 1786-88, 1791-1803, 1807; Abraham Hewling, 1786; Andrew Craig, 1786-87; Thompson Neal, 1786-87; William Cooper, 1786-87; William Smith, 1787-88, 1791; Jacob Meyers, 1787; Robert S. Jones, 1788-90; William Norcross, 1788; Solomon Ridgway, 1788; Richard R. Smith, 1789; John Elton, 1789, 1791-92, 1799-1800; John Hollinshead, 1789, 1794; George Painter, 1789, 1795-96, 1800-1, 1806-7; Daniel Ellis, 1790, 1793-94; Daniel Bacon, Jr., 1790; Ellis Wright, 1790; James Craft, 1790; Micajah Ellis, 1791-92, 1795-1805; Thomas M. Gardiner, 1791-92, 1796; Joseph McIlvaine, 1791-93; Frederick Kisselman, 1791; Thomas Adams, 1792-93; William Griffith, 1793-97; Isaac Neal, 1794; E. Hartshorne, 1794; Samuel I. Smith, 1795; Daniel Smith, Jr., 1795; William McIlvaine, 1796-97, 1799; Charles Ellis, 1797-1802, 1804-6, 1824-25, 1827-28, 1838; Thomas Smith, 1798, 1801-4; Nathan Rockhill, 1798; Amos Hutchins, 1799-1811; William Coxe, 1806; Oakley Hoagland, 1807; Abraham Stockton, 1807-12, 1814-15, 1817; George West, 1808; George Aaronson, 1808-9; Stephen C. Ustick, 1809-10; James Sterling, 1810-11, 1826, 1835-36, 1839; George Allen, 1810-16; John Hoskins, Jr., 1810-14, 1819-22, 1827-28; Henry Burr, 1811-15; Samuel Stockton, 1812-19, 1822-26, 1834; Christian Larzelere, 1814-16, 1822-23, 1829, 1833, 1836; Burr Woolman, 1815-18, 1820; William Hayes, 1816; John Larzelere, 1816; George Deacon, 1816, 1818, 1820-23, 1826, 1829-35, 1837, 1839; Charles Ellis, 1817, 1819; John Wilson, 1818, 1820-21; Caleb Gaskill, 1818, 1823-25, 1827-29; John Deacon, 1818, 1830; Joseph Miller, 1818; James H. Hewling, 1819; Budd Sterling, 1819-23, 1827-29; Stephen Morris, 1820-21; John H. Fenimore, 1821, 1824-25; Peter Barker, 1822; Samuel Blynmere, 1822; Thomas Fenimore, 1823; William R. Allen, 1824-25, 1827-28; John Birkey, 1824, 1826; Robert Thomas, 1825; William H. Coperthwaite, 1826; Walter Wilson, 1825; Samuel R. Gummere, 1827-28; Samuel Rogers, 1828; Samuel W. Earl, 1830-32, 1834-35; Joseph Johnson, 1830-35, 1843, 1846, 1848; Benjamin Gauntt, 1830-32, 1837; James Gunnel, 1830-32, 1834-35, 1837, 1839-40; Joseph L. Wright, 1831; Adam Price, 1832; Charles Vansicver,

1833; John P. Fining, 1834, 1837; Daniel Vanciver, 1835; Nathan W. Cole, 1836, 1840; Thomas Milnor, 1836, 1838; Noah E. Lippincott, 1836, 1838; David Vanciver, 1837, 1839-40; Aaron Hutchins, 1837, 1839, 1844, 1847; Amos W. Archer, 1838, 1850; George Gaskill, 1838, 1844; John Larzelere, Jr., 1838, 1847; William Quicksall, 1839; William R. Deacon, 1840, 1844; Lewis C. Leeds, 1840, 1842, 1847-48; James Eyre, 1840, 1843; Archibald W. Burns, 1841, 1843, 1851; Thomas Booth, 1841-42; William J. Allison, 1841-42; Jacob Mitchell, 1841-42; William Naylor, 1841; James McKee, 1841; Joseph Kerlin, 1842; Robert T. Willits, 1842; Isaac Haines, 1844-45; Joseph L. Powell, 1844; Thomas Seaman, 1844-45; George W. Myers, 1845; John Mitchell, 1845; Joel R. James, 1845; Joseph W. Lippincott, 1845; Ira B. Underhill, 1846; Samuel W. Earl, 1846; Isaac Rodman, 1846; Joseph L. Wright, 1846; Joshua W. Collett, 1846; Garret D. Wall, 1847-48; Joseph Kerlin, 1847; Charles H. Fenimore, 1847; Elias E. Boudinot, 1848; Peter Whitehead, 1848; Edward Morris, Jr., 1849; Joseph Kerlin, 1849; Joseph P. Deacon, 1849; James W. Wall, 1849-50; John Rodgers, 1849; Franklin Gauntt, 1850.

## MAYORS.

James W. Wall, 1851-54; Archibald W. Burns, 1855-57; William R. Allen, 1858-62; Henry Hollenback, 1863-66; Joseph L. Powell, 1867-69, 1873-75; Henry Moffett, 1868-72; Hamilton McDowell, 1876-78; George Rigg, 1879-82.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

Joseph Johnson, 1851, 1853, 1859-60; William F. Smith, 1851; Joseph L. Wright, 1851; Charles Lippincott, 1851, 1853; Henry Hollenback, 1851; Archibald W. Burns, 1851, 1860; Lewis C. Leeds, 1851, 1853-54, 1856, 1860; Wordrop J. Hall, 1851; Elwood Conner, 1851, 1853-54; George W. Meyers, 1851; William R. Deacon, 1851; William R. Allen, 1852; Charles H. Fenimore, 1852; William A. Rogers, 1852; Thomas Seaman, 1852; Edward T. Borden, 1852; James McKee, 1852; Levi Kimble, 1852; David D. Mitchell, 1852; Elias Howell, 1852-54; Joel R. James, 1852; Samuel W. Earl, 1853; Elias E. Boudinot, 1853; A. L. Shinn, 1853, 1855; Samuel Keys, 1853-54, 1856-58, 1860; David Vanciver, 1853-54, 1856; Thaddeus S. Woolston, 1853, 1855, 1857-58; Chancey T. Booth, 1854, 1858; Hamilton McDowell, 1854, 1856; John Silpath, 1854, 1857, 1860; John Larzelere, 1854-57, 1861; Samuel R. Prickett, 1855; Henry Loudon, 1855-56; John Mitchell, 1855, 1857; James Watts, 1855-56; Thomas Robb, 1855; Franklin Gauntt, 1855-56, 1861, 1869, 1873; John Rodgers, 1855; Jacob Laumaster, 1855; James W. Wall, 1856, 1860; Fredrick Engle, 1856, 1858, 1861; Nathaniel W. Fenimore, 1857; Thomas Conway, 1857; John D. Moore, 1857, 1864; Nathan Harper, 1857-58; William E. Boulton, 1857, 1864; W. West King, 1858, 1861-62, 1869, 1871; David R. Neall, 1858; John B. Roberts, 1858-59, 1872; J. Howard Pugh, 1858-59, 1864; William Garwood, 1860; David D. Mitchell, 1860; Charles Lippincott, 1860, 1862; Nathan Sisom, 1860; Nathan T. Higbie, 1861; John Abercrombie, 1861; Levi Kimble, 1861-62; John M. Higbie, 1861; Charles Ettenger, 1861-63; Amos Hutchins, 1861-63, 1867; David P. Lukens, 1862-63; Joseph R. Ivins, 1862-63; Edward T. Borden, 1862-63; John P. Fining, 1862-63; Benjamin Sprague, 1862-63, 1868-69; Samuel E. Wright, 1862-63; A. M. Hurly, 1864-66; David Harmer, 1864; Alfred Inglin, 1864-65; John F. Loudon, 1864-65, 1867-68, 1871; John Rogers, 1864; William A. Sterling, 1864; Isaac J. Smith, 1864; Edward B. West, 1864; Jonathan M. Roberts, 1865; Edward Morris, 1865; John Bloomhead, 1865-66; Edward B. Grubbs, Jr., 1865, 1867; Benjamin A. Lippincott, 1865-66; Joseph E. Taylor, 1865; Charles A. Walters, 1865-66, 1868; Horace Grant, Jr., 1865; Charles Schermerhorn, 1866; Charles S. Gauntt, 1866; Nicholas W. Sooy, 1866; Samuel B. K. Coles, 1866; John G. Burling, 1866-68; Samuel Burns, 1867; F. B. Lippincott, 1867; James W. Fenimore, 1867; Nathan Sisom, 1867, 1869, 1875; John Silpath, 1868; W. E. Schermerhorn, 1867; William Neilson, 1868; James Birch, 1868; John Larzelere, 1868; Charles S. Gauntt, 1868; Samuel D. Burns, 1869; Caleb G. Ridgway, 1868-71, 1873, 1875; Hamilton McDowell, 1869; James O'Neill, 1869, 1873, 1875, 1877; John H. Eaton, 1869; David H. Losey, 1869; William Pearce, 1869; Bloomfield Sisom, 1870; Alexander Martin, 1870; Nehemiah Sleeper, 1866-68, 1870-71, 1873; Charles S. Gauntt, 1871; John D. Martus, 1871; Griffith W. Lewis, 1871; William R. Bishop, 1871; John Broomhead, 1871; William F. Le Roy, 1871, 1874; James H. Park, 1871, 1874; J. L. Severns, 1872, 1874; J. W. Goodenough, 1872; Addis Hays, 1872, 1874; Samuel Phillips, 1872, 1876; Albert G. Shaw, 1872; Thomas Oliver, 1873; Richard Lucas, 1873; Ellis L. Hubbs, 1874; Philip F. Silpath, 1868-69, 1874-76; James Aaronson, 1875; John Magraw, 1875; Alexander

Martin, 1870, 1876, 1879; Joseph R. Flanigan, 1876; James Willits, 1876; Robert Wawkey, 1876; Samuel H. Uhler, 1877; Joseph Parrish, 1877; John A. Vandergrift, 1877; William H. Kimball, 1877, 1882; William A. Stinerck, 1877-78, 1881-82; Charles E. Allen, 1878; Eleazer Horner, 1878; Nathan Haines, 1878, 1880; Aaron Hutchins, 1878; John T. Severns, 1878; N. Haines, 1879; Charles Ettenger, 1879; H. Moffet, 1879; G. W. Watts, Shippen Wallace, 1879, 1882; Edward S. Lansing, 1879; William E. McNeal, 1879; Albert G. Shaw, J. Frank Budd, 1879, 1882; Lewis Vanschuyver, 1879; De Launcey Walker, 1880; Isaac Kimble, 1880; William C. Hancock, 1880; Franklin Hancock, 1880; Charles P. Farner, 1881; John Fenimore, 1881-82; Ellis R. Cliver, 1881-82; W. H. Kimball, 1881; R. Frank Wood, 1882; J. Reading Ivins, 1882; Thomas H. Sprague, 1882; Franklin G. Woodington, 1882; Decatur Abdill, 1882; Samuel E. Lippincott, 1882.

## ALDERMEN.

John P. Fining, 1851; Amor W. Archer, 1851; Joel Rakestraw, 1851; John L. Powell, 1852, 1855, 1858, 1864, 1871-73; William D. Cheeseman, 1853, 1866; William B. Price, 1854; John M. Brown, 1856, 1859; Jonathan W. Nevins, 1857; John D. Moore, 1860, 1862; Hamilton McDowell, 1862-64; James H. Sletes, 1862, 1863; Joel R. James, 1862; William E. Boulton, 1865; Jabez Kingdon, 1866; Robert T. Willits, 1867, 1876, 1879; Paul Early, 1868; Silas S. Cook, 1869; John C. Smith, 1871-73; George Rigg, 1873; Charles Harper, 1873; Daniel P. Naylor, 1873, 1874; John W. Cook, 1875; Alexander Martin, 1877; Joshua Taylor, 1878; Charles P. Farner, 1880; James L. Eriton, 1881.

## CITY CLERKS.

Charles P. Smith, 1851-54; William E. Thomas, 1855, 1859; Lewis E. Lippincott, 1856; William F. Smith, 1857, 1858; John P. Good, 1860-63; J. Rusling Lippincott, 1864, 1865; Samuel Phillips, 1866; Bloomfield B. Sisom, 1867-69; William H. Torr, 1870, 1872; William H. Antrim, 1871-73; Daniel P. Naylor, 1879; J. Russell Batten, 1880; John A. Armstrong, 1881; Sheldon S. Davis, 1882.

## ASSESSORS.

Chancey T. Booth, 1851, 1852, 1860; David R. Neal, 1853, 1854; Nelson W. Deacon, 1855-57; Amos Hutchins, 1858, 1859; J. Russell Batten, 1861, 1862, 1870, 1871, 1875; John A. Miller, 1863-65; Daniel F. Hammell, 1866-68; Benjamin F. Rue, 1869; James Sterling, 1872, 1874; Charles P. Farner, 1876; Winfield S. Epler, 1877; Edward C. Warren, 1878-80; Henry Loudon, 1881-82.

## COLLECTORS.

Michael Shemelia, 1851, 1852; George W. Meyers, 1853; George F. Silpath, 1854; Samuel Pew, 1855, 1856; Michael W. Keegan, 1857; Charles Thorp, 1858, 1859; Stacey L. Burr, 1860; Abraham R. Allison, 1861, 1862; J. Wesley Goodenough, 1864; James Aaronson, 1869, 1870; Daniel F. Hammell, 1871; Isaac T. Smith, 1872-74; Bloomfield Sisom, 1875, 1876; Albert H. Silpath, 1877; J. Rusling Lippincott, 1865; Benjamin Sprague, 1866, 1867; Benjamin F. Rue, 1879; Thomas B. Allison, 1880, 1882.

## CHAPTER XIX.

## SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

**Mount Lebanon Encampment, No. 7, I. O. O. F.,** was instituted June 12, 1844, with the following charter members: Amor W. Archer, Joseph L. Powell, David P. Lukens, George Dugdale, Samuel Fort, Henry Grim, Lewis C. Leeds.

The following were the first officers chosen: Amor W. Archer, C. P.; Jos. L. Powell, H. P.; D. P. Lukens, S. W.; G. Dugdale, J. W.; S. Fort, Scribe; H. Grim, Treas.

The officers in May, 1882, were as follows: John I. Shinn, C. P.; William M. Jeffries, H. P.; P. F. Ben-



nett, S. W.; John M. Wright, J. W.; George A. Allinson, Scribe; Hugh Armstrong, Treas.

The membership is one hundred and five. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on the first and third Mondays of each month.

**Phoenix Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F.**, was instituted March 12, 1849, with seven charter members, as follows: John Rodgers, Ellwood Conner, George Dugdale, David P. Lukens, David D. Mitchell, Joseph Butcher, Jacob Mitchell.

The first officers elected were as follows: Jacob Mitchell, N. G.; John Rodgers, V. G.; Jesse R. Sherman, Sec.; Joseph Butcher, Treas.

Phoenix Lodge has a membership of one hundred and eighty-five, and meets Monday evenings in Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Union Street. It has paid out in benefits about two thousand dollars, and has a cash surplus on hand of nine thousand three hundred dollars.

The officers in May, 1882, were William O'Donnell, N. G.; Charles W. Gardner, V. G.; George A. Allinson, R. C.; Ellwood Conner, F. C.; Daniel P. Naylor, Treas.

**Burlington Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M.**, was instituted June 21, 1854, with the following members: Elias E. Boudinot, John W. Kelly, Thomas Neall, William R. Allen, Lewis Gotta, Ellwood Conner, Richard B. Westbrook, Aaron E. Ballard, John Rodgers.

The following were the first officers: John Rodgers, W. M.; Richard B. Westbrook, S. W.; John W. Kelly, J. W.; Ellwood Conner, S. D.; Aaron E. Ballard, Sec.; Lewis Gotta, Treas.

The membership in May, 1882, was one hundred and two, and the lodge was officered as follows: H. S. Haines, W. M.; Samuel Phillips, S. W.; J. A. Armstrong, J. W.; H. Armstrong, Treas.; C. T. Parker, Sec.; R. Hepworth, S. D.; P. F. Richards, J. D.; G. W. Firing, S. M. of C.; A. K. Ashby, J. M. of C.; J. R. Dubel and J. S. Adams, Stewards; Lewis Gotta, Treas.

Regular meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on the second Tuesday of each month.

**Boudinot Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.**, meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall on the fourth Tuesday of every month. It was instituted in February, 1856, with the following charter members and first officers: Ellwood Conner, H. P.; W. W. Goodwin, K.; Seth Thomas, S.; H. McDowell, Treas.; John F. Kelly, Sec.

The officers in May, 1882, were the following: H. Armstrong, H. P.; E. M. English, K.; S. C. Hassinger, S.; R. Hepworth, C. of H.; James Shaw, P. S.; W. A. Barrows, R. A. C.; G. W. Fireng, Treas.; C. T. Parker, Sec.; H. P. Vandegrift, M. of 1st V.; G. W. Fireng, M. of 2d V.; Allos, M. of 3d V.; J. P. Severns, Chap.; Lewis Gotta, Treas.

**Lenni-Lenape Tribe, No. 12, I. O. of R. M.**—This tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men was instituted Jan. 18, 1858, with the following charter mem-

bers: Hugh Armstrong, William S. Coleman, Alfred Inglin, William Limeburner, Isaac R. Perkins, Robert T. Willits, Charles Willits, John D. Moore, M.D., David D. Mitchell, Thomas B. Sherman, Joseph Marlin, James Willits, Lewis T. Price, Richard B. Wilmot.

The first officers were as follows: William Limeburner, S.; I. R. Perkins, S. S.; H. Armstrong, J. S.; R. Wilmot, P.; James Willits, C. of R.; Alfred Inglin, K. of W.; R. T. Willits, 1st S.; J. D. Moore, 2d S.; D. D. Mitchell, G. of W.; William S. Coleman, 1st W.; L. S. Price, 2d W.

The following officers were serving in May, 1882: Frederick E. Crawford, S.; E. M. English, S. S.; Landrick Leeson, Jr. S.; R. B. Prince, P.; J. B. Cramer, C. of R.; F. G. Woodington, K. of W.; George A. Allinson, 1st S.; Frederick Peter, 2d S.; F. L. Stiles, G. of W.; Henry Purdy, G. of F.; Spencer T. Woodington, 1st W.; Edward Bowen, 2d W.; Nathan Smith, 3d W.; Augustine Thwaites, 4th W.; John Post, 1st B.; E. S. Conrow, 2d B.; Daniel Cobb, 3d B.; Samuel Green, 4th B.; S. T. Woodington, I. B. Cramer, and T. H. Sprague, Trustees.

**Helena Commandery, No. 3, K. T.**, was instituted Jan. 27, 1860, under a charter granted by B. B. French, Grand Master of the United States, to Theophilus Fisk, Charles G. Milnor, and W. W. Goodwin. The present membership is fifty-three. The commandery meets on the first Tuesday of each month in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The officers in May, 1882, were as follows: Walter A. Burrows, E. C.; R. Hepworth, G.; W. W. Slack, C. G.; H. S. Haines, P.; E. M. English, S. W.; S. C. Hassinger, J. W.; G. W. Fireng, Treas.; C. T. Parker, R. C.; F. Roth and C. Ross Grubb, S. B.; L. Brewin, W.; L. Gotta, Sec.

**Hope Lodge, No. 13, K. of P.**, was instituted by Samuel Reed, Supreme Chancellor of the world, July 6, 1868, with the following charter members and first officers: George Wells, C. C.; Frank H. Fry, V. C.; Sheldon S. Davis, R.; John R. Dubel, Treas.; John F. Pew, J. G.; Griffith W. Lewis, G.; Harry A. Steel, F. S.; Harry K. Stevenson, O. G.; William Conrad, V. P.; and Lewis Gotta.

The membership of Hope Lodge in May, 1882, was one hundred and fifty. Meetings are held every Thursday evening, over the engine-house of Hope Steam Fire-Engine Company. The officers at the date mentioned were Thomas K. Prickett, C. C.; Wilmer Reed, V. C.; Sheldon S. Davis, K. of R. S.; William D. Prickett, M. of F.; D. W. Powell, Treas. and M. of E.; William Atkinson, Jr., M. at A.; Harry Carter, P.

**Friendship Conclave, No. 48, Improved Order of Heptasophs.**—This organization was instituted March 10, 1882, with twenty charter members and officers as follows: Franklin Gauntt, M. C.; George Rigg, A.; William A. Stineruck, Provost; William C. Farner, P.; Jacob Greenwald, F. S.; Charles T.

Parker, Sec.; Leander Brewin, Treas.; Richard Hepworth, Insp.; Thomas K. Wallace, W.; John L. Vennor, C.; Thomas Mann and Ellwood Conner, Trustees; E. F. Rink, M.

The membership is twenty-five. Meetings are held at the Burlington Coffee-House, on High Street, on the third Monday of each month.

**Parker Grubb Post, No. 16, G. A. R.**—This post was instituted May 28, 1880. The first officers elected were James L. Estlow, Com.; John I. Shinn, Sr. Vice-Com.; William E. Shinn, Jr. Vice-Com.; Sheldon S. Davis, Adj.; Thomas K. Prickett, Q.M.; J. S. Adams, Sergt.; William H. Allinson, Chap.; John Fisher, O. of D.; and Charles M. Terry, O. of G.

The present officers are John I. Shinn, P. C.; William F. Britton, Sr. V. C.; Charles Terry, Jr. V. C.; Sheldon S. Davis, Adj.; Thomas K. Prickett, Q.M.; William H. Allinson, Chap.; S. W. Abdill, O. of D.; and John Stowell, O. of G.

The membership in May, 1882, was ninety-five. Regular meetings are held at the Knights of Pythias' Hall, in the Hope Engine-House, every Monday night.

Prior to the organization of this post two others enjoyed a brief existence. The first owed its inception chiefly to the efforts of Capt. Samuel Phillips, but lived hardly long enough to receive notice. The second was some time later organized, under the name of "Joseph W. Allen Post, No. 9," and officered as follows: F. W. Milnor, C.; L. C. Reeves, V. C.; W. F. Miller, Jr. V. C.; L. Brewin, Adj.; W. A. Samson, Q.M.

**Building and Loan Associations.**—The City of Burlington Loan and Building Association was organized in 1868, with J. B. Roberts as president, R. J. Dutton as treasurer, and H. Moffet as secretary. The present officers are James O'Neil, president; J. O. Glasgow, treasurer; and F. C. Woolman, secretary. The capital of the association is \$75,045.10; the number of shares is 757, which are owned by 163 shareholders. The first issue (1868) has matured; a second issue will mature about eight years hence.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association was incorporated April 1, 1871. The principal incorporators and first officers were J. H. Park, president; Nathan Haines, treasurer; and Henry S. Haines, secretary. The capital of the association is \$113,072.15; the number of shares, 856; the number of shareholders, 175. The present officers are Francis W. Milnor, president; Nathan Haines, treasurer; Henry S. Haines, secretary; Elwood Conner, Alfred Inglin, Wilbur Watts, Leander Brewin, Hugh Armstrong, Noah E. Wright, John R. Dubel, directors.

**The Friendly Institution.**—Adopting as a motto an expressive sentiment from Cowper's beautiful ode, "Charity,"—"Shame on those hearts of stone that cannot melt in soft adoption of another's" sorrows,—this philanthropic institution was founded in 1790 by some

ladies, all of whom now "rest from their labors." Free from sectarianism, its charities have been dispensed unostentatiously in relieving more particularly the necessities of humanity not within the scope of municipal attention. Worthy ones have been the recipients of the free-will offerings disbursed judiciously by the almoners of the "Friendly," who give their time and services in the dispensing of its charities. Language fails to express the inestimable blessings flowing from the workings of this institution. Since the incorporation of the "Friendly," in 1802, there have been but three treasurers, viz.: W. Allinson, Robert Thomas, and R. J. Dutton. The present officers are Miss M. M. Gummere, secretary; Miss Sarah R. Smith, assistant secretary; Miss E. E. Gummere, stewardess; R. J. Dutton, treasurer.

**The House of Industry.**—This benevolent institution, its laudable and special object the employment of respectable and elderly women during the winter months, was founded by Mrs. E. Hinchman in 1860, and incorporated in 1862. The number of its members is limited to thirty. About January 1st the doors of the house on Stacy Street, very generously presented to the society by Mrs. Eliza P. Gurney, are opened by the matron under instructions from the society, and women deemed worthy are received and furnished with sewing, etc., a good dinner being provided daily for them, and twenty-five cents a day paid to each, the ladies of the society superintending their work. The garments, etc., made by the women are sold for the benefit of the house, which is supported by donations.

The officers are Miss S. R. Smith, secretary; Mrs. E. McNeal, assistant secretary; and Miss M. M. Gummere, treasurer.

**Military Organizations.**—An early and well-represented military organization in Burlington was the New Jersey Guards, organized in 1846, with J. Jones as captain, Joseph Hayes as first lieutenant, and Samuel Garwood as second lieutenant. The company consisted of about sixty men, and held its first regular parade Independence day, 1846. Some members saw service in the war with Mexico. In 1847, Capt. Jones was accidentally shot. He was succeeded by Capt. William Hayes, who soon died, and the command devolved upon First Lieut. Joseph Hays, who is still living in Burlington. The company disbanded about 1848 or 1849.

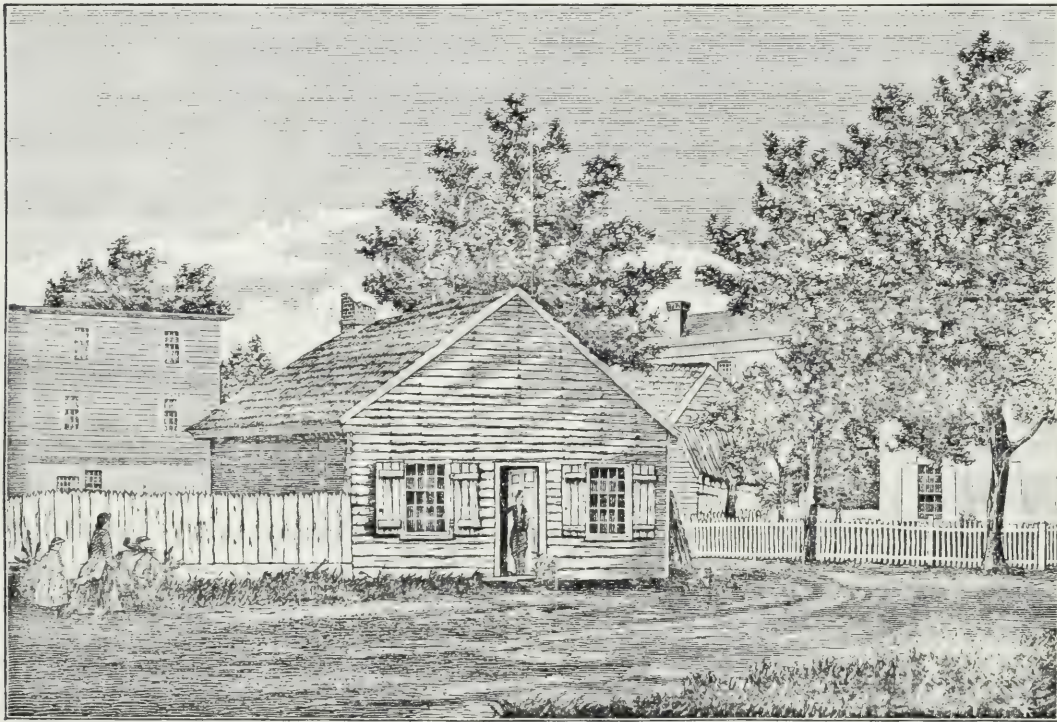
The Marion Rifle Corps was organized about 1855 or 1856. The captain was Hamilton McDowell; George C. Burling was first lieutenant, and Joseph Hays second lieutenant. The organization continued until about the time of the outbreak of the late civil war, when a goodly number of the members joined the Union army.

**The Burlington Library.**—This venerable institution was founded in 1758. A well-preserved volume bears upon its title-page the following words: "Minutes of the Library Company of Burlington: Extract



from every flower its sweet." In November, 1757, as appears from the minutes, "several inhabitants of New Jersey, thinking that a Library Company in the city of Burlington would be of great benefit to the members, as well as the public in general, did speak to the number of sixty, who formed themselves into a company and agreed to pay ten shillings per annum in support of the library." Jan. 1, 1758, John Reading, president of His Majesty's (King George II.) Council, and commander-in-chief of New Jersey, was tendered a vote of thanks by the Library Company for endowing the same with a charter, granted by His Majesty, and the freedom of the library was put at his service. As far as can be ascertained, no descendants of the some seventy earliest officers of the

the one made in Burlington, Jan. 16, 1759, at a cost of thirty dollars. In 1767 the company occupied Robert Smith's house, now the site of Messrs. Daniels' store. From thence the company removed to their own building on Office (now Library) Street. The lot was presented to the company by Governor Joseph Bloomfield, and the sum of fifty pounds was agreed to be paid in paper money for the little building, thought to be the same as the one used now as a barn. There the company remained until its removal in 1864 to their present building in West Union Street. The old building on Library Street once narrowly escaped destruction by fire from the burning of a barn on Governor Bloomfield's property, adjacent to the library. The first books were donated



BURLINGTON LIBRARY HOUSE, 1789.

library are at present residing in this city, except Mrs. J. L. Wright, Mrs. George, Miss Kinsey, Miss S. R. Smith, Dr. Charles Ellis, and the families of Thomas and Pearson Rodman.

The first meeting of the directors was held in November, 1758, in the parlor of Thomas Rodman's house, now No. 129 High Street. The company agreed to pay him five dollars a year for the use of his best room, in which they would meet and keep their books. Here the charter was discussed and accepted. The rules and by-laws were drawn up and adopted, and with but few amendments are in force at the present time. The officers were elected for one year, and the seal, which every volume in the library now bears, is the same (except the motto) as

by the members and their friends. The earliest gift was that of a so-called "pistol-piece" from Ebenezer Large, whose name and descendants now are unknown, but worthy of honorable mention from his noble request that the "pistol-piece" should be sold, and with the amount realized "a copy of the best Bible should be purchased and placed in the Burlington Library." Mary Lovett (a daughter of Samuel Lovett, one of the earliest settlers, per the ship "Kent," in 1677) donated to the library the sum of twenty pounds. Great care was taken in crediting every gift, with full particulars. Some curiosities presented in 1799 are noted as having been brought "five hundred leagues west of the Missouri River." Some Chinese figures are mentioned as being "com-



pletely dressed in the style of China." Among some books ordered to be purchased in 1802 was a copy of the "Life of Gen. George Washington," the first published. William Sorsby, a very eccentric character, and of whom or his descendants nothing now is known, bequeathed to the Library Company his Windsor chair, his walking-stick, ornamented with large brass-headed tacks, and his portrait, drawn by himself. A donation from Horace Binney of two hundred dollars toward erecting the present library building was handsomely acknowledged.

Many years since Mr. James Hunter Sterling, a very prominent and highly esteemed Burlingtonian, and a director of the Library Company twenty-three years, bequeathed five thousand dollars to the Library Company for the purchase of books. This noble bequest was left with the stipulation expressed in his will that the company should erect, within three years of his decease, a building (dimensions being stated), and in an eligible location for their purposes. The one the company now occupy was erected by subscriptions from the citizens in 1864, and is in conformity with the proviso of the testator. The library-room is admirably arranged and very attractive, but unfortunately now grown too small, new works being constantly added, and its crowded shelves already hold over ten thousand volumes, very many of which are of rare value and of great age. Among the oldest books is a Latin work, published in 1529, and a "vulgate" edition of the "Biblia Sacra," 1706, besides many very valuable pamphlets and papers of an early issue. Among a number of portraits gracing the walls are those of His Majesty George II., who granted its charter; Governor Joseph Bloomfield, a very distinguished public and private citizen; Samuel R. Wetherell, president of the company thirty-six years; William J. Allison, the once eminent Dr. N. W. Cole, another president, Thomas Milnor, and William R. Allen, for twenty-nine years a director of the library, and twenty-five years mayor of the city.

A writer has justly said, "Among the founders of the Burlington Library were men whose names the people of Burlington will not willingly suffer to die, and among its officers in successive generations were illustrious and good men whose names and fame are identified with history." The present officers are Richard F. Mott, president; Samuel W. Taylor, secretary; William R. Burr, treasurer; Mrs. E. J. Thomas and Miss Lavinia Wright, librarians.

**The Burlington Savings Institution.**—In 1857 a few thoughtful and far-seeing gentlemen of Burlington conceived the idea of endeavoring to aid the working-people of the city in saving their surplus earnings, and keeping them where they could accumulate instead of being wasted in extravagance or dissipation. Acting promptly upon the thought they procured a charter from the Legislature, and organized under the above title. The original incorporators were Ira B. Underhill, Aaron Hutchins, Samuel W. Taylor, Frank-

lin Woolman, Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, Frederick F. Bainbridge, Dr. Franklin Gauntt, William Bishop, and Amos George.

Every precaution for safety which the experience of similar institutions had shown to be advisable was adopted. Investments were permitted only on securities of unexceptionable character. The managers received no compensation for their services, and were strictly prohibited from borrowing the funds, or participating in any way in the profits of the business, the whole being divided among the depositors semi-annually, in May and November, reserving only a reasonable contingent fund as a guarantee against loss.

The need of such an enterprise was at once recognized, and the confidence of the community in its management manifested by the deposits, which began to flow in gradually at first, but steadily increasing to the present time. The expenses of the institution have been very small, the only persons receiving any salary being the president and treasurer.

Ira B. Underhill was the first president. At his decease, in 1858, William Bishop was elected to the position, which he still continues to occupy. Robert Thomas was the original treasurer and secretary, and fulfilled the responsible duties of the office with great prudence and fidelity until his death in 1879, for some time without any compensation. He was succeeded by the present treasurer and secretary, Richard F. Mott.

In 1876 the institution purchased a lot of ground on High Street, at the corner of Smith's Alley, and in 1880 erected a neat and substantial three-story building of brick, with stone trimmings, containing a handsome office for its business, as well as a dwelling, store, and several large rooms for other purposes, forming at once a prominent ornament to the city and a source of revenue to the association.

At this time (1882) the deposits amount to over two hundred thousand dollars, invested largely in United States, city, and township bonds, and first mortgages on real estates worth at least double the sum loaned.

The managers have always been among the most substantial and capable business men of the city. The present board is constituted as follows:

President, William Bishop; Vice-President, Franklin Woolman.

Managers, John Mitchell, Charles S. Gauntt, Noah E. Wright, Dr. J. Howard Pugh, Rowland J. Dutton, Francis W. Milnor, and Charles S. Taylor.

Treasurer and Secretary, Richard F. Mott.

**The Burlington Bank** was chartered in the year 1855.

The first regular meeting of the stockholders was held at the City Hotel (now Belden House), May 3, 1855. A committee was appointed to examine and obtain the prices of the different locations offered for a site for a banking-house, and to obtain plans for said building.



At a meeting of the directors held May 24th, the committee on location for a building reported in favor of a lot offered by Samuel W. Taylor, at the corner of High and Union Streets, which was purchased for the sum of two thousand dollars.

The notes of the bank were printed by Draper, Welsh & Co., of Philadelphia, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

The first officers of the institution were the following: President, George W. South; Cashier, George Gaskill; Teller, John Rodgers.

Robert B. Aertsen was elected Jan. 22, 1856, to succeed George Gaskill as cashier, resigning Sept. 19, 1856.

He was followed by John Rodgers, who continued in office until Feb. 28, 1865, when he resigned to accept the position of secretary of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, office at Jersey City. His faithfulness to the interests of the bank was certified to by a series of complimentary resolutions, which were engrossed and forwarded to him. Samuel Schofield was elected to succeed him.

Owing to the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury not to consent to banks having so small a capital as fifty thousand dollars organizing as national banks, and the State taxes and other expenses increasing, it was resolved to go into liquidation.

On May 21, 1865, at a meeting of the directors, it was resolved to call a meeting of the stockholders to consider and decide upon sale of entire stock of the bank to parties ready to purchase, it being considered by the directors to be better for the stockholders than going into liquidation.

The stockholders' meeting as called by the directors was held April 3, 1865. One thousand four hundred and fifty-six shares were represented in person or by proxy. Resolutions were passed offering the stock of the bank to a party who had applied for it at thirty dollars per share, on condition of his accepting in ten days from date, otherwise the board of directors are ordered to proceed into immediate liquidation.

At a meeting of the board, April 14th, information being given that the person to whom the offer of the stock was made had virtually declined to accept the terms, they decided to go into immediate liquidation.

The board at their meeting on the 18th of April passed the following resolution, viz.:

"Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of our honored and lamented chief magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, who fell by an assassin's hand on the evening of the 14th inst., this bank shall be closed to-morrow, the 19th inst., on which day the funeral will take place."

On Sept. 1, 1865, the banking-house was sold to S. W. Taylor at public sale.

On May 11, 1867, the final meeting of the directors was held.

After attending to the duties incident to closing the affairs of the bank, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and approved, viz.:

"WHEREAS, at this meeting we officially close the business of the Burlington Bank, and upon the payment of the dividend of surplus this day declared the duties of the officers will cease;

"Resolved, That while we regret our separation, the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to Joseph Askew, Esq., our president, for the faithful and impartial discharge of the onerous duties devolved upon him in his official capacity.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the president, directors, and stockholders are due to Nathan Haines for his faithfulness and ability as teller, and his able administration of the affairs of the bank during his cashiership.

"Resolved, That we cheerfully bear our testimony to the uniform courtesy and affability exhibited by Mr. Haines in the discharge of his official duties, and the deep interest he has always shown in the success of the bank, and we now assure him of our continued confidence in his ability and integrity."

**The Mechanics' National Bank.**—The Mechanics' Bank of Burlington was organized under an act of the Legislature passed March 5, 1839. The commissioners were William R. Allen, George Gaskill, Thomas Milnor, John Roberts, and Isaac Marter. The capital stock was \$50,000, divided into two thousand shares, which were subscribed for by two hundred and sixty-two stockholders.

The first board of directors, elected April 26, 1839, was composed as follows: William R. Allen, Samuel R. Gummere, John Hulme, Thomas Dutton, James Sterling, Caleb R. Smith, Thomas Milnor, John C. Deacon, Aaron Wills, Peter H. Ellis, George D. Smith, Charles Ellis, M.D., George Gaskill.

The first officers were elected April 29, 1839: William R. Allen, president; Archibald W. Burns, cashier; Joseph W. Griffith, clerk. The bank opened for business July 9th following. Nov. 24, 1863, John C. Deacon was elected president. His successor, at present in service, was John Howard Pugh, M.D., who was elected Jan. 15, 1869. June 17, 1845, George Gaskill was elected cashier to succeed the first incumbent of that office, and was succeeded by James Sterling, who was elected June 14, 1850. Nathan Haines, the present cashier, was elected Jan. 15, 1869. Joseph W. Griffith was succeeded as clerk by George Gaskill, who was elected Dec. 26, 1840. The third clerk was James Sterling. He was succeeded by Noah E. Wright, who was elected June 21, 1850, and he by Charles G. Milner, elected Oct. 12, 1852.

May 16, 1865, by authority of the stockholders, the bank was reorganized as a national bank, under the name of the Mechanics' National Bank of Burlington, and the capital was increased to \$100,000, by taking \$50,000 from the surplus, and making the par value of the stock \$50, instead of \$25. In January, 1869, the management was materially changed, the board of directors being reduced to seven in number, and the following-named gentlemen were elected as such: J. Howard Pugh, M.D., Samuel Rogers, William Garwood, Franklin Woolman, John J. Woolman, John Mitchell, and William Bishop. F. P. F. Randolph was chosen teller, and Charles M. Harker book-keeper. Since that date the only changes in the officers and employes of the bank have been a change in bookkeepers and three successions to the directorship, oc-







*Nathan Humes*

casioned by two deaths and one resignation. The officers and office employes in 1882 were J. Howard Pugh, M.D., president; Nathan Haines, cashier; F. P. F. Randolph, book-keeper; Frank Murdock, messenger. The directors were J. Howard Pugh, M.D., William Bishop, Franklin Woolman, William Garwood, Richard F. Mott, Ezra Budd Marter, Charles S. Gauntt. The stockholders numbered eighty-four.

Losses sustained by the bank in 1868, brought its capital at the close of that year to about par. Throughout the various financial revulsions to which the country has been subjected since the bank's organization, its credit has always stood high, and it has done a safe and profitable business. For the last two years its line of deposits has much increased, averaging from \$200,000 to \$250,000. The surplus fund is \$25,000. The stock, when in the market, brings thirty per cent. and upward more than par, but it is rarely offered for sale.

In the matter of exchanges and interest charges, it has not been the policy of the management to pursue an exacting course with the bank's customers, but rather to seek its prosperity in the prosperity of the business community.

NATHAN HAINES, cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of Burlington, N. J., was born at Woodstown, Salem Co., Dec. 31, 1833. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native place, and at the Chesterfield Academy, then conducted by the eminent teacher, Henry Ridgeway.

For five winter terms he was a teacher. On Aug. 8, 1860, he came to Burlington, and for three years was a clerk in the drug-store of William Allinson. In the spring of 1863 he was chosen teller, and afterwards cashier, of the Burlington Bank, and retained the latter position until the business of that institution was closed, on Sept. 1, 1865, in the mean time remaining with Mr. Allinson and superintending his drug business. For two years following he acted as secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia and Boston Oil Companies, in their office in the former city, when, in January, 1869, he was elected cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank in Burlington, which position he has held since, and honorably discharged its duties. He has been identified with the interests of the city locally as its treasurer for two years, treasurer of the school fund for seven years, and member of the Common Council for four years, three years of which time he was its president, and acted in that capacity when the city water-works were put in. He has also been treasurer and director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association since its organization in 1871. Mr. Haines married, March 19, 1868, Sallie W., daughter of William Garwood, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Burlington.

The Haines family is of English origin, and Richard Haines with several brothers came to America during the latter part of the seventeenth century. His son Abram had a son Benjamin, who was born

March 8, 1725, was twice married, and had children,—Abram, John, Mary, William, Job, and Benjamin, of whom Benjamin was grandfather of our subject, born in 1765, and died in December, 1821. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a farmer, and resided in Medford township, where he reared children,—Empson, born in 1796; Benjamin, 1797; Nathan, 1799; Rachel, 1801; Elizabeth, 1803; Abram, 1805; Mary, 1807; Clayton, 1809; Rebecca, 1811; William, 1813; and Samuel, 1816. Of these, Empson, the father of Nathan Haines, was born in Medford, Feb. 23, 1796, and spent his boyhood on the farm. He was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, which he learned and followed for many years. Soon after his marriage he settled in Salem County, N. J., where he became the leading contractor and builder of the county. In 1840, relinquishing this business, he carried on farming in that county, and was known as a representative agriculturist until 1854, when he purchased a farm in Burlington County between Florence and Columbus, upon which he resided until 1866, and sold it to Joseph W. Tallman, who owns it in 1882. Removing to Mount Holly, Mr. Haines lived in comparative retirement until his decease, which occurred suddenly while on a visit to Norristown, Pa., Sept. 27, 1878.

He was an active man, possessed of strong characteristics, an old-line Whig, and became a member of the Republican party upon its organization. He adhered to the religion of his ancestors (Quaker), and was known as an honest, liberal, and upright citizen. His wife, Rachel, daughter of Joseph Buzby, of Rancocas, survives in 1882, and was born March 11, 1801. Their children are Emeline, wife of Allen Garwood, of Eddington, Pa.; Benjamin, served his time in the dry-goods house of Sharp, Lindsley & Haines, Philadelphia, and died at home in 1841; Empson Kirby, a farmer near Norristown, Pa.; Charlotte C., died at the age of fourteen years; Nathan, subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of Barclay Jones, of Fellowship, Burlington County; Amos W., a farmer of Media, Pa.; Joseph Henry, of Norristown, Pa., a farmer; Clayton, a dealer in shoe manufacturers' goods, of Philadelphia.

**The Burlington Fire Department.**—Under date of March 8, 1742, the following entry appears in the township records:

"It's also agreed at this Town meeting that Samuel Scattergood be appointed and ordered to provide a couple of good substantial Ladders such to be forty foot long for the use of the City in case of fire and that one be lodged in the upper market stalls & the other in the lower market stalls and that the said Ladders be under the Care of the s<sup>d</sup> Samuel Hunt and that the s<sup>d</sup> Scattergood bring in his acct of s<sup>d</sup> Ladders when made & finished to the Mayr Record or any of the Aldermen of said City."

Early in the history of Burlington's improvements primitive bucket companies were formed, which were succeeded, as the records of the city show, by companies with small hand-engines, known as the "Washington," the "Fulton," and the "City." The sur-



viving members of these companies were prominent in effecting the first permanent organization in 1795, when the Endeavor Company was formed with the following members:

Samuel Rogers, Thomas Smith, John Haskins, Jr., William Allinson, Daniel Smith, Jr., Abel Pitman, Robert Smith, Jr., Amos Hutchins, William Griffith, Samuel Totten, John Griscom, David C. Cowpland, Elijah Condon, William Smith, Matthew Rockhill, H. W. Atkinson, John Craft, Henry Burr, Jr., Joseph McIlvaine, Joseph Smith, Jr., Thomas Hancock, William Ridgway, Caleb Engle, Caleb Castill, Joseph Burr, Robert Cox, Caleb Gaskill, Josiah Castill, Uriah Castill, J. M. Burrows, William Cosume.

The company first met in the school-house. Each member was required to pay a fee of one dollar when he joined, and to provide himself with a leather bucket, on which his name was painted, and which he kept at his house ready for instant use. In 1796, Thomas Smith and others were appointed a committee to purchase ladders for the use of the company, and in 1797 reported that "pales had been purchased," and the ladders would soon be in readiness.

In January, 1797, a committee was appointed to take up a subscription to raise funds to purchase an engine. Its members were Robert Smith, Jr., Daniel Smith, Jr., and William Allinson. Robert Smith, Jr., and John Griscom were appointed to contract with Samuel Briggs, fire-engine maker, of Philadelphia, for "one of his third-rate engines, price £150." March 12, 1798, an engine was bought and housed, and was soon lettered, "*The Endeavor Fire Engine.*"

Jan. 8, 1798, the first regular engine-house was built in front of the Friends' meeting-house on High Street, a verbal contract having been made between the Endeavor Fire Company and the Friends' Meeting that it should be removed whenever such a measure should be thought desirable by the Friends. The old engine-house on Broad, near Wood Street, was built in 1857, on a lot granted by the Friends upon condition that the building should be removed upon three months' notice. The present brick engine-house of this company in the market-house on Union Street was built about thirty years ago.

The Endeavor's Babcock chemical engine was purchased in Philadelphia, March 9, 1874, at a cost of \$2500. The old hose-carriage, purchased with the first engine, was sold in 1846 for four dollars. The hose-carriage now in use was purchased of George Ruble, of Philadelphia, for \$148, and is provided with two hundred and fifty feet of small and five hundred feet of large hose.

This company is known as Endeavor, No. 1, and has a membership of forty-five and the following officers (May, 1882): William M. Jeffries, president; David Griscom, vice-president; Henry H. Kelly, secretary; William R. Bishop, treasurer; William H. King, foreman.

In 1849 there were four members of the old Wash-

ington Engine Company who favored a continuance of the organization, and exerted their influence to keep it up. These were Edward Connor, Franklin Gauntt, Joseph Butcher, and E. G. Wright. Charles C. Myers, Anthony Smith, Charles L. Shepherd, James Marter, John P. Fireng, William S. Howe, and William C. Fenimore, seven young men of Burlington, attached themselves to the company April 12th of that year, and the organization took the name of the Washington Engine and Hope Hose Company. The company had in its house, at the corner of York and Union Streets, the old "city" engine built by Pat Lyons, of Philadelphia, and, it is claimed, the first ever purchased by the city of Burlington, and an old hose-carriage, previously the property of the Hope Hose Company, of Philadelphia, the first "spring" carriage built in that city. Soon the lot on which the engine-house stood was sold, and unable to get another, the company disbanded and gave up its property to the city. Aug. 12, 1850, it was reorganized as the Hope Hose Company. In June, 1869, it consolidated with the Fulton Engine Company and was reorganized as the Hope Fire Company. That year the present engine-house was erected on High Street. It is a brick structure, sixty by twenty-one feet, three stories high, and cost \$6500. In 1871 the "Amoskeag" steamer now in use was purchased of the Hope Hose and Steam Fire-Engine Company of Philadelphia, and in 1872, by an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, the name of the company was changed to The Hope Steam Fire-Engine Company. It has (May, 1882) a membership of ninety, and is officered as follows: E. Allen Horn, president; James Burkmire, vice-president; Sheldon S. Davis, secretary; G. W. Fireng, treasurer; Lawrence Tucker, foreman; James W. Horn, engineer.

The Mitchell Steam Fire-Engine Company, named in honor of John Mitchell, of Burlington, was organized July 17, 1874, with the following members, ten in number: David Van Slyke, president; Luther M. Abdell, vice-president; Joseph F. Mount, secretary; Thomas Stokeley, treasurer; William R. Schuyler, William Rambo, C. R. Prickett, Robert Sampson, Robert McConnell, William A. Nixon, foreman. The engine-house of this company, at the corner of Federal and Lawrence Streets, a two-story brick building, was erected in 1875 at a cost of about \$5000. The engine, a La France steamer, was bought of the La France Manufacturing Company, of Elmira, N. Y., and cost \$3500. It is provided with five hundred feet of rubber and leather hose. The company has (May, 1882) a membership of sixty, and its officers are as follows: John S. Parker, president; Thomas Baker, Sr., vice-president; William M. Abdell, secretary; William Randall, treasurer; William H. Rambo, foreman; H. Phillips, engineer.

The Young America Fire Company was formed Aug. 4, 1869, by the consolidation of the Young America Hook-and-Ladder Company, organized Sept.

26, 1857, and the old Franklin Engine Company. The first officers of the Young America Hook-and-Ladder Company were Hamilton McDowell, president; George C. Burling, secretary; Joseph Butcher, treasurer. The first officers of the Young America Fire Company were George C. Burling, president; E. F. Perkins, vice-president; William S. Coleman, treasurer; W. H. Antrum, secretary. The hose carriage was bought in 1871 of the Fairmount Fire Company of Philadelphia, at a cost of about \$600; the hook-and-ladder truck Sept. 28, 1872, of C. Shantz, of Philadelphia, for \$1250. The engine-house of this company is a two-story brick building, No. 28 Broad Street. It was built in 1870, and with the other property of the company is valued at \$6000. The officers of the company, which has a membership of eighty-one, are Samuel W. Stockton, president; William E. Prickett, vice-president; Albert H. Silpath, treasurer; Frank B. Stockton, secretary; Decatur Abdell, foreman; Frank G. Holloway, assistant foreman.

The Burlington Fire Department, as it is now constituted, was organized January, 1877. The first and only chief to date is W. M. Jeffries, who has been re-elected since that time, having won the confidence and esteem of the firemen and the citizens generally. Besides the chief, the present (1882) board of engineers consists of Lewis Vanschuyver, first assistant; John K. Vansciver, second assistant; and Frank B. Howell, third assistant. The estimated value of the real estate and apparatus of the department is thirty thousand dollars. The force consists, besides the board of engineers, of two hundred and forty-five men, including officers of the companies. The companies are composed of good, reliable men, many of whom have seen years of service. The oldest fireman in the city is Franklin Woodman, who has been in active service thirty-five years. The apparatus consists of two steam fire-engines, one chemical engine, one hook-and-ladder truck, and four hand hose carriages. There are two thousand six hundred and eighty feet of hose in the service. The engine-houses are all in good condition. The city is well supplied with facilities for the extinguishment of fires, the fire hydrants numbering eighty-eight, and the Delaware, Assiscunck Creek, and other water flowing nearly around the more thickly settled portions. In addition to the pumping capacity of the engine at the water-works of nine hundred gallons a minute, the volume of water elevated to the reservoir can be forced by an ingenious and simple arrangement direct into the street mains and a stream thrown from the hydrants over one hundred feet in height.

The Firemen's Relief Association of Burlington, participating in the benefits of the Firemen's Relief Fund of New Jersey, was originated May 16, 1879, with W. M. Jeffries as president, William A. Stineruck as vice-president, George A. Allinson as secretary, and Franklin Woolman as treasurer. John S. Parker has succeeded William A. Stineruck as vice-

president, otherwise the official list remains (1882) the same.

**The Burlington Water-Works.**—Early in the present century it became apparent that the high lands immediately south of the city of Burlington possessed springs of water of unusual abundance, and at such an elevation as to make it possible to conduct a supply thereof to the city sufficient for the ordinary domestic needs of its people. Oct. 31, 1804, William Cox, Thompson Neale, Abraham Stockton, and John Hoskins, Jr., obtained from the State Legislature a charter authorizing them to take measures to effect the purpose mentioned, under the name of the Burlington Aqueduct Company. It is believed that an additional incentive to the undertaking just at that time was found in the fact that the city of Philadelphia, then grown greatly in population, was about to substitute new iron pipes in Market Street for the wooden logs, which for nearly seventy years had conducted water from the works at Centre Square, and offered for sale these logs, which seemed just adapted to the purpose designed by Burlington's pioneers. They were accordingly purchased and laid from the reservoir at the springs (on the lands of John Rogers and George G. Wetherill) to the city, and through High and East Broad Streets. The supply obtained was insufficient for anything beyond the merest domestic service, and such a measure as fire protection therefore would be entirely out of the question, but nevertheless a few fire-hydrants of a rude pattern were placed on these lines.

Baths were a luxury few could enjoy. Those even who had means to pay and leisure to wait for a flow into bath-tubs, must be sufficiently lowly-minded to content themselves with bathing in the lower stories of their houses, while some found it expedient to use their basements for that purpose.

The rules of the Aqueduct Company were necessarily rigid regarding the use and waste of water; and so exclusive were the privileges given, and so stringent their regulations, that great care was required to avoid a violation of them, and once a prominent citizen, an inn-keeper, was fined five dollars for giving drink to a horse from a pail.

In 1843, Thomas Dugdale, then a very enterprising citizen of Burlington, having built a large number of houses, chiefly in the easterly portion of the town where he had his residence, desiring to increase the supply of water to his own home and others, laid small iron pipes along such streets as he was improving and connected them with a pump on the present site of the water-works, which was worked by the steam-engine of his grist- and saw-mills on the site of the terra-cotta works of Henry Apple. This action of Mr. Dugdale met with the disapproval and remonstrance of the Aqueduct Company, who stated their objections so strongly and publicly that the people, who felt glad to see a prospect of a greater abundance of water, petitioned the Common Council



to allow him to lay pipe through other streets for general supply. This permission was granted, one of the conditions being that the city should have the use of twenty-five fire hydrants supplied without cost to the city from the pipes thus laid.

In the winter of 1844 the mill referred to, by which the water had been forced into the mains, was burned, and early in 1845 the easternmost portion of the high building containing the tanks was constructed, and in it were placed the seven iron reservoirs still in use by the city.

In 1848, the demand for water having increased greatly, and the proceeds from the works having become remunerative, Mr. Dugdale made overtures to the Aqueduct Company for the purchase of all their property and franchises, and succeeded in making such terms as led to his sole proprietorship of the same, which in 1860 became the property of the newly-organized Burlington Water Company, by whom the works were controlled until the recent purchase by the city. It was in 1848 that the western portion of the reservoir building was erected and the large main reservoir placed therein, a larger engine being obtained to raise the water thereto.

As the growth of the city demanded a greater supply of water, the inadequacy of that furnished by the old system became more and more apparent and embarrassing. Complaints became common against the company, until, after a succession of losses by fire, due mainly to the want of water with which to extinguish them, culminating in the disastrous conflagration of Dec. 10, 1876, the spirit of the citizens became sufficiently aroused to take such action as led them, after several public meetings, to adopt the provisions of the act which the Legislature had passed, enabling cities to obtain a supply of pure and wholesome water.

Several plans for the accomplishment of this end were devised, but it was finally thought expedient to purchase from the Burlington Water Company all their property and rights, and to improve and extend their works in such a manner as to meet the wants of the town. This was accordingly done, and March 22, 1877, a deed was executed and delivered to the city treasurer, granting all the possessions held by said company under their charter, inclusive of the rights and leases in the lands furnishing the spring water from the hills, for the sum of \$25,000, the issue of bonds to the amount of \$65,000 having been previously authorized for these purposes by a popular vote.

At the meeting of Common Council next succeeding this purchase an ordinance was passed creating a board of water commissioners to manage and control the works, and defining their duties and powers. Alexander Martin, James O'Neil, Henry S. Haines, Richard F. Mott, and Caleb G. Ridgway were appointed.

During the first year of the public administration it became apparent that steps must be taken at once for obtaining a greater flow of water through the

public mains, and after delays and difficulties it was determined to lay new mains through most of the streets, and to purchase a new engine and pump, which was done, and the new engine began its regular duty on the 2d day of March, 1878. - The completion of the new building and the new machinery made possible the demolition of the unsightly structure formerly containing the old boiler, and enabled the commissioners to erect a neat little building about the stack, and to improve that part of the grounds formerly covered by the old building. Notwithstanding this improvement in the appearance of the property, its narrowness on the front next to Pearl Street, and the obliquity of the west line, adjoining the African Methodist Episcopal Church, lessened its beauty and utility to such an extent that it was thought proper to recommend to Council the purchase of a strip of ground from the church. This was done at a cost of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, after which a neat iron fence was built along the entire front. Substantial and slightly fences of wood were built on either side, the lawn was laid in grass, the front was paved, and young shade-trees were planted in front and on the side next to the river. On the river front, the proximity of the cemetery belonging to the church mentioned, and the dilapidation of its inclosures, led the commissioners to erect a substantial stone wall around the north and east sides thereof, and a dock owned by Mr. Joseph Vandegrift in immediate contact with the wharf property belonging to the works was purchased, at a cost of four hundred dollars, and measures were taken to strengthen the reservoir building.

The present works consist of one Worthington compound duplex engine of five hundred thousand gallons capacity, and one eight horse-power high-pressure engine and pump capable of raising two hundred thousand gallons in twenty-four hours, both supplied with steam from a tubular boiler of forty horse-power. The storage capacity is about eighty thousand gallons, and consists of iron reservoirs contained in brick buildings, and resting on foundations of substantial masonry. These, when in service, provide a head of water averaging fifty feet.

The efficiency of the works for fire purposes has been greatly increased by the introduction of Birkenbine's patent fire protector, by means of which water can be thrown directly into the mains at a higher pressure than that due to the height of the reservoirs. The whole cost of the works to the date of the fourth annual report of the board of water commissioners, March 1, 1881, was \$64,600.66.

**The Burlington City Gaslight Company.**—The Burlington City Gaslight Company was founded in 1852, chiefly through the instrumentality of Franklin Woolman, and manufactures gas of the best quality for about one hundred and fifty street lamps, and for business and domestic use.

The capital of the company is fifty thousand dol-

lars, the number of stockholders is thirty, and the par value of the stock is twenty-five dollars per share. The officers are (1882) Richard F. Mott, president; Franklin Woolman, secretary and treasurer; Edward Morris, superintendent.

**Manufacturing and Industrial History.**—A pottery, the property of Daniel Coxe, which, with "all the tools" and a dwelling, was sold in 1691, was one of the earliest manufacturing interests at Burlington of which any record has been handed down to the present generation. A nail-factory, the property of one Littell (an ancestor, it is said, of the senior member of the firm Littell & Gay, publishers of *Littell's Living Age*, and the founder of that famous periodical), was established in 1690. Other enterprises followed. In 1698 the town was mentioned as having "large timber yards," "malt-houses," "cloth-workers, who make very fine serges, druggets, crapes, camblets [part silk or worsted and part camel's hair], and good plushes and several other woollen cloathes, besides linen," and "most sorts of tradesmen," whose wages were "upon the same foot with the Pennsylvanians."<sup>1</sup>

**SHIP-AND BOAT-BUILDING.**—The width, depth, and bed of the Delaware River fronting Burlington being remarkably favorable for the building and launching of vessels of various tonnage, this industry dates from a very early period. Writing of Burlington in 1698, Gabriel Thomas said, "Several fine ships and vessels (besides Governor Coxe's own great ship) have been built there."

In November, 1744, the privateer-ship "Marlborough" was launched at Burlington. This vessel was, no doubt, built at an old ship-yard which for many years was kept up in front of Mrs. Shippen's residence on the bank. On its site more than twenty feet of water now stand at high tide. At the time the "Marlborough" was launched, George II. was at war with both France and Spain, and the ocean was the great theatre of conflict. The "Marlborough" was taken to Philadelphia, probably as soon as launched, and there fitted for sea with great expedition, as would appear from the fact that the following advertisement was published little more than a month after the launch:

"Now fitting out for a cruising voyage against His Majesty's Enemies, and will sail with the utmost Expedition, the ship 'Marlborough,' Christopher Clymer, commander, burden 230 Tons, to carry 18 carriage- and 24 swivel-guns, with 150 men. All gentlemen sailors, and others, inclined to enter on board said ship, may repair to the commander aforesaid, or to the Pewter Platter in Front Street, where the articles are to be seen and signed by those who have a mind to go the cruise."

About the middle of February, 1745, with the full complement of one hundred and fifty men, the "Marlborough" cleared from Philadelphia for a cruise. This vessel was owned by a stock company, the total number of shares having been thirty-two. Who the shareholders were it would probably be impossible to ascertain. The "Marlborough" captured several sloops

and schooners, and was afterwards sold at public sale in Philadelphia.

In 1796 a boat with side-wheels was built in Burlington, which plied for a year between Burlington and Philadelphia. In later years, among others, Elias Streker and Daniel Vansciver were largely engaged in boat-building. Streker's ship-yard was on the site of the Bishop's wharf, Vansciver's near the junction of the Delaware River and Assiscunk Creek.

In 1832, Abner Durell established a ship-yard in Burlington, and built the "Samuel Emlen," a sloop of sixty tons burden, for Caleb Smith, Charles Vansciver, James Eyre, and Isaac Marter. Mr. Durell has since built many smaller craft, such as yachts and skiffs. James W. Fenimore, once an employé of Mr. Durell's, began business on his own account, and both he and Mr. Durell enjoy an extended and enviable reputation as boat-builders, their "crack" sailers and light-oared boats having won many a broad pennant and cup, and being in constant demand during the boating, bathing, and fishing season.

**THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOES.**—For nearly forty years the manufacture of shoes has been one of the leading industries of Burlington. A former heavy trade at the South in ladies' boots and shoes of a superior quality has been superseded by the manufacture of ladies', misses', and children's shoes, the high reputation of which has secured for the makers a large and increasing trade in all parts of the Union, as well as in Cuba, Mexico, and other foreign markets.

The pioneers in shoe manufacture were George P. Mitchell, David Mitchell, William Garwood, Aaron Hutchins, and Noah E., Benjamin, and Joseph Lippincott. The business was begun about 1828 by George P. Mitchell and the Lippincotts. The former was manufacturing until 1835, the latter for some years afterward.

In 1833, David Mitchell began manufacturing women's and misses' shoes on Delaware Avenue, removing later to the corner of High and Pearl Streets, where he continued business until a few years ago.

Aaron Hutchins opened a factory on Pearl Street, in 1833, making women's and misses' shoes, which he sold principally in Philadelphia until 1840, and from that time on until the outbreak of the Rebellion in the South and West. In 1845 his son, Henry Hutchins, became his partner, and the firm was styled A. Hutchins & Son until 1861, since when Mr. Hutchins has been sole proprietor, and is now the oldest shoe manufacturer in Burlington who is in the business at this date. William Garwood is living, but has retired. In 1839, Mr. Hutchins removed his factory from Pearl Street to High. In 1847 a factory was built at the corner of Pearl and Stacy Streets. There it remained until 1865, when it was removed to its present location on Penn Street. Previous to the

<sup>1</sup> Gabriel Thomas.



late war, when a large Southern trade was to be supplied and little or no machinery was used in shoe manufacture, seventy-five men and about the same number of women were employed. Since the war children's and a few women's shoes have been made, the trade being in the Middle States and elsewhere. William Garwood began manufacturing women's and misses' shoes on Delaware Avenue, and did an extensive business until the war cut off the Southern trade. Thomas Stokely was at one time a prominent shoe manufacturer. Since the time when the early shoe manufacturers above referred to began business in Burlington, there have been numerous manufacturers on a scale large or small who have competed with and succeeded each other so rapidly that their names are in many cases forgotten. Few of these, however, opened factories until after the war. Since that time the development of the business has been rapid and extensive.

The enterprise of G. W. Lewis & Co., manufacturers of women's, misses', and children's shoes, was founded in 1874 by G. W. Lewis, who began business in a small way on Broad Street above York. He suddenly removed to Delaware Avenue, and seven years later to the corner of York and Barclay Streets. Steam-power was introduced in 1878, and in the fall of 1881 the business was removed to its present quarters on Library Street; eighty hands are employed.

In 1870, James Harris began the manufacture of women's hand-made shoes at the corner of York and Barclay Streets. Later he introduced the manufacture of children's shoes. In 1878 he removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and St. Mary's Streets, where it has since been located. About twelve hundred or fifteen hundred pairs of women's and children's shoes are turned out weekly, and many turned shoes and slippers are made. It is believed more "white work" is made at this factory than at any other in the Union. In 1872 Mr. Harris set up a Goodyear machine for putting on the soles of sewed shoes (the only one running a crooked needle), and now holds the oldest lease for the use of this machine in existence. It had been tried by some of the leading manufacturers of Philadelphia, New York, and New England without satisfactory results, and it remained for Mr. Harris and other manufacturers of Burlington to attest its practical value. Mr. Harris employs about thirty hands, and does a steadily increasing business.

In January, 1875, Kimble & Co. established a shoe-factory in Market Place. Six months later it passed into the ownership of Kimble & Weeste, two of the members of the former firm. At that time the factory was removed to its present quarters over the Endeavor Engine-House, on Union Street. Infants' shoes are made. About a score of hands are employed outside and inside, and an annual business of about \$30,000 is done.

The manufactory of William Abdell is located on

Lawrence Street, and was established in 1876. Infants' and misses' shoes are made, principally for the Eastern trade. Four machines are used.

Rogers & Woodington began the manufacture of children's fine shoes, October, 1879. Their factory is at No. 10 East Broad Street. Fifty hands have been employed. Goods are shipped South and West.

The firm of R. T. Wood & Co., manufacturers of children's and infants' shoes, has succeeded to the business established by the late R. T. Wood, at 113 High Street, in 1867, and is under the management of R. F. Wood, son of its founder. In 1869, Mr. Wood removed his factory to No. 6 East Broad Street, and in 1874 to the Wright building, where he introduced steam-power, prior to its introduction by any other shoe manufacturer in the city. In 1877 he died, and in 1879 the firm of R. T. Wood & Co. removed the factory to the three-story brick building on Broad Street, then just erected by J. H. Birch, and since occupied by the company. This establishment, when running at its full capacity, employs seventy hands, and does a large and increasing business, manufacturing principally for the Western trade.

T. P. & S. S. Smith, manufacturers of women's, misses', children's, and youths' shoes, 325 Arch Street, Philadelphia, established their factory at the corner of Pearl and Tatham Streets, Burlington, in 1881, in buildings which had been erected by Charles P. Farner in that and the previous year,—three-story brick structures fifty feet by one hundred and twenty-seven and forty feet by fifty respectively. The factory, which has a capacity to turn out one thousand pairs of shoes per day, is provided with steam-power, is heated with steam throughout, affords employment to one hundred hands, and is under charge of J. B. Iredell and Jonas Wood, two experienced manufacturers. This firm manufactures all kinds of wooden boxes in which shoes are packed for the trade.

W. T. Bunting, on Broad Street, began business some years ago, and is rapidly pushing himself forward among the foremost of the Burlington shoe manufacturers. J. M. West, on Pearl Street, is one of the best known and most enterprising shoe men in the city, and Samuel Phillips, on Stacy Street, is well and favorably known, having been some years engaged in shoe manufacture, formerly on Union Street, west of High. In various parts of the city some of the processes of manufacture are carried on in private houses, and new factories are opened from time to time on a more or less extensive scale. One of the latest is that of Aaron Burr, manufacturer of children's shoes exclusively, who began business on Pearl Street early in 1882. In the aggregate some four hundred hands are constantly employed in the various factories, and during busy seasons many others work at their homes, the various parts being prepared for them. The weekly aggregate product of the several factories is nearly twenty thousand pairs of shoes, the grand total for the year falling little, if any, short

of one million pairs, the annual sales amounting to more than five hundred thousand dollars. The business of shoe manufacture is conducted by thoroughly practical men, with skilled employes in every department, and every facility for prosecuting their trade advantageously, and there cannot be a question as to the rank the shoemakers of Burlington are destined to attain among the many others of the United States.

**CANNERS OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.**—The first to introduce the business of canning fruit and vegetables in Burlington, and it is claimed in New Jersey, was Timothy Gilbert, in 1861. James P. Lowden became his partner in the enterprise a little later, and subsequently the share of Mr. Gilbert was purchased by John F. Lowden. In 1865 James P. Lowden sold his interest to Nehemiah Sleeper, and in 1866 Lowden & Sleeper were succeeded by Nehemiah Stephen, G. W. Aldrich, and Samuel Wells, who sold out to S. E. Aldrich in 1875. Mr. Aldrich's factory is located on York Street. He employs two hundred hands during the busy season, canning all kinds of fruit and vegetables, which are shipped to New York and Philadelphia.

In 1864, William S. King began to manufacture canned goods in Burlington. At his death, in 1872, he was succeeded by his son, Charles S. King, who sold the establishment, in 1880, to Githens & Rexsamer, manufacturers of the celebrated "G. & R." canned goods and bottled honey, which are shipped principally to Philadelphia. This firm employs a large number of hands, twelve being required to turn out the cans in which their goods are packed, of which twenty-five thousand of various sizes are made weekly. The factory is on York Street.

The business of Kirby Brothers, manufacturers of canned goods and pickles, at the corner of High and Belmont Streets, was founded in 1867 by C. H. Kirby, who was succeeded in 1867 by C. H., G. B., and C. B. Kirby, under the firm-name of Kirby Brothers. They employ one hundred and fifty hands at busy times, canning fruit and vegetables, making pickles, and manufacturing cans. Their goods find ready sale in the markets of New York and Philadelphia.

The canning establishment of William H. Birkmire was started on Stacy Street in 1870, and removed to Federal Street in 1878. During the fruit season one hundred hands are employed in the factory proper, and fifteen in making cans, of which five hundred thousand are made annually.

During the latter part of February each year the canners announce their readiness to contract with farmers for the number of acres of the different vegetables, etc., each firm think their trade will require, the price also being stipulated per pound or measure. Prior to the opening of the canning season, which is about five months, commencing with asparagus, and closing with pickles and jellies, artisans are employed making cans and packing-cases. Of the former some

adepts turn out one thousand a day, being nearly seven hundred more than the liveliest can-maker could possibly handle during the early years of the business without the ingenious labor-saving tools and machinery of to-day. Of the latter thousands are made also for the canners at the extensive steam wood-work mill of Severns & Son.

The aggregate capital invested is about two hundred thousand dollars, which is expended in vegetables, tin, cases, labor, labels, and other incidental expenses. At least fifteen hundred acres of land were required for the growth of the past season's vegetables. The great advantages of a cash home market and stipulated prices is largely appreciated by growers. The soil in the vicinity of Burlington is conceded to be admirably adapted for growing vegetables, and particularly tomatoes, which are notably more solid than grown elsewhere, a very important feature when used for canning. Six hundred bushels, it is said, have been grown to the acre in this section.

**THE MANUFACTURE OF CARRIAGES.**—In 1863, James H. Birch, a native of Burlington, leased a shop on the corner of Broad and Library Streets, and engaged in the manufacture and repairing of wagons and carriages. He soon began in a limited way the building of light-top wagons of a specified weight, quality, finish, and cost. His flattering success induced his continuance and exclusive attention to his specialty, and he stands to-day without a peer in his chosen branch in this country, carrying on a very extensive business, which has doubled every year during the past ten years, his carriages finding rapid sale, wholesale and retail, in all parts of the Union, and his career being an instance of what may be accomplished by tact, industry, and indomitable perseverance. In 1869, Mr. Birch built the frame building one hundred feet by forty feet at the rear of his block on High Street, and removed thither from his former quarters. Subsequently he added a wing sixty feet by forty feet. In 1881 he erected his three-story brick manufactory, one hundred and fifteen feet by fifty feet, on Library Street. The manufactory of Mr. Birch affords employment for forty men, and ranks among the leading industries of Burlington and the surrounding country.

In 1874, John Craft, who during a career of eighteen years at Columbus had won an enviable reputation as a builder of fine carriages, bought a lot on Broad Street, below High, on which he erected a three-story brick factory, eighty feet by forty feet, where he has continued business since 1875, taking rank with the best carriage-builders of New York and Philadelphia, his carriages commanding a steady demand from all sections, and receiving during the past fifteen years the first premiums at the Burlington County Agricultural Society's fairs. Every carriage is manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Craft, who is well versed and practically experienced in every branch of the business, gifted with



fine taste, employs skilled artisans only, and is thoroughly apace with all the constant improvements in his line. Mr. Craft has also been awarded first premiums at the New Jersey State Fair, where his work has been placed in competition with that of the recognized leading carriage-builders of New York, Camden, Trenton, Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania, Wilmington, Del., and other places.

In the manufacture of other styles of vehicles, both light and heavy, there are makers in Burlington whose work challenges competition with any other in New Jersey. Many merchants' delivery wagons made here are specimens of thorough workmanship. Of these classes of wagons those made by Ellis L. Hubbs, successor to Abraham Clime, and Robert Hawkey are worthy of note.

**FOUNDRIES.**—Most eligibly located for the prosecution of his extensive business on Pearl Street, near the Delaware River, and some distance east from the centre of the city, the foundry of A. H. McNeal, established in 1872 by John McNeal & Sons, is unrivaled in capacity and appointments for the manufacture of iron pipe, from the largest calibre to the smallest, and general castings of all forms and dimensions. Erected in 1871-72 in a most substantial manner, of stone from Lambertville, and architecturally pleasing to the eye, the works are a very attractive feature, and financially a valuable acquisition to Burlington. In 1876 the firm of John McNeal & Sons was succeeded by that of McNeal & Archer; the latter, in 1880, by A. H. McNeal & Brother, who were succeeded in 1881 by A. H. McNeal, the present proprietor. The number of hands employed at this establishment is two hundred and fifty. A specialty is made of cast-iron water, gas, and flange-pipes, sugar-house, large cylinders, and heavy castings, and general foundry work is done.

The Carbon Stove Company was organized in 1868, by a number of capitalists, who began business in the large building now occupied by the National Bureau of Engraving, and in 1879 were succeeded by the Burlington Stove and Heater Company, the partners in which were Charles T. Farner, Edward N. Cohen, and L. O. Davis. This company erected the present works on Tatham Street. In 1881, Mr. Farner withdrew, and the company by the acquisition of other members was constituted as follows: Edward N. Cohen, L. O. Davis, George Johnson, F. P. F. Randolph, and Henry S. Haines. The factory of the company is of brick one hundred and sixty feet by three hundred, and in and about it two hundred and eighty hands are employed. Furnaces of various sizes and styles, ranges, cook, and parlor-stoves, wire-fence work, plumbers' supplies, and every kind of castings are manufactured. The untiring supervision of those most largely interested, the employment of the best workmen, and the turning out of first-class goods at economical prices have placed this enterprise among the foremost of its kind.

**THE BURLINGTON TERRA-COTTA WORKS.**—Pottery and terra-cotta manufacture has never been a distinguishing feature of Burlington's industries, yet as early as 1691 a property was sold in the place which was described as "a dwelling-house and pottery-house with all the tools." At various times years ago small pottery enterprises are said to have been started with more or less success. It was not until 1875 that a factory of magnitude demanding clay as its "raw material" was established. That was the terra-cotta works of Charles Mills, from Chester County, Pa., in a building in the western part of the city, where for a short time previously advertising fans had been made. In 1877, Mr. Mills was succeeded by Theodore P. Apple, who, Nov. 1, 1877, purchased his present property and fitted up his works on Pearl Street, where he manufactures drain, sewer, and flue-pipe, chimney-tops, and smaller articles, of clay brought from Woodbridge, N. J., employing several hands and a steam-engine of good capacity. Mr. Apple's office and salesroom is at 668 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

**THE STEAM WOOD-WORK FACTORY OF J. T. SEVERNS & SONS.**—This enterprise was established in 1861 by Severns & Sherman. In 1866, Mr. J. T. Severns became sole proprietor. In 1872, Joseph P. Severns was admitted to a partnership in the concern, and the business was carried on by J. T. Severns & Sons until 1881, when the style of the firm changed to J. T. Severns & Sons, by the admission of Albertus L. Severns. With an experience of twenty-one years and long established in an extensive and well-arranged building on Delaware Avenue, the facilities of this firm are unsurpassed for turning out sash, blinds, shutters, doors, the exterior and interior wood-work for either dwellings and churches or wood fittings of any description. The firm are the patentees and manufacturers of the Burlington fruit-box, which in durability and carrying capacity is pronounced by experienced growers of small fruit decidedly superior to any other box in the market. Messrs. Severns & Sons have furnished the interior and much of the exterior wood-work for several churches in this county.

**THE STRAW BOTTLE-ENVELOPE FACTORY.**—For eleven years past Mrs. William F. Tillinghast, assisted by her son, has conducted successfully the manufacture of straw wrappers for bottles, commercially known as "straw envelopes." In 1870, Mr. Tillinghast (now deceased), believing that by economizing manual labor straw envelopes could be manufactured both in quality and price, fully equal to the imported article, invented and patented an ingenious machine for the purpose, and the business he established has grown to be the largest of its kind in the country. The work is not laborious, and is mostly performed by young boys and girls. About thirty hands are employed, and the business is not limited to any particular season of the year. About forty thousand envelopes is the weekly product of the factory.

**FLOURING- AND GRIST-MILLS.**—The old Hopkins grist-mill was erected prior to the Revolutionary war. The earliest ownership established by any record extant was that of Ellis Wright, in 1808. In 1863, Christopher Rigg purchased the property of the Wright estate, tore down the old mill and built the present one a few rods farther down the creek. He was succeeded by his sons, Edward and George Rigg, who in 1877 put in a thirty horse-power steam-engine, doing away with the water-power previously in use. The mill contains three runs of stones, and is run as a merchant mill. It is located in the southeastern part of Burlington township.

The Mitchell mill, at the head of Wood Street, was originally established by William Griffith as a woolen-factory. It was afterwards converted into a grist-mill, and came into the possession of the late Garret D. Wall. It has for many years been owned and operated by John Mitchell.

The flouring-mill of Ashby & Brother was built by E. L. Ashby, father of the present proprietors, in 1880. It is located at the corner of York Street and Delaware Avenue, and is a three-story brick building, forty-four feet by forty, containing three runs of stones driven by a forty horse-power steam-engine. A specialty is made of the manufacture of Ashby Brothers' brand of improved flour, but a general custom business is done.

**THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**—At the corner of Broad and Tatham Streets, near Assiscunk Creek, are located the extensive works of the National Bureau of Engraving and Manufacturing Company, whose general office is at 107 Second Street, Philadelphia, which were established in Burlington in 1879. The company is duly incorporated according to the laws of the State, and its business is under the management of H. Pennington, president, and Joseph R. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer. A large number of skilled workmen are employed, and there are in almost constant use twenty or more of the most approved type-presses, ten lithographic, and over sixty plate-printing presses, bronzing-machines, and all the various and latest appliances for the thorough, economical, and expeditious production of ornamental engraving and printing in all their branches. The lithographic and typographic work of this company challenges competition with any other at home or abroad. Their business in the engraving and printing from steel plates bonds, certificates of stock, checks, etc., and in lithography and ornate labels, simple and elaborate show-cards, and typographical labels in colors is very heavy, and embraces a trade with the largest and closest buyers in all the States and foreign countries. Manufacturing their own inks and also every article requisite in so large a business, their factory embodies many establishments complete in one. Conducted by thoroughly experienced and courteous proprietors, this industry

is a very important feature in the interests of Burlington.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

**Burlington Island and the Public Schools of the City and Township.**—The following extract from the colonial laws indicates the original ownership of Burlington Island, and whence the city of Burlington obtained its title thereto, and the purpose to which it was dedicated:

"Act VIII. And for the encouraging of learning, and for the better education of youth: Be it hereby enacted and agreed by the Assembly aforesaid, that the Island called Makinickunk [now called Matinickunk], late in possession of Robert Stacy, with all and every appurtenances is hereby given, and from henceforth and forever hereafter be, and remain to and for the town [city] of Burlington and for others concerned therein within the 1st and 2nd Tenths, the rents, issues and profits thereof and therefrom, yearly arising to be employed for the maintenance of a school for the education of youth within the said town [city], and on the 1st and 2nd Tenths."<sup>1</sup>

Thus it will be seen (and to the same effect is a tradition which has long passed current in Burlington) that Robert Stacy owned Matinickunk Island; and with a view to the advancement of civil liberty and public enlightenment, he made over his title to the Colonial Assembly for the purpose of maintaining schools in the city. It is supposed that soon after receiving this gift the authorities of the city dedicated Stacy Street in honor of the memory of this good and enlightened man, of whom little is known, but who is supposed to have been a member of the Society of Friends.

The following records from the township minute-book detail an early plan for a public school to be sustained by the island fund:

"At a Town meeting held March 11, 1767, in and for the City of Burlington, on the second Tuesday in March, pursuant to the Laws of the Province of New Jersey in such Cases Lately made & Provided. . . . A proposal was now made for Instituting a public and Free School in the City of Burlington, and that the rent of the Island should be applied to the use of the Free School for which purpose the said Island was vested in the Town of Burlington, which being Considered, and many having spoken their sentiments thereon, It was unanimously agreed that the Managers now Chosen do retain in their hands the rents and profits of the said Island arising after the 25<sup>th</sup> Instant to and for the use Last mentioned.

"Richard Wells, Daniel Ellis, William Dillwyn, Isaac Huelings, John Lawrence, Samuel Allinson, and Samuel How was appointed a Committee to Draw up & Digest the scheme or plan of such schools as shall appear to them most Likely to advance the good purposes of useful education & Instruction.

"DAN'L ELLIS, CLK."

"At a general or annual Town meeting held in and for the City of Burlington on the fourth Day of May, 1767. The Committee appointed at the Last Town Meeting to Draw up and Digest the Scheme or Plan of a School made the following report:

"We, the subscribers, the Committee appointed to Consider & Draw up a plan for a school in the City of Burlington, having several times met thereon and Maturely Considered the same, do report that we are unanimously of opinion that the establishment of a good school for the Education of youth in the said City will be of great use to the Inhabitants of Burlington, as well as Others, and altho' the Act of Assembly of 1682 gives the rents of the Burlington Island for the use of such a school in general, yet as the Citizens of Burlington from a Charitable Desire that Orphan Children and those whose parents are not able to pay for their schooling shall receive the Benefit thereof. It was agreed and Declared that the said rents shall be Disposed and applied for the education of

<sup>1</sup> See Colonial Laws, Sept. 26, 1682. Spicer and Leaming, p. 463.



such children only, we think the same should be applied to no Other use, and that it be recommended to the overseers Chosen for the said Island to educate the said Poor Children in the school when established, at least until a majority of the Citizens of Burlington shall be of opinion that a separate school for Charity scholars will be most useful and advantageous. That in Consequence thereof we have in the Articles herewith presented Said Nothing of the rents of the said Island as we think agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid the Disposition thereof to the good purposes therein Expressed, To which the resolution or gift aforesaid of the Town belongs to the overseers of the said Island Chosen as mentioned in the said act is no ways Inconsistent. That we think a school for the Equal and united Education of Rich and Poor without Distinction will be most Likely to promote and make so good an Institution Flourish and increase, Especially in its first establishment, and when an Inconvenience Appears we have provided in the Articles for any reformation or alteration that may be thought Necessary.

"Signed with an Exception to  
uniting the schools & Stocks  
"RICH<sup>d</sup> WELLS.

"BURLINGTON, May<sup>y</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 1767

"It was now unanimously agreed that the rents of the Burlington or Mattitunc Island shall be forever hereafter applied to the schooling such Orphan children and the Children of those persons who are not able to pay for their Education as are the most proper Objects of Charity in the Town of Burlington and Others Concerned within the first and Second Tenths and it is Recommended to the Managers or Overseers of the said Island hereafter Appointed to place the said Children for their Education in the School Already Agreed on and that is Expected to be Established in Burlington for the Education of Youth to be Called and known by the name of the Burlington Free School as soon as the same shall be formed. And until the foundation of the said Free School to apply the rent of the Current year in the same manner but to such other good school as shall be in Burlington.

"JOHN LAWRENCE  
"DANIEL ELLIS  
"SAMUEL HOW  
"ISAAC HUELINGER  
"WILLIAM DILLWYN  
"SAMUEL ALLINSON."

"DAN'L ELLIS, Clk."

"At the annual town meeting held at the city hall in Burlington March 11th, 1806, it was

"Resolved, That the Managers of the Island and Freeschool be requested to report to the next annual Town meeting in writing, the system which has been adopted in managing the Freeschool and such improvements as may be made; together with the state of the Funds, and generally such circumstances relative to the Institution as to them may appear to be interesting and proper to be laid before the Meeting."

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE ISLAND AND FREE SCHOOL.—"In conformity with a Resolution of the Town Meeting last year, the managers of the Free-school Report, That the whole revenue of the Island amounting to £80 annually is applied to the schooling of the children of the Town, twenty-five of whom are generally on the List, and frequently one or two more. It has of late been the practice of the managers to agree with the master quarterly, and they occasionally visit the school to inspect the progress of the children in their studies. A Legacy of £200 was left to the Freeschool by Mary Cox, the Interest to be employed in schooling children, or the Principal in building a school-house. As it did not appear best to enlarge the school at that time, a part of this sum has been expended in part payment for a Lot, on which it was contemplated at Some future period to erect a School-House, the residue remains on Interest.

"With respect to that part of the Minute of the Town Meeting which relates to alteration or improvement in the Management of the School, the Managers are not aware that much is now wanted. After the expiration of the present Leases of the Island, which will be on the 25th of March, 1818, the increased revenue will in all probability render an enlargement of the plan of the school necessary and proper.

"AMOS HUTCHIN  
"ABRAHAM STOCKTON  
"JOHN HARKINS, JUN<sup>r</sup>  
"J. McILVAINE  
"WM. ALLINSON  
"S. J. SMITH.

"BURLING<sup>o</sup> March 1807.

"Rough statement of the Funds of the school :

Amt. Income.		Expenditure.	
Rent of the Island.....	\$213.33	In schooling children.....	\$213.33
Interest of the unappropriated part of Mary Cox's legacy .....	26.83	Interest of purchase money of the Lot.....	24.50
	\$240.16		\$237.83

"Note — The cost of the lot was \$500; \$150 of which was paid on execution of the deed. The residue to be paid some years hence, the managers paying the interest annually."

"March 12th, 1811.

"On motion of William Cox, Esq., Resolved that it be a Standing Regulation in the government of the Free School of this Town-ship, that no child be continued in said school, who is not in the Habit of attending some place of worship on the Sabbath; and that the Managers be instructed to inform the parents of the children now in the school for their government."

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF ISLAND AND FREE SCHOOL.—"We the Subscribers, managers of the Burlington Island and Free School, Report that we have leased to Daniel Williams and James S. Woodward the said Island for the term of Five Years, for the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars, and the Fishery thereon for one hundred and fifty Dollars, making together Eighteen hundred & fifty Dollars per year (the Managers to be at the expense of putting the buildings and fences on said Island in Tenable repair). We also report that we have received of the Township \$163.50 for gravel had some years back, and that there was a balance in the hands of the Managers on Settlement the 24th of April, 1818, of \$40.22½, Making, together with the rent, the sum of \$2053.74¼. We further Report that we have made the following repairs, &c., &c., viz.: Purchased 4500 cedar Rails, built two new corn cribs, and thoroughly repaired the two houses on said Island. All of which, including the Teachers' wages for 62 scholars, amounts to \$1197.26¼, \$1123.85 of which has been paid, and there is due to sundry persons the sum of \$873.41¼, which sum the balance of rent which will be due the 25th Instant, will pay and also leave a balance in favor of the Island of \$56.40¼. All which is respectfully submitted.

"BURLINGTON, March 9, 1819.

"ABRAHAM STOCKTON.  
"NATHANIEL W. COLE.  
"THOMAS ADAMS.  
"BURR WOOLMAN.  
"GEORGE ALLEN.  
"JOSHUA R. SMITH."

1822.

"The Managers of the Island and Free School Report

"That they have been attentive during the Past year to the duties devolved upon them, which a reference to their minutes, now on the Table subject to the Inspection of the meeting, will more clearly demonstrate.

"In pursuing these duties they have found them arduous and important. The Island is in itself a very Valuable Estate, and by their judicious management and Improvement, which time, Care, and Patient Perseverance Can alone effect, it will be found fully competent to answer the design of the Benevolent donor in affording the Benefits of School Learning to all the Poor children of this City and Prove a Blessing of Great Importance to the community. In order to a greater number of Scholars the Methodist Old Meeting House has been rented for 3 years, at \$15 per Annum, and occupied as the school-room since the [blank] of [blank] month, 1821, When under the Tuition of Edward Erwin, we hope that considerable improvement has been made in the order, Discipline, and General Management. Yet we are aware that much greater improvements may yet be accomplished by further continued patient and close attention. The Island Farms have been Leased for 5 years from the 25th of the Present month, to John B. Burr and Francis B. and William Warner, step Brothers, young men of good character, from Springfield. They are to pay \$700 in money and \$200 in Improvements per Annum, the said Improvements to be mutually agreed upon between the tenants and the successors of this Board, as well as the price to be allowed for making them. The Father, William Warner, a Respectable and Competent man, is bound as joint surety with them for the fulfillment of the Terms, and we Anticipate with Satisfaction that the next Board of Managers will have in their power under their management of the Farm to make a favorable report to the next Town Meeting relative to the Branch of the Concern."

From the records above quoted it is certain that rents accrued early in the present century for the support of the school or schools; but after that of 1682 no legislative action was taken concerning the island and schools until Nov. 16, 1824, when the State Legislature passed "an act to incorporate the managers of the Island School Fund for the education of youth in the town [city] of Burlington." In October,

1848, by act of the Legislature, the island managers were combined jointly with the public school trustees for all general school purposes for District No. 1, within the bounds of the city—managers seven, trustees seven,—but in matters pertaining to the control of the island the managers act by themselves, turning over all proceeds to the public schools, and so save taxation in the district named. Most of the State school districts are taxed to erect school buildings, but by the generous gift of Mr. Stacy, District No. 1 has been saved this expense, except in the case of the colored school, for which a tax of three thousand dollars was laid.

The Stacy Street school building, owned by the city, was erected about forty years ago. Ten years later the island managers erected the St. Mary's Street building, costing six thousand dollars, and some fourteen years since the managers paid two thousand five hundred dollars for the Federal Street building for colored children. About 1878 the island managers erected the York Street public school building at a cost of six thousand dollars.

In 1853 the Legislature authorized the island managers to sell the south half of the island. It brought at public sale over twenty thousand one hundred dollars, Elias Boudinot, Charles Lippincott, and J. P. Fireng and others being among the highest bidders. The following year these parties formed the Matinicum or Burlington Island Land Association. The association paid ten thousand one hundred dollars down and gave a mortgage for balance, which proceeds the managers have invested on the Hays and Gardiner farms. The interest is paid to March 25, 1881.

In November, 1881, there being no tenant, the managers commenced foreclosure proceedings. The property was going to waste, and the principal and interest were in danger. In February last, however, by mutual agreement between the managers and a Mr. Brock, of Philadelphia, representing the Island Loan Association (who as president thereof had conveyed the title to Mr. Evans, of the same city), the latter paid one thousand dollars on the principal of ten thousand dollars, and six hundred dollars interest up to March 29, 1882, leaving in the hands of the managers nine thousand dollars in bonds on the southwest half of the island.

The island managers are elected by the people from the best representative men. They give their time and labor gratuitously for the public welfare of our city, in the growth and advancement of our free schools, and yet but few people are aware of the work and care taken by these gentlemen. The present board is constituted as follows: Hon. Caleb G. Ridgway, president; John McNeal, John Broomhead, Richard F. Mott, George Rigg, Elwood Conner, and Henry Hollemback. George Watts is secretary and treasurer.

The establishment of free schools in Burlington

was, as has been seen, nearly contemporary with the beginning of its civilization. History and tradition both bear honorable record of the teachers of an early date. "The names of Rowland Ellis, Staughton, the Hancels, and Pike," and later those of William Lowden, William F. Smith, Davis, and others are recalled as those of "principals of high scholastic attainments and thorough disciplinarians."

The only building now standing to remind the resident of the schools of the early period is the "old free school building" on the northeast corner of St. Mary and Broad Streets, owned by St. Barnabas' Church.

The present public school system, so ably and thoroughly conducted, was organized in 1856, mainly through the instrumentality of John Griscom, LL.D., with the co-operation of Hon. Thomas Milner, William R. Allen, Thomas Dutton, and others.

Since 1867, Mr. Wilbur Watts, a native of Burlington, has discharged the onerous and responsible duties of principal of the schools of the city of Burlington and of the boys' grammar school to the satisfaction of all classes. The other schools of the city and township are in charge of able and experienced instructors.

The township of Burlington is divided into four school districts, under the public school laws of the State, known as "Union District, No. 1," "Irick District, No. 2," "Mitchell District, No. 3," and "Oakland District, No. 4." The statistics of these several districts, from the last published report of the State Board of Education (1880), are as follows:

*Union District.*—Amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$5869.03; value of school property, \$31,000; number of children of the school age, 1700; number of teachers employed, 1 male and 13 females; salary of male \$100 per month, salary of females (average) \$40 per month.

*Irick District.*—Amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$382.26; value of school property, \$1000; number of children of the school age, 114; number of teachers employed, 1 male; salary, \$40 per month.

*Mitchell District.*—Amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$300; value of school property, \$2500; number of children of the school age, 100; number of teachers employed, 1 female; salary, \$33 per month.

*Oakland District.*—Amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$300; value of school property, \$400; number of children of the school age, 60; number of teachers employed, 1 male; salary, \$30.44 per month.

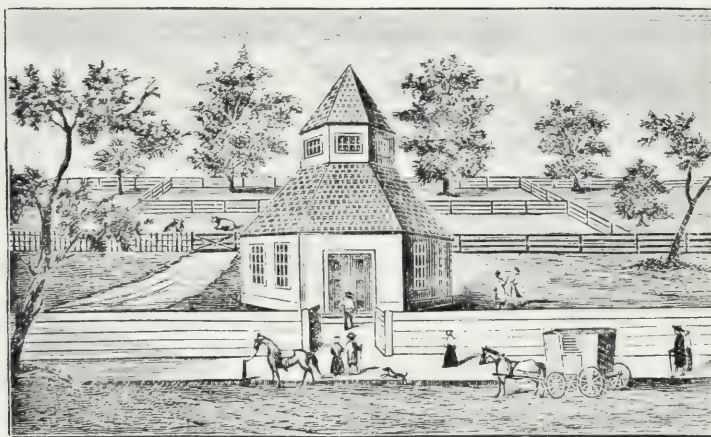
#### RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

**Friends in Burlington.**—The settlement of Burlington having been effected by Friends, their history in West New Jersey is largely dependent upon the records of that meeting. These have been kept with



wonderful care and accuracy considering the disadvantages of the situation in early years. Burlington and Salem, intimately connected in their early history, are the oldest settlements on the east banks of the Delaware.

The company of Friends landing at the former place from the ship "Kent" in 1677 comprised two hundred and thirty Quakers, half of whom were from Yorkshire, the rest Londoners. Their first gatherings for worship were under one of the ship's sails used as a tent. As houses were built they met at each other's dwellings, and then in a house on what is now Broad Street, adapted by alterations for the purpose. In 1682 proceedings were begun for a new meeting-house, exclusively for purposes of worship,



FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, 1685.

the contractor for the building being Francis Collings. Upon its completion in 1685 it was discovered to be too cold for use in winter; consequently five years later (1690) they made a brick addition capable of being warmed from a large fireplace, on the hearth of which blazed an enormous wood fire.



FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, 1785.

The original structure was a remarkable affair, an ancient painting done at the time representing it as hexagonal in form, with the roof of a steep pitch, surmounted by a sort of cupola, corresponding in

shape with the main building. It was of frame, the site being nearly the same as that of the present one on High Street, except that it stood slightly farther west and south. The house remained untouched for one hundred years, when in 1785 the present brick building was erected immediately in front of the old one, and the material in the original employed in putting up the school-house on York Street, the property of the Preparative Meeting.

The first entry on the books of the meeting runs as follows, viz.:

"Since by the good providence of God, many Friends with their families have transported themselves into this province of West Jersey, the said Friends in these upper parts have found it needful, according to the practice in the place we came from, to settle Monthly Meetings for the well-ordering of the affairs of the church; it was agreed that accordingly it should be done, and accordingly it was done the 15th of 5 mo. 1678."

Yearly and Quarterly Meetings were soon established, the first annual gathering being at the house of Thomas Gardiner, 28th of 6th month, 1681. It opened with the title, "A General Yearly Meeting held for Friends of Pennsylvania, East and West Jerseys, and of the Adjacent Provinces." Until the new meeting-house was finished the meeting continued to be held at the same place. Thomas Gardiner died in 1694. He held several positions of trust in the province, and was a valuable member of the community. The exact location of his house is un-

certain; it was probably on High Street above Broad. About 1690 the Yearly Meeting began to be held at Burlington and Philadelphia alternately, and in 1760 it was permanently transferred to the latter place. The first meeting referred to occupied four days with its transactions, and was adjourned to meet in seventh month of the following year.

For many years the Quarterly Meeting was held at the house of William Biddle (frequently written Beedle), probably until about 1711. After that date it met alternately at Burlington and Chesterfield until 1827. William Biddle's house was at Mount Hope, near what is now Kinkora, and as Friends were widely separated, many of them were obliged to travel very long distances in order to attend. The transactions of the first Quarterly Meeting are recorded with the following preamble:

"WHEREAS, the Yearly Meeting saw it necessary yt there should be Quarterly Meetings kept in several places in this Province of West New Jersey; and yt this Quarterly Meeting of Friends for Burlington and ye Falls should be held at the house of William Beedle in Mansfield (being pretty near ye middle of Friends belonging to it) at ye t mes hereafter mentioned, viz. upon the last second day of the 9 mo: last second day of ye 12 mo: last second day of ye 3 mo, and ye last second day of ye 6 mo. and to begin at ye 10th

hour, which said conclusion of y<sup>e</sup> Yearly Meeting y<sup>e</sup> Friends of this meeting are satisfied with.

"JOHN CURTIS, Clerk.

"29 of 9 mo, 1681."

Burlington Monthly Meeting comprised the Particular Meetings held at Shackamaxon and Chester, Pa., Rancocas, and Friends situated about the Falls, Hoarkills, and Newcastle, also those on Long Island, who in 1681 "desired to be considered members of this Monthly Meeting."

In 1680, Burlington Monthly Meeting addressed to London Yearly Meeting the epistle received by them from Friends in America. It is quoted at length in Bowden's "History of Friends in America," page 402. In 1682, Christopher Taylor and Samuel Jennings were appointed to draw up an answer to a letter received from George Fox inquiring as to the state of the meeting. His reply was written and "left with Samuel Jennings to send it safe to George Fox, and was directed to John Brinhurst, at y<sup>e</sup> Book in Gracious<sup>1</sup> Street, London." Several other epistles were also received from George Fox, three of the original copies, bearing date respectively 1675, 1677, and 1682, being now in possession. They are addressed to "Thomas Olive, William Peachee, and William Cooper, to be disperst abroad among Friends."

The meeting began at this time to grow very rapidly, and soon assumed its largest proportions. There are some interestingly quaint minor details noticed in the minutes, as for instance: "Peter Woolwet is willing to make Graves. . . and Friends are willing to see him paid an old English shilling for such mens or womens graves, yt may not be paid for by ye persons yt employ him." Bernard Davenish in 1689 and James Satterthwaite in 1695 succeeded to the position of sexton. The Quarterly Meeting records in 1681 have notice of an interesting meeting with the Indians by means of a native interpreter.

A statement presented by William Dockwra to the Lords of Trade, sitting at Whitehall, London, dated September, 1699, states the number of freeholders in West Jersey to be eight hundred and thirty-two, whereof two hundred and sixty-six are Quakers, and adds that "the Quakers are more numerous in Burlington County than in all the other countys." (See New Jersey Archives, vol. ii. p. 305.)

In consequence of this increase in numbers, Friends began to build meeting-houses in other parts, and with permission and aid of Burlington established separate meetings. These were respectively at (1) Springfield, (2) Rancocas, (3) Mount Holly, (4) Shrewsbury, (5) Trenton, and (6) Crosswicks.

Of course many by this time had arrived who were not Friends. These were chiefly of the Church of England. The Rev. John Talbot, with George Keith (a Separatist who was in 1692 disowned by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting), viewed the increasing number

of Friends with great intolerance, in consideration of their peaceable behavior. The former was rector of St. Mary's parish; the latter, having joined the church, was returned by the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts" as their first American missionary. The controversy raised by them was allowed to pass unnoticed by Friends, who quietly declined to reply to their hot attacks. Friends were shortly after granted permission by Governor Robert Hunter to affirm instead of taking the usual oaths.

In 1729 steps were taken, by appealing to the Assembly, to have the evil effect of fairs remedied. These had been instituted in 1701 by law, and were held quarterly, the market days in West Jersey being Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Each fair continued for six days, and was regarded of sufficient importance to warrant the adjournment of Monthly Meeting on that account. The last instance of this action, which continued for many years, is noticed in eighth month, 1741. At this time thirty and forty representatives were frequently sent to attend the Yearly Meeting.

An interesting little building has recently been demolished, which deserves some passing notice as having had valuable associations. This is the small English-brick building once standing near the corner of Pearl, on High Street. It was the office of Samuel Jennings, Governor of the province and Speaker of the Assembly. The first Continental money of New Jersey was afterwards printed there, and in 1765 Smith's "History of New Jersey" was also published at the same place. Isaac Collins (who in 1770 became king's printer) made it his office, and before the school-house was finished in York Street it was temporarily occupied for the purposes of a school.

The outbreak of the Revolution brought great disturbances on the peaceable community. The occupation of Philadelphia by Gen. Howe, in 1777, prevented access to that place, and property of all sorts was confiscated. The meeting-houses at Burlington and Trenton were occupied by the militia, and much destruction of goods and estate followed the quartering of troops at those places.

The record at that time of the number of members in Burlington Monthly Meeting and the Particular Meetings composing it is as follows, viz.:

Burlington Particular Meeting.....	193
Old Springfield.....	106
Rancocas.....	133
Upper Springfield.....	5
Mansfield.....	90
Mansfield Neck.....	60
Total.....	587

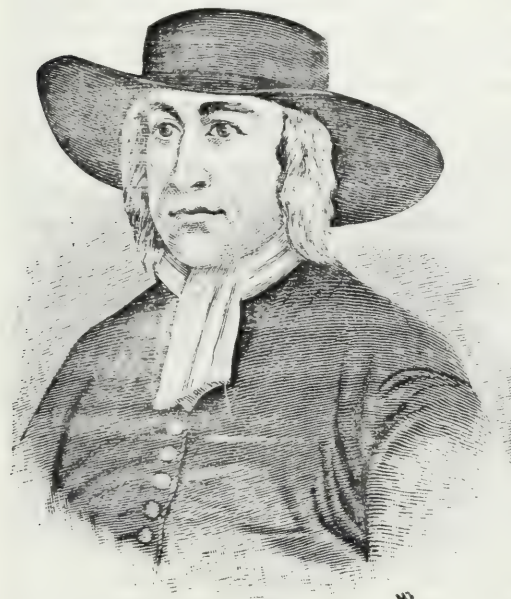
The uneventful history of Burlington Meeting during the present century requires little comment. The war of 1812 made some disturbance, but far less than the previous great struggle. Schools were carefully maintained by Friends, and many able teachers have been among those employed in them. The mar-

<sup>1</sup> Grace Church Street now.—A. J. C. Hare.



riages in Burlington up to the present date have been regularly recorded, and it is to be regretted that no authentic list of the ministers of that meeting is obtainable.

George Fox was "born in the month called July," then the fifth month, old style, in the year 1624, at Drayton-in-the-Clay, now called Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire, England. His father was a weaver by trade, an upright man noted for his probity, and his mother a pious woman, sprung from the stock of the martyrs, and "accomplished above most of her degree



GEORGE FOX.

in the place where she lived." They were members of the Established Church, and endeavored to educate their children in conformity with its doctrines and mode of worship. From his childhood George "appeared to be of another frame of mind than the rest of his brethren, being more religious, inward, still, solid, and serving," as appeared by the answers he would give, and the questions he would ask in relation to divine things. He abstained from the sports of childhood; was treated with great tenderness by his parents, who encouraged his serious deportment and pious disposition. His school education was limited, but it appears that he learned in youth "to read pretty well and to write sufficiently to convey his meaning to others." Some of his relatives observing his serious deportment wished that he should be educated for a priest, a term then applied to ministers of the Established Church, but others advised a different course, and finally it was concluded to place him with a man who was by trade a shoemaker, who dealt in wool and kept sheep. During a part of his minority George was employed as a shepherd, a business well adapted

to his contemplative spirit, and, as William Penn observes, was "a fit emblem of his future service in the church of Christ." Being impelled by a sense of duty to withdraw from the companionship of men, in the year 1643 he left his relatives, and traveled to Lutterworth and Northampton, making some stay in those places, and thence passing on he arrived in Buckinghamshire the following year. During this journey he kept aloof from all society, sometimes seeking retirement in his chamber, and often walking in the fields or in the chase to wait upon the Lord. At this time he was subjected to much mental suffering through deep religious exercise, for although he had led a life of remarkable purity he found within himself a conflict between the powers of light and of darkness, he was assailed by strong temptations, and the enemy of his soul rose like a flood to overwhelm him. At this time he read the Scriptures diligently, and prayed for divine aid to open their hidden treasures.

Proceeding on his journey he came to London in the year 1644, at which time the city was the focus of intense excitement concerning religion and government. The celebrated Long Parliament and the Westminster Assembly of divines were both in session. Having driven the king from his capital and overthrown the hierarchy of the Anglican Church, they were now engaged in framing another system of church government and civil polity. The Presbyterians were the most powerful of the Puritan sects, were exceedingly zealous in their religious exercises, and so rigid in their principles that they resorted to coercive means for the suppression of what they called heresy, and accordingly passed persecuting laws. The Baptists were then the most tolerant of the prominent sects, and George Fox found tenderness of feeling among them, but could not join them in religious profession. He soon after returned home at the solicitation of his distressed relatives; was advised by some to become a soldier, by others to marry, both of which propositions grieved him. He remained about home for a year, during which time he had many conferences with ministers, but failed to receive the consolation sought for. After a time he ceased to attend the parish church, which displeased his relatives, but he showed them from the Scriptures that there was an anointing within man to teach him, and that the Lord would teach his people himself. "Having removed to another place he found a people who relied much upon dreams. He told them that unless 'they could distinguish between dream and dream they would confound all together, for there are three sorts of dreams: multitude of business sometimes caused dreams, and there were the whisperings of Satan in man in the night season, and there were speakings of God in man in dreams.' These people afterwards advanced in religious experience and became Friends." He was led by a sense of duty to travel to various points, where he met friendly and

religious people. He fasted much, walked abroad in solitary places, sat in hollow trees and secluded places, reading his Bible. Thus he grew in knowledge of divine things, not by a reliance upon any man, book, or writing, "but through the operation of divine grace in the soul." The long and painful exercises through which he was passing were designed by Infinite Wisdom to qualify him for the work of the ministry, to which he was called by the Great Head of the church in the year 1647. His communications at first were short, but impressive and powerful, and his chief concern was to call their attention to the word or spirit of God manifested in the soul, which he usually designated by the expressive scriptural term, "the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

During the years 1647 and 1648 in many places meetings of Friends were gathered, who were led to relinquish their dependence on outward observances, and to receive with gladness the message of George Fox, that "Jesus Christ teaches his people himself through the influence of his light, spirit, and power." The effect of his preaching was so great that many ministers of note became able coadjutors with him, and large meetings of Friends were established in various parts of the kingdom, numbering about forty thousand members. He held meetings at private houses, by the roadside, on the hill-top, or on the rocks, as well as traveled in Holland, Germany, and America, exhorting people to "mind the light within." He was frequently imprisoned for uttering what he believed to be the truth. At other times he was stoned, beaten with clubs and Bibles, placed in stocks, and sometimes committed to houses of correction. He has left a journal, which, with many papers on religious topics, are highly valued by Friends and others. William Penn, who was long and intimately acquainted with him, in his writings says, "He was a man that God endowed with a clear and wonderful depth, a discernor of others' spirits, and very much the master of his own. And his ministry and writings show they are from one that was not taught of man, nor had learned what he said by study. He had an extraordinary gift in opening the Scriptures, but above all he excelled in prayer. The inwardness and weight of his spirit, the reverence and solemnity of his address and behavior, and the fewness and fullness of his words have often struck even strangers with admiration, as they used to reach others with consolation. Thousands can truly say he was of an excellent spirit and savor among them, and because thereof the most excellent spirits loved him with an unfeigned and unfading love." He died on the 13th of the 11th month, 1690, being then in the sixty-seventh year of his age, having been a minister over forty years.

**Burlington Friends' Meeting.**—In most Friends' Meetings after 1827 there was a separation; such was not the case with Burlington, as nearly all the members remained with the Orthodox branch. After a

time, however, a few Friends rented the old cocooney then standing on East Union Street, about where the Methodist Church now stands, until in 1845 the present convenient brick edifice was built on Main Street. John Parrish and Lydia P. Mott were ministers.



FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, 1845.

Among those who were members may be noted Thomas Zell, Thomas Hopkins, Dr. Chas. Ridgway, Empsom Haines, and Uriah Costell, who with their families and others made the meeting number about forty. The meeting is now small.

**St. Mary's Church.**—On the 13th of July, 1695, "several persons in and about Burlington, together with John Tatham, Edward Hunloke, and Nathaniel Westland," bought a piece of land on Wood Street, near Broad, for a "Christian burying-ground." On the 16th of September, 1702, this ground was enlarged, and the whole fenced in. On the 29th of October the missionaries, Keith and Talbot, reached Burlington.

Keith's "Journal" says,—

"November 1, Sunday. We preached at the Town-House, at Burlington (the Church not being then built), and we had a great Auditory of diverse sorts, some of the Church, and some of the late Converts from Quakerism. Mr. Talbot preached before Noon, and I in the afternoon. My text was John xvii. 3. Col. Hamilton, then Governor of West Jersey, was present both Forenoon and Afternoon, and at his Invitation, we dined with him.

"Feb. 21, Sunday, 1702. I preached at Burlington, in West Jersey, on Rom. x. 7, 8, 9 and, Feb. 22. I baptized the wife of Mr. Rob. Wheeler and his three children and five others: in all, 9 persons. He and his wife had been Quakers, but are come over to the Church."

On the 6th of March the land adjoining the "Christian burying-ground" on the south, being the lot on the corner of Wood and Broad Streets, was bought by Nathaniel Westland, Robert Wheeler, and Hugh Huddy, as "felloes in trust for the erecting of a Church and other buildings, as occasion may serve for Charitable uses," "for the Sum of Twenty Pounds of Currant Silver money within the Province."

On the 3d of May, 1703, Mr. Talbot writes: "I was at Burlington last Lady day, and after prayers we went to the Ground where they were going to build a Church, and I laid the first stone, which I hope will be none other than the House of God and Gate of Heaven to the People. Coll. Nicholson, Governor here, was the



chief founder of this as well as many more; and indeed he has been the benefactor to all the Churches on this land of North America. God bless this Church and let them prosper that love it. We called this Church St. Mary's, it being upon her day."

Keith's "Journal" says,—

"August 22, Sunday, 1703. I preached at the New Church at Burlington, on 2 Sam. xxi. 1, 3, 4. My Lord Cornbury was present and many Gentlemen who accompanied him, both from New York, and the two Jerseys, having had his Commission to be Governor of West and East Jersey, Read at the Town House there, some Days before. It was the first Sermon that was Preached in that Church."

On the 2d of April, 1704, Nathaniel Westland, Hugh Huddy, Robert Wheeler, William Budd, and thirteen others sent a petition to England that the Rev. John Talbot "may receive orders to settle with us, and indeed he is generally so respected by us that we should esteem it a great happiness to enjoy him, and we have great hopes God Almighty will make him very Instrumental not only to confirm and build us up in the true orthodox doctrine, but also to bring many over from the Quakers."

Keith's "Journal" has this minute:

"Mr. Talbot has Baptized most of them who have been Baptized, since our Arrival among them, and particularly all the Children, both Males and Females of William Budd, who formerly was a Quaker-Preacher, but is come over from Quakerism, to the Church, with divers others of the Neighbourhood, in the Country about the Town of Burlington, who come usually to the Church at Burlington on the Lord's Day; some of them, Six, Eight, and some of them Ten, or Twelve Miles, and some of them more."

On the 2d of November, 1705, fifteen of the clergy, including several of the Church of Sweden, met in Burlington, when an address was drawn up, signed, and sent to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in which these are the opening words:

"The presence and assistance of a Suffragan Bishop is most needful to ordain such persons as are fit to be called to serve in the sacred Ministry of the Church. We have been deprived of the advantages that might have been received of some Presbyterian & Independent Ministers that formerly were, and of others that are still willing to conform & receive the Holy Character for want of a Bishop to give. The Baptized want to be confirmed. Their presence is necessary in the Councils of these Provinces to prevent the inconveniences which the Church labors under by the Influences which Seditious Men's Counsels have upon the public administration, & the oppositions which they make to the good inclinations of well-affected people. He is wanted not only to govern and direct us, but to Cover us from the Malignant Effects of those misrepresentations that have been made by some persons empower'd to admonish and inform against us who indeed want admonitions themselves."

This address, with a letter commendatory of Mr. Talbot, was sent by his hand to England. He returned to America in 1707-8, and "acquainted us that he had presented our humble Address to Her Majesty, and the other Letters that we sent, and that Her

Majesty had been graciously pleased to give us Lead, and Glass, and Pulpit Cloth, and Altar Cloth, and a Silver Chalice, and Salver for the Communion Table and a Brocade Altar Cloth, and that she had also sent Lead, and Glass, and Pulpit Cloths, and Altar Cloths for the Churches of Hopewell and Salem, which we received by the hands of the Honorable Col. Robert Quarry. He also brought us an Embossed Silver Chalice and Patten, the gift of Madam Catharine Bovey, of Flaxley."

Jan. 25, 1709, a charter was granted to "The Minister, Church wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of St. Mary in Burlington," by which "the Rev. Mr. John Talbot, Rector, Mr. Robert Wheeler, and Mr. George Willis, Church-Wardens, and Col. Daniel Coxe, Lieut.-Col. Huddy, Alexander Griffith, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, Jeremiah Bass, Her Majesty's Secretary of this Province, and sundry others were constituted a Body Corporate."

In April, 1711, the church received from the Hon. Col. Robert Quarry "the gift of a large silver Beaker with a cover well engraved for the use of the Communion."

Oct. 29, 1712, Governor Hunter, in behalf of the S. P. G., consummated the purchase, for "£600 sterling money of England," of "the mansion-house and lands" for a bishop's seat. This property a few years before was described as "the Great and Stately Palace of John Tateham, Esq., pleasantly situated on the North side of the Town, having a very fine and delightful Garden and Orchard adjoining to it." Its domain of fifteen acres was bounded on the north by the Delaware River, on the east by Assiscunk Creek, on the south by Broad Street, and on the west by what was afterwards called St. Mary's Street. It was "as level as a bowling green." The posts of its fences were cedar, the covering of its roof lead, and there were offices and a coach-house and stables, and every appointment to make it at once the grandest and, for want of purchaser, the cheapest establishment in America. A bill was ordered to be drafted to be offered in Parliament for establishing bishoprics in America, but before its introduction its great patroness, Queen Anne, died. Mr. Talbot, who for twenty years had been incessant in toils and importunate in appeals for what he deemed the chief need of the provinces, sailed for England in 1720, leaving the parish with ex-Governor Bass as lay reader. Mr. Talbot was absent two years and a half, and at some time previous to the month of October in 1722 he was clandestinely consecrated to the office of a bishop by Dr. Ralph Taylor, a nonjuring bishop, who had been chaplain to the Protestants of the court of James II. in France. Returning to America the same year, Talbot, on the 13th of July, 1724, made over for the use of his successors, the rectors of St. Mary's Church, forever, more than two hundred acres of land which he had purchased with a legacy of £100 left by Dr. Frampton, the deprived nonjuring Bishop of

Gloucester. Dr. Welton, consecrated at the same time with Talbot, followed him in less than two years to America, and it soon transpired that they were in the episcopate.

Sept. 7, 1724, Talbot writes, "I preach once on Sunday morn and Catechise or Homolize in the afternoon. I read the prayers of the Church, in the church, decently, according to the order of Morning and Evening Prayer, daily through the year, and that is more than is done in any Church that I know, *apud Americanos*."

In 1725, Talbot was discharged from the service of the S. P. G., and ordered by the Governor of the province to "surcease officiating." He died in Burlington, Nov. 29, 1727, universally beloved and lamented.

In 1730 the Rev. Robert Weyman became the rector of St. Mary's, and remained so till his death in 1737.

Mrs. Talbot, the bishop's widow, died in Philadelphia in 1731, leaving a will sealed with her husband's seal,—a mitre with flowing ribbons, and a monogram in script letters, "JOHN TALBOT."

On the 10th of May, 1738, the Rev. Colin Campbell arrived in Burlington as missionary and minister of the parish. In 1742 he founded the church at Mount Holly, and served it together with St. Mary's. His missionary rectorship continued until his death, Aug. 9, 1766, a period of nearly twenty-nine years. He was buried under the church.

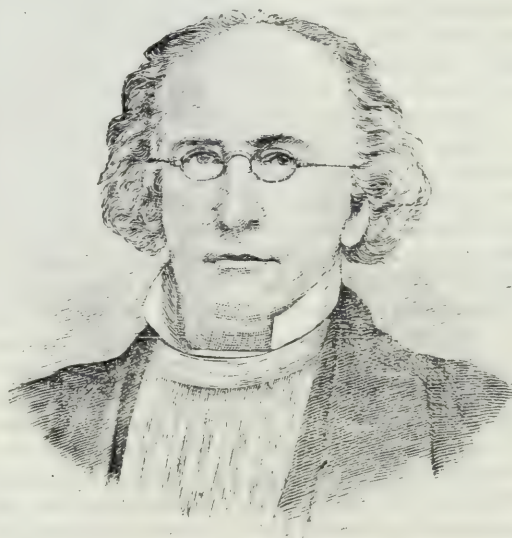
On the 26th of July, 1767, the Rev. Jonathan Odell was inducted into the rectorship of St. Mary's Church by His Excellency William Franklin, Esq., Governor of the province of New Jersey.

In 1768-69, Mr. Odell was the leading spirit in founding the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and was its first secretary. In 1769 he enlarged St. Mary's Church by an addition of twenty-three feet westward, placing a new bell in the belfry, and silk hangings, furnished by the wife of Governor Franklin, on "the pulpit, desk, and table." In 1771 he resumed the practice of medicine, for which he was originally educated, generously declining the salary from the parish till the debt for enlarging the church should be paid. At the outbreak of the Revolution, as a subject of Great Britain and a clergyman of the Church of England who had taken "the oath of supremacy," he used all efforts to preserve peace. In October, 1775, two letters of his were seized and referred to the "Council of Safety," and afterwards to the Provincial Congress, who declined to pass censure against him.

A few days after the declaration of independence, Dr. Odell's parole was taken, restricting him to a circle within eight miles of Burlington. In December, 1776, he was hidden by a Quakeress in a secret chamber of her house from a party of armed Tory-hunters, and in the evening was placed in other lodgings, whence he escaped, leaving his wife and three chil-

dren, the youngest not five weeks old. The vestry, on the following Easter, voted that his salary be continued notwithstanding his absence,—a pleasing proof of their attachment. During his ministry, a period of nine years and five months, the parish register has twenty-six closely-filled pages of neatly and accurately kept records, the totals of which are: baptisms, 249; marriages, 122; burials, 131,—a very large exhibit.

From April, 1789, till April, 1793, the Rev. Levi Heath was the rector, and from July, 1793, till August, 1796, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke. During the rectorship of the latter Burlington Academy was incorporated, an English and classical school, which was maintained for thirty years. In September, 1796, the Rev. Charles H. Wharton, D.D., was elected to the rectorship. In 1799 a new parsonage was built on the corner of Broad and Talbot Streets, costing over twelve hundred and seventeen dollars. In April, 1803, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel deeded their fifteen acres of land in Burlington to St. Mary's Church. In 1811 the church building was enlarged. In 1816 a Sunday-school was founded, mainly through the exertions of Charles P. McIlvaine, then a youth of seventeen years, and subsequently and for forty years Bishop of Ohio. Dr. Wharton died in 1833, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and thirty-sixth of his rectorship, and was succeeded by the



BISHOP DOANE.

Rt. Rev. George Washington Doane, the newly consecrated Bishop of New Jersey. In 1834 the church was made cruciform by enlargement north and south, and in December of that year solemnly consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by Bishop Doane. In 1837, St. Mary's Hall was founded. In 1846, Burlington College was incorporated, and the same year the corner-stone of a new church of stone was laid.



In 1847 a parish school for girls was opened. In 1853 a parish school for boys was established. Aug. 10, 1854, eight years after the corner-stone was laid, the new stone church was completed and consecrated by Bishop Doane, and daily morning and evening prayer and the weekly celebration of the Holy Communion was begun, and has been continued uninterruptedly. In 1856, St. Barnabas' Free Mission Chapel was opened. April 27, 1859, Bishop Doane died, being as remarkable in his death as in his life. In January, 1860, the parish was placed in charge of the Rt. Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D.D., the newly consecrated Bishop of New Jersey, and in September following the Rev. William Crosswell Doane, a son of the late Bishop, was chosen to the rectorship, and an act of the State was passed which was reported to the convention as "making St. Mary's the Cathedral Church of the Diocese." In May, 1863, the Rev. Mr. Doane was succeeded by the Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman. During the latter's brief rectorship of ten months the parish debt of over nineteen thousand dollars was paid, and a chime of bells ordered from England. Mr. Hoffman was succeeded by the Rev. William Allen Johnson, who held the rectorship for nearly six years, during the earliest part of which the chime of eight bells was placed in the tower, and a fund to maintain a chimer was donated. These bells are pronounced the sweetest in tone of any in America. Two maiden sisters, the Misses McIlvaine, gave this chime and its fund, as well as a large subscription to the church debt, in all over twenty-two thousand dollars. In August, 1870, the Rev. George Morgan Hills was elected rector, and "instituted" December 4th.

In November, 1873, a rectory was purchased on the northeast corner of Broad and Wood Streets, at the cost of seven thousand dollars. During the winter of 1875-76 the old church, which had fallen into decay, was handsomely restored at the cost of six thousand dollars, and on February 2d it was formally reopened by Bishops Scarborough and Odenheimer, with an *Office of Benediction* prepared by the rector. In May following the Rev. Dr. Hills published a "History of the Church in Burlington," a large octavo of seven hundred and thirty-nine pages, for which he was made an honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. March 14, 1877, Dr. Hills prepared a constitution, and organized about a hundred leading parishioners, men and women, into a GUILD for all branches of parochial work, which association was subsequently incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. During the year 1878 legacies were received for various objects amounting to upwards of nine thousand dollars. On Nov. 29, 1879, being the one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of Talbot's death, a mural tablet to his memory was publicly unveiled in old St. Mary's Church, and presented to the vestry of the parish by Dr. Hills, as the gift of the Hon. John William Wallace, LL.D., president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A few months later

three other tablets were erected in the same venerable building, one "in memory of ANNE, widow of Bishop Talbot;" "in memory of Robert Weyman, second rector of this church;" and the third "in memory of Colin Campbell;" these completing memorials to all known to be buried beneath this church. On Palm Sunday, March 21, 1880, twenty young men, all communicants and skilled in music, were formally installed as vested singers, according to "A Form for the Admission of Choristers," composed by Dr. Hills, it being the first service of the kind in America.

The most notable works of the guild during 1881 were the opening of a night school and a free reading-room. A mural tablet of Caen stone, inlaid with brass, was this year erected in the chancel "in memory of the Rt. Rev. William Henry Odenheimer," who departed this life in Burlington, Aug. 14, 1879, and was interred in his family lot, to the east of the chancel, in the presence of a large number of bishops, clergy, and laity.

Nov. 15, 1881, the "choir guild of the diocese," being the vested choristers from five parishes, and numbering over a hundred voices, held its first festival in St. Mary's Church, both services being choral throughout.

On Palm Sunday, April 2, 1882, Bishop Scarborough, aided by divers clergy, the vested choristers, and a large congregation, consecrated the churchyard as a cemetery, in accordance with a form composed for the occasion by Dr. Hills.

Since December, 1832, there have been one hundred and twenty admitted to holy orders in St. Mary's Church, including the consecration of Bishop Scarborough. There is probably no other church in this country which has such a record. The Rev. John Dows Hills, the rector's son, is the assistant minister, and the parish was never in greater prosperity.

WILLIAM HENRY ODENHEIMER, D.D., Bishop of New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1817, his father being John W. Odenheimer, a merchant of that city. After receiving preparatory instruction in St. Paul's College, Flushing, under the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was there graduated in July, 1835, holding so high a place in his class that, though less than eighteen years of age, he was chosen to deliver the valedictory address. As a candidate for holy orders he spent three years in the General Theological Seminary, New York, graduating from that institution in June, 1838. In September, at the age of twenty-one, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania, and soon after married Anne D. R. Shaw, daughter of the late John R. Shaw, United States navy, and descended on her mother's side from Judge Berrien, the first supreme judge of New Jersey, appointed by the crown in colonial times.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It was at the house of Mrs. Odenheimer's great-grandmother, Judge Berrien's widow, near Princeton, that Gen. Washington wrote his farewell address to the army.



M. Odenthal





Soon after his ordination he became assistant to the Rev. Dr. De Lancey, then rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, and Bishop-elect of Western New York. Three months later, April, 1839, when Dr. De Lancey was consecrated bishop and vacated the parish to take charge of his diocese, his young assistant was invited to remain as officiating minister, and after holding this position less than a year he was elected as Bishop De Lancey's successor in the rectorship of this large parish, with an intellectual congregation and a vestry composed of men of culture and mature judgment. When he reached the age of twenty-four he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Onderdonk, in October, 1841, and was instituted rector of St. Peter's in the same month. Early in his administration of the parish he established the use of the daily morning and evening service, and St. Peter's was the first church in this country to maintain a daily prayer, and a weekly and holiday celebration of the Eucharist, now so generally observed.

In 1859 the Diocese of New Jersey became vacant by the death of Bishop Doane, and Dr. Odenheimer was elected to succeed him. On the 13th of October, 1859, he was consecrated in Richmond, Va., where the General Convention was then assembled, and at once took his seat in the House of Bishops.

At the close of the convention he returned to Philadelphia to take leave of his beloved parish and friends, and removed to Burlington, where he took possession of "Riverside," the episcopal residence of the Diocese of New Jersey. The bishop at once began his work in the diocese. He knew its history and troubles, and had a deep sense of the responsibility of the episcopate. In this highest office of the church he labored with such fidelity and success that he was privileged before his death to see the old Diocese of New Jersey divided into two, and each division of it larger and stronger than the whole when he was placed at its head.

About a year after his consecration an accident (fracture of the patella) disabled him somewhat from his full physical activity, but did not decrease his energy in the performance of his work. Five years afterward he fractured the other knee, but even then did not abate his arduous labors. After this, however, it required great and resolute exertion on his part to fulfill the work which he pursued so faithfully until mortal disease imprisoned him for some months before the close of his life.

During his episcopate he addressed himself not alone to building up the church, but to quieting dissensions and uniting all in bonds of love and sympathy, and brotherly feeling and peace characterized his administration from its beginning. Bishop Odenheimer zealously fostered the missions of the diocese, and developed and multiplied the parishes. The See became too large for one bishop, and a proposition to divide it was carried in the convention in May, 1874. It devolved upon the bishop to decide which por-

tion of the diocese he would retain, and in November of the same year, when the primary convention of the new diocese was held in Newark, Bishop Odenheimer announced that he would choose the Diocese of "Northern New Jersey" for his own.

The bishop's health being much impaired, he soon after sailed for England, and after six months' absence returned greatly improved in 1875. He resided in Newark for about two years, and then removed to Orange. He was spending a few weeks in Mendham for the benefit of his health when he became worse, and was removed to "Riverside," his old home in Burlington, now the residence of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. Henry B. Grubb.<sup>1</sup> It was thought then that he could live but a short time, but to the surprise of all he lingered through months of patient suffering until Aug. 14, 1879, when he peacefully entered into rest, in the twentieth year of his episcopate and sixty-third year of his age.

A minute reported at a special convention of the Diocese of "Northern New Jersey," after the death of the bishop, says, "He was a cultivated scholar, an eloquent preacher, a most industrious and painstaking worker in many different fields. His contributions to church literature were many, and always valuable. . . . In the councils of the church wise and temperate; in the management of his diocese seeking peace always, and with all possible effort; as a pastor, tender and devoted; as a man, genial, affectionate, and kind; a Christian full of faith and confidence, and imbued with the spirit of love towards man and towards God; a churchman decided, enthusiastic, and yet charitable, he has entered into rest, followed by the regrets of all who knew him, leaving us an example of Christian duty most earnestly and successfully performed."

**First Baptist Church.**—According to some records, "a little" Baptist Church was planted in Burlington in 1690, upon the lot in the rear of the present Baptist Church on Broad Street. From 1690 to about 1800 there appears to be no authentic record, although there were many Baptists in this vicinity. In 1802 the "standard of the Baptist faith" was permanently established in this city under the ministration of the Rev. W. A. Staughton.

During the incumbency of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, a very popular preacher, a new church was built, in 1830, on the site of the present, and which was enlarged in 1850 at a cost of two thousand dollars. Among the most prominent pastors of an early day were the Revs. Kennard, Welch, Aaron, and Parmley.

The Sunday-school (the first) was organized in 1825 by "Sisters Bertha Ellis and Sarah B. Allen."

In 1871 the church's increase in numbers and prosperity warranted the remodeling and enlargement of

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Odenheimer had eleven children, of whom only two daughters survive him.



the house of worship to its present handsome proportions. This was done at an expense of fourteen thousand dollars. The architect was D. S. Gendell, of Philadelphia. The master carpenter, John E. Powell, and the head mason, Nathan Gaskill, were residents of Burlington. The bell, weighing nearly one thousand pounds, was cast at the foundry of Jones & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Many years since, Mrs. Thomas Aikman, a devoted member of the church, bequeathed to it the parsonage, No. 8 Pearl Street.

Rev. Evan Davis succeeded Rev. James E. Wilson as pastor in the fall of 1878, and has recently resigned, leaving the church without a pastor.

During Mr. Wilson's incumbency the First Baptist Church at Florence was organized, and the corner-stone laid by Rev. Evan Davis, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1879. The "Spring Side" Sunday-school is also an outgrowth of the church, and was founded in 1858. It is under the charge of Richard Hillier and E. Stowell.

The membership of the church is nearly three hundred. The Sunday-school, including the infant school, numbers over three hundred and fifty scholars and about forty officers and teachers. For some forty years the superintendent of the Sunday-school was Noah E. Wright, who was succeeded Dec. 19, 1880, by E. Oliver. For nearly a quarter of a century Mrs. La Rue has been principal of the infant school.

The present trustees of this church are S. Rogers, J. Silpath, and Noah E. Wright.

**Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church.**—The first sermon preached in West Jersey by a Methodist preacher was by Capt. Charles T. Webb, at Burlington, in 1790, when the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church was founded.

The first "little frame Meeting-House, painted red," stood in the rear of the present spacious and substantial church, which, rebuilt in 1847 (a former edifice having been erected in 1820), stands, as the first, upon the site of the old county jail. Among the many pastors whose piety, zeal, and ministrations endeared them to their flock, the names of the venerable Dr. Porter, Dr. Lewis, Rev. Joseph Ashbrook, all residing in this city, and Revs. Ballard and Relyea are tenderly cherished. The present pastor is Rev. Amos M. North. The membership is about 450.

The Sunday-school, which was founded in 1826 by Mrs. John Porter, wife of the venerable Rev. Dr. Porter, and Miss Catharine Wright, numbers some 225 scholars and 43 teachers and officers. Mr. J. P. Severns is the superintendent, and Mrs. Annie Phares is the principal of the infant department, formerly and for five years under the care of Mrs. J. B. Cherry. The Sunday-schools, known as "Shedaker's," near Beverly, founded by Rev. Dr. Lewis, and now under the care of Mr. C. Cross; the "Scott," some three miles from this city, and under the charge of Mr. Bowen, and of which the late Joel Rakestraw was

superintendent some seven years; the "Stevensville," under the management of Mr. Sanford; and the "St. Mary" Street, organized in 1860, by Amos Hutchins and Lewis Gotta, and at present under the superintendence of Mr. C. H. Simpson, are all outgrowths of the Broad Street Church.

The board of trustees is composed of C. Alcott, T. H. Sprague, J. A. Armstrong, S. C. Hassenger, J. F. Rogers, C. H. Simpson, J. Budd Crammer, and Reuben Vennel. The stewards are H. Armstrong, William H. Warner, J. P. Severns, J. T. Severns, Edward —, Aaron R. Kimble, William N. Nailer, George D. Foot, D. W. Powell.

The membership of Broad Street Church is about 500. The church is valued at \$18,000; the parsonage at \$4000.

**The First Presbyterian Church.**—Over a century and a half ago there were Presbyterians in Burlington. The earliest gatherings of the present congregation were held in a dwelling on or near the present site of the Hope Steam Fire Company's house on High Street, and later in the building known as the Philosophical Lecture-Room, on East Union Street, opposite Mr. William Gummere's residence. The permanent organization of the church was effected by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, July 7, 1836, with the following members: Thomas Aikman, Luke Reed, Andrew Mearns, Levi Janvier,<sup>1</sup> Rebecca Chester, Frances M. Chester, Sarah R. Chester, Harriet O. Reed, and Charlotte A. Reed.

The first ruling elders were Rev. William Chester, D.D.,<sup>2</sup> Thomas Aikman, and Luke Reed.

The first building was erected in 1838, the sermon at the dedication being preached by the Rev. A. Alexander, D.D., of Princeton. The building, afterward greatly enlarged and improved, is devoted to the use of the Van Rensselaer Seminary. The present church was erected but a short time after the building mentioned above. It was enlarged in 1853, and was in 1865 thoroughly renovated and remodeled as it stands to-day. June 30, 1873, the corner-stone of a commodious brick chapel, designed by Mr. William D. Hewitt, architect, was laid in the lot in the rear of the church. The building was dedicated Jan. 6, 1874, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Charles W. Shields, of the College of New Jersey. It is divided into rooms for the older and infant classes of the Sunday-school, and for the use of the pastor and the librarian.<sup>3</sup> April 6, 1867, the church took fire from one of the heaters, but the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done.

Aug. 2, 1826, the church made out a call addressed to the Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, who was ordained in 1834 by the West Hanover Presbytery in

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards missionary to India, and assassinated there.

<sup>2</sup> In accordance with the practice of the church in Scotland, which permits a minister without a pastoral charge to become a ruling elder in the congregation within whose bounds he resides.

<sup>3</sup> The builder was Mr. Elwood Connor.

Virginia, to whom they looked as the soul of the enterprise, and to whose hands they wished its interests committed for guidance and support:

"We . . . do earnestly call and desire you (Cortlandt Van Rensselaer) to undertake the pastoral office in this congregation, promising you in the discharge of your duty all proper support, encouragement, and obedience in the Lord; and that you may be free from all worldly cares and avocations we hereby promise and oblige ourselves to pay to you the sum of one hundred dollars in regularly quarterly payments during the time of your being and continuing the regular pastor of this church."

The meeting at which this call was made out was held in the Philosophical Lecture-Room, in Union Street. Nearly a year afterwards, June 29, 1837, the Presbytery met to install Mr. Van Rensselaer as pastor of the church.

In the record for May 13, 1840, a list of forty-three members is found, nearly fivefold the number at the beginning. At that date the pastoral relation was dissolved, and the church was obliged henceforth to look to others for the discharge of the active duties of the pastorate, but advice and assistance were always gladly rendered by the father and founder of the church until his death in 1860.

March 22, 1867, the elders and deacons met in joint session to take suitable action with regard to the death of Rev. John P. Robins, "a dearly-loved minister of Christ, known and trusted by this whole community." It was resolved that the church be draped in mourning for thirty days, and the following record was made in the session-book:

" Fell asleep in Christ Jesus,  
March 20th, 1867,  
THE REV. JOHN P. ROBINS,  
A faithful laborer of Christ in this Congregation,  
And the Faithful Friend  
of the Poor, the Sick, the Fatherless and the Widows  
of this whole community.  
In Pace."

The funeral services were conducted on Sabbath afternoon, March 24th, in the church. Six clergymen were present, and Rev. E. B. Hodge preached a sermon in commemoration of the dead. The elders and deacons acted as pall-bearers, and the children of the Sabbath-school escorted the body to and from the church. The next morning early the officers of the church accompanied the remains to the train, and they were borne away to be laid a few miles from Snow Hill, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Rev. John P. Robins, whose labors of love throughout the city and country adjacent endeared him to a singular degree to all denominations and classes of people, resided in the large edifice next to the Belden House, now occupied by the Burlington coffee-house and free reading-rooms.

Two other ministers (not pastors) have died at home and one abroad whose history has been connected with this church,—the venerated Dr. William

Chester, who died in Washington, May 23, 1865, and was buried in Philadelphia; Rev. J. K. Johnston, who died in this city on the 16th of June following; and Rev. Levi Janvier, who was assassinated in India.

On the 7th of June, 1867, the Session "resolved that a marble slab be procured and inserted in the rear wall of the church, over the pulpit, in memory of Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, to whom under God the church owes its existence." The slab, prepared in Mount Holly, bears this inscription:

" In  
Memory of  
CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER,  
The Beloved Founder, First Pastor, and life-long Father and Friend of  
this Church, who fell asleep in Jesus, July 25th, 1860."

Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer was not only the founder of the church and its lifelong father and friend, but nobly bequeathed an amount for the purchase of the present "manse" for the free use of the minister in charge, and also for the support, enlargement, and improvement of the church school, which, established under his personal supervision and patronage, and taught in the session-room of the church by Miss Anna Price, with the help of her sister Rebecca, was taken on the 22d of February, 1853, by request, under the care of the Session. Dr. Van Rensselaer died in 1860, leaving in his will a certain sum of money, the interest of which was to be appropriated to the enlargement, improvement, and support of this cherished school. It was with a view to further his designs, and to fulfill the duties arising from having the responsibility of this fund, that the proposal was made on the 19th of April, 1866, to enlarge the session-room, in which the school was held, by extending it to the fence in the rear, and adding a wing for a class-room, an improvement that was accomplished at a cost of about five hundred dollars. Other needed improvements and alterations have been made from time to time, and from the first the institution has been in the hands of able managers and instructors. The school was entirely reorganized in 1875, and arrangements were made to carry pupils through an advanced course to graduation, presenting to parents the opportunity of having their children thoroughly educated at a moderate cost, and under the best religious influences. The present accomplished principal, Miss Helen M. Freeman, and associate principal, Miss S. A. Rule, have brought to the school the advantages of a thorough New England education, and a long experience in successful teaching. The successive classes of graduates bear constant testimony to the thoroughness of the training which they have received. Professor George W. Hewitt has been identified with the seminary as instructor of music since its reorganization, and continues with unabated zeal in the work which has so prominently established his name during a long term of years with musical education in Burlington. Mrs. Emma C. Hewitt is the successful



teacher of vocal music in the school. The institution bears, in grateful remembrance of its founder, the name of the Van Rensselaer Academy.

Since Dr. Van Rensselaer's resignation, May 13, 1840, the following pastors have served the church: Rev. Shepard K. Kollock, from Sept. 15, 1842, to April 23, 1846; Rev. R. B. Westbrook, from Oct. 28, 1852, to Oct. 10, 1854; Rev. F. R. Harbaugh, from Nov. 1, 1854, to Sept. 28, 1858; Rev. John Chester, from Sept. 14, 1859, to Feb. 20, 1864; Rev. Edward B. Hodge, from April 28, 1864. Besides these there have been three stated supplies, to wit: Rev. Eliphalet Bosworth, from Aug. 11, 1840, to Nov. 30, 1841; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, from Nov. 1, 1846, to September, 1849; Rev. John B. Ripley, from March 14, 1850, to June 1, 1852.

The church has established two missions, which are in a flourishing condition. The first of these was at Bustleton, in Florence township, in 1864 and 1865. The latter is known as the East Burlington Mission. As early as 1868, Mr. F. P. F. Randolph established cottage meetings there, assisted by Mr. Walters and others. The erection of the extensive foundry by the firm of McNeal & Archer in the vicinity, and the consequent increase of the population, led to further and more active church work in the spring of 1879. On March 19th a preliminary meeting was held under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the church, in the house of Charles Terry (Jones Street and Railroad Avenue), and the ensuing Sabbath a Sabbath-school was organized, with Mr. William H. Boyd as superintendent, which position he filled with great credit to himself until his removal from this city in 1879. The present superintendent is Mr. F. P. F. Randolph, and the number of scholars has increased from twenty-six to one hundred and ten, with nine teachers. In 1877 a very eligible lot on the corner of the Bordentown road and Jones Street was purchased, and the present beautiful chapel, with spire and bell, was erected and dedicated November 15th that year. The plans were drafted by William D. Hewitt, and the contract was awarded to James Wilson.

The Sunday-school connected with this church is under the superintendency of Mr. H. Churchman. There are over two hundred scholars, more than one-half of whom are in the infant department, over which Miss Lydia Stokes has presided during the last ten years or more. The former superintendent of the Sunday-school, Mr. F. P. F. Randolph, after occupying that position nine years, was placed in charge of the Sunday-school on the East Burlington mission in 1880.

The following have served the church as ruling elders during the periods named: Rev. William Chester, July 7, 1836, until his death; Thomas Aikman, July 7, 1836, to May 17, 1851; Luke Reed, July 7, 1836, to April 3, 1853; Frederick Scofield, Dec. 5, 1839, to Dec. 3, 1840; Aaron Hutchins, Oct. 19, 1845,

to present time; George W. Edelman, Dec. 7, 1852, to May 24, 1854; Isaac Deacon, Dec. 7, 1852, to Nov. 9, 1858; Isaac A. Shreve, May 28, 1854, to June 4, 1858; George Dugdale, May 28, 1854, to June 1, 1855; Rev. John P. Robins, Nov. 18, 1860, to June 27, 1866; John Rodgers, Nov. 18, 1860, to March 5, 1865; Francis P. F. Randolph, July 1, 1866, to present time; Charles A. Walters, July 1, 1866, to present time; Charles G. Milnor, July 1, 1866, to Feb. 22, 1869; Samuel Chapman, April 3, 1871, to present time; E. F. Partridge, April 6, 1874, to 1879; James Latta, April 6, 1874, to present time; H. Churchman, March 25, 1881, to present time.

The deacons have been the following: John Rodgers, Jan. 22, 1849, to Nov. 13, 1860; Isaac A. Shreve, Jan. 22, 1849, to May 28, 1854; George Robinson, Jan. 22, 1849, to April 22, 1850; Charles G. Milnor, Nov. 13, 1860, to July 1, 1866; Francis P. F. Randolph, Nov. 13, 1860, to July 1, 1866; James Latta, July 6, 1866, to present time; A. F. Wilmans, Oct. 4, 1866, to May 4, 1868; William F. Le Roy, Nov. 2, 1868, to present time; Horace Churchman, Dec. 21, 1870, to present time; William H. Long, March 25, 1881, to present time; William C. Wescoat, March 25, 1881, to present time.

**St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.**—St. Paul's Church was founded by Rev. Father Ahern, of Philadelphia, in 1849. Among the incorporators were J. Judge, William Tracy, Michael and James Fitzpatrick, John Conroy, and John Egan.

A barrack, converted into a house of worship, sufficed the purposes of the congregation until 1856, when increased membership and added prosperity warranted the erection of the present neat edifice, which was built by Elwood Conner, carpenter, and J. Larzelere, mason.<sup>1</sup>

Among former pastors were Rev. Fathers Kirwan, Lane, and Balch. Rev. Father S. Pattle has been pastor since 1876. The church has been signally prosperous under his management, now numbering between 500 and 600. The Sunday-school has 120 scholars and 10 teachers. A parochial school, under the charge of the Order of St. Francis, is attended by nearly 100 pupils. Archbishop Corrigan and Vicar-General H. Doane, of Newark, and the resident pastor are the clerical trustees, and James O'Neil and Thomas J. Morris the lay trustees.

**Union Methodist Episcopal Church.**—This church was organized March 11, 1853, some sixty persons going out from the Old Broad Street Church, and starting a second society. The movement was under the direction of Rev. I. N. Felch, presiding elder of Burlington District. The first board of trustees was composed of the following persons: William Stone, Budd Sterling, James Sterling, Joseph Kerlin, Samuel Foot, William R. Deacon, Joseph Parrish. At first

<sup>1</sup> The church was enlarged and renovated in the fall of 1880, and the interior handsomely painted and decorated.

the members assembled for worship in the present Odd-Fellows' room on East Union Street, and subsequently in a building formerly used as a cocoonery, and which stood on the site of the present church.

The corner-stone of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Union and York Streets, was laid Aug. 16, 1853, by Bishop Waugh, Revs. Joseph Ashbrook, I. N. Felch, P. E., J. K. Burr, pastor, A. K. Street, John S. Porter, and Father Neal participating in the services.

The church was dedicated March 15, 1854, Bishop Waugh officiating in the morning, and Dr. D. W. Bartine in the evening. Rev. W. E. Perry participated in the service. The neat chapel in the rear of the church was built during the pastorate of Rev. L. O. Manchester, and dedicated January, 1874, by Rev. Henry Warren, D.D., now bishop. The following clergymen have served the church: Rev. J. K. Burr, 1853 and 1854; Rev. J. S. Heisler, 1855 and 1856; Rev. J. Stephenson, 1857; Rev. R. J. Andrews, 1858 and 1859; Rev. G. C. Maddock, 1860 and 1861; Rev. C. K. Fleming, 1862 and 1863; Rev. C. R. Hartranft, 1864; Rev. Edson Burr, 1865 and 1866; Rev. W. V. Kelley, 1867; Rev. G. B. Wight, 1868; Rev. George Reed, 1869; Rev. John Warthman, three months, 1870; Rev. J. Y. Dobbins, nine months, 1870; Rev. A. Cann, 1871; Rev. L. O. Manchester, 1872 and 1873; Rev. A. M. Lake, 1874 and 1875; Rev. William Pittinger, 1876; Rev. C. R. Garrison, 1877 and 1878; Rev. J. A. Dilks, 1879 and 1880. The present pastor is Rev. N. J. Wright, who is (1882) on his second year.

The church property is valued at twelve thousand dollars; the membership one hundred and forty. The present trustees are G. V. Lewis, Eleazer Horner, John McNeal, Edmund Rue, B. R. Ivins, Dr. Joseph Parrish, John Pettit, Henry Lowden, Charles Ettinger.

The Sabbath-school in connection with this church was founded by W. R. Deacon in 1852; G. V. Lewis is superintendent.

**St. Barnabas' Protestant Episcopal (Free) Church.**—This church was formerly a mission of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church. It received its name from the fact that its corner-stone was laid on St. Barnabas' day, June 11, 1858, by its founder, Bishop Doane. The "pelican" window was a gift from the bishop, and the bell a gift from Miss L. Cleveland, granddaughter of Mrs. G. W. Doane. This bell, which weighs three hundred pounds, is inscribed, "Praise the Lord, O my Soul, and forget not all his benefits, who saveth thy life from destruction. St. Barnabas' Free Mission Chapel, Christmas, A. D., 1861. O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness."

Rev. R. L. Goldsborough, the present rector, has been serving the church about fifteen years. His predecessor as parish priest was Right Rev. William C. Doane, now Bishop of Albany, well known as the son of George Washington Doane, Bishop of New Jersey.

This church numbers about thirty-five families, one hundred and fifty individuals, and one hundred and seventeen communicants. The number of baptisms administered in St. Barnabas' Church by Rev. Mr. Goldsborough has been nine hundred and eighty-one. He has married over one hundred couples, and officiated at the funerals of more than two hundred people.

The present (1882) officers of this church are as follows: Wardens, Dr. E. S. Lansing and T. S. Carson; Vestrymen, L. Leason, E. S. Forbes, J. Hendrickson, J. Johnson, Dr. E. S. Lansing, and H. C. Goldsborough.

**The African Methodist Episcopal Bethel.**—Prior to the erection, in 1836, of the present neat Bethel Church on Pearl Street, the members assembled for worship in a little building on East Union Street, near Stacy. The organization was founded in 1830 by Rev. John Cornish, and now numbers about seventy-five members. The present pastor is Charles H. Green. Some of the former pastors have been Revs. Davis, Woodlin, Bowyer, and Witten. Rev. Benjamin Jackson, a local preacher, often officiates. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition.

**The African Methodist Zion Church.**—The Zion Wesley Church, on High Street, above Federal, was founded in 1862. The pastor is Rev. A. Jackson. There are some seventy members, and a Sunday-school numbering about eighty.

**The Second Baptist (Colored) Church.**—This church was founded in 1863 by some colored people of the Baptist faith, assisted by members of the First Baptist Church. The house of worship on Clarkson Street was formerly a school-house. The organization numbers about twenty members, and the pulpit is supplied from Camden, Revs. Moses Wilcox and Andrew Turner officiating.

**The Ebenezer Methodist Church.**—The Ebenezer Methodist Church was founded in 1879 by Rev. Ebenezer B. Mann, of Woodbury, N. J., in whose honor it was named, and who is the present pastor. This church has about twenty-five members, and nearly the same number of scholars in its Sunday-school.

**Cemeteries.**—**ST. MARY'S CEMETERY.**—This is one of the oldest burial-places within the city limits. Just when the first interment was made we are at this late period unable to state. It contains many graves without headstones, while others are marked by rudely-cut stones, of which time and storms have obliterated the inscriptions. The following epitaphs are copied *verbatim*:

"Here lyeth the body of Geo. Willis, who departed this life March 7th, 1713, aged 67 years."

"In memory of John Tomson, who departed this life February ye 6th, 1726, aged 18 years and 6 months."

"In memory of Thomas Clark, who died 22d day of June, Anno Domini, 1731, aged 37 years and 4 months."

"In memory of W. Berdell, who died Aug. 21st, 1746. In the 44 year of his age."

"In memory of Gabriel Labland, who departed this life the 6th day of October, A.D., 1766, aged 66 years."



"Here lies the Body of William S. Keeles, who departed this life ye 22d day of January, Anno Domini, 1768, aged 67 years."

"In memory of John Gallagher, who departed this life April 15, 1785, aged 53 years."

"In memory of Jacob Shedaker who departed this life Nov. 19th 1786, aged 40 years."

The Union Street and Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church cemeteries are of a more recent date, as also the Baptist and Catholic cemeteries. These burial-places contain many graves, and are all well kept up by the various denominations to which they belong.

**Reminiscences and Sketches of Distinguished People.**—The following interesting reminiscences of distinguished people who were identified with the past history of Burlington, as residents or otherwise, are extracted from the historical address of Henry Armitt Brown, previously referred to in these pages. After speaking of Burlington as a city "whose life has not been more peaceful than her sons illustrious," he continues,—

"From the beginning to the end, in times of the colony, the province and the State, it has always been the same. Here were the famous printers, Bradford,<sup>1</sup> the pioneer, and Isaac Collins, who published the first Jersey newspaper. Here dwelt Judge Daniel Coxe, who planned a union for the colonies full thirty years ere Franklin thought of it, and half a century before the Revolution.<sup>2</sup> Here came Elias Boudinot, the president of Congress, to pass the evening of his well-spent life; and in the spacious garden of his house some of you may have seen his daughter and her friend, those venerable women who had borne the names of William Bradford and Alexander Hamilton. Here, on a Saturday morning, weary with walking 'more than fifty miles,' clad 'in a working-dress,' his 'pockets stuffed out with shirts and stockings,' a boy of seventeen came trudging into town. Nobody noticed him, except to smile, perhaps, save an old woman, who talked to him kindly and sold him ginger-bread. Years afterward he came again to print the money of the province and become the friend of all the great men who lived in Burlington, for by that time the world had begun to hear of Benjamin Franklin. Two other boys belong to Burlington. Born side by side, beneath adjoining roofs, . . . both became sailors, but of different destinies. The elder,<sup>3</sup> after a brief but brilliant life, fell in disastrous battle on the deck, with the immortal cry on his lips of 'Don't give up the ship!' The younger<sup>4</sup> lived to a green and vigorous old age, to make those Jersey names of Fenimore and Cooper famous forever in American literature. Count this array of native and adopted citizens: Ellis and Stockton and Dutton and Sterling and Woolman and the mysterious Tyler; Franklin, the Tory Governor, and Temple, his accomplished son; Samuel Smith, the historian, and Samuel J. Smith, the poet; William Coxe, the pomologist, and John Griscom, the friend of learning; Shippen and Cole in medicine, and Dean and the Gummere in education; Bloomfield and McIlvaine and Wall in politics, and at the bar, Griffith, Wallace, Reed, two generations of the McIlvaines, and four of the name of Kinsey, and those great masters of the law, Charles Chauncey and Horace Binney. Read the long list of teachers of religion,—I name the dead alone: Grellet and Cox and Haskins and Mott and Dillwyn among Friends, and in the church, Talbot, the missionary, the witty Odell, the venerable Wharton, the saint-like McIlvaine, and that princely prelate, the most imposing figure of my boyish memory.<sup>5</sup> . . . I see the brilliant Wall, the rough and ready Engle, the venerable Grellet, Allin, your mayor for a quarter of a century, the little form, too small for such a heart, of William Allinson, the white head of Thomas Milnor, the well-adorned face of Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, and the splendid countenance and

manly form of him—the friend of many here—whose name I do not dare trust myself to speak!<sup>6</sup> And you, too, friends of my boyhood's days, you young defenders of my country's honor,—Grub, Chase, Barclay, Baquet, and Van Rensselaer, on such a day as this you, too, shall be remembered!"<sup>7</sup>

**JOHN TATHAM AND HIS "GREAT AND PRINCELY PALACE."**—July 23, 1881, in excavating a trench in Tatham Street for the purpose of laying a water-main, the workmen struck some four feet below the level of the ground, and running parallel with the trench about forty feet, the east wall of the cellar of the once residence of John Tatham, erected by him for his occupancy in 1690. In 1689, John Tatham, an Englishman of wealth and culture, purchased of Dr. Daniel Coxe fourteen acres of land in Burlington, embracing that section of the city bounded on the north by the Delaware, on the east by Assiscunk Creek, on the south by Broad Street, and on the west by St. Mary's Street. The residence referred to was described in 1698 as "the great and stately palace of John Tatham, Esq.," and no doubt it was the most imposing dwelling in the country at that time. Its distinguished proprietor was prominently identified with Burlington's leading interests. At the first town-meeting, in 1694, he was honored by election to the office of recorder. When, years after his decease, his country-seat was divided by streets one was named in honor of his memory. Though surrounded with all the elegancies and refinements of life at his time, he was permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors only little more than a decade, for he died in 1701, and his widow did not long survive him. In 1712 the guardians of the children of John Tatham disposed of his entire estate in Burlington to the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for six hundred pounds. The subject of making Burlington a See had been warmly agitated by churchmen, and the "great and stately palace" was purchased as a fitting home for an episcopate. It is thought that had Queen Anne lived, her interest, so strongly manifested in the church in America, would have gratified the earnest desire for a bishop, but her death defeated the long-cherished hope of the church. Bitterly disappointed in its anticipated occupancy and unable to find an honest and proper custodian of the residence with its broad acres, far too expensive for the average tenant, the society permitted it to so far deteriorate in value that in 1723 it had become "a sheep's cote and play-house;" and in order to save it from utter ruin had it repaired thoroughly and placed in the care of a good and honest churchman. Referring to the house after its restoration, a correspondent of the society wrote that it was "as well finished and furnished" as he ever saw it, adding, "The Governor of New Jersey is coming to reside here for a month or so." Ill luck, however, seemed to attend the prop-

<sup>1</sup> There seems to be some doubt as to whether Bradford was ever a resident of Burlington, as appears from a note to another portion of Mr. Brown's address.

<sup>2</sup> In the preface to his "Description of Carolana, etc.," published in London in 1722.

<sup>3</sup> Capt. James Lawrence.

<sup>4</sup> J. Fenimore Cooper.

<sup>5</sup> B. Bishop Doane.

<sup>6</sup> Frederick Brown.

<sup>7</sup> All died in the service of their country in the late war. (See elsewhere.)

erty. In 1748, owing to neglect to have the chimney swept, "the great and stately palace" caught fire, and with its contents was entirely destroyed. Thoroughly disheartened, the society did not rebuild it. When the property passed into the ownership of St. Mary's Church, the fourteen acres was but a bare and treeless common, of which since its division and improvement the church owns some valuable lots. Of the descendants of John Tatham nothing is known in Burlington, where the street named as a memorial to him through whose former domain it passes alone remains to perpetuate his memory.<sup>1</sup>

**THE PIONEERS OF THE BURLINGTON SMITHS.**—"Daniel Smith, of Bramham [England], was twenty-six years of age when he landed in New Jersey in 1691. He was accompanied by his younger brothers, Joseph, aged twenty-five, and Emanuel, a youth of twenty-one years of age. Of these, Joseph married Catharine Lynch, by whom he had one son, also named Joseph, who died unmarried. By this event his line became extinct. The elder Joseph Smith died in 1730. Emanuel<sup>2</sup> married Mary Willes, a member of the Church of England, and left descendants. He died in 1720. Of Samuel, who followed in 1694, J. Sansom says, 'Samuel Smith, sometimes member of Assembly for the city of Burlington, and much respected in his public capacity as a man of principle and conduct, was of a mild and benevolent disposition, rather inclined to retirement, yet no stranger either to the duties or the pleasures of society, and his early decease in 1718 was much regretted.' The 'History of New Jersey' gives a short account of him, as follows: 'In 1718 died Samuel Smith, one of the members of Assembly for Burlington. He had sought happiness in the quiet of obscurity, but being against his inclination called to this and other public stations, he passed through them with a clear reputation.'

"Richard Smith (third), the youngest of the Bramham brethren, followed the others eight years later, in 1699, being then twenty-five years of age. He was by profession a doctor of medicine. Dr. Richard Smith married Anne Marshall, and left numerous descendants. He was early in the eighteenth century appointed by mandamus from the king one of 'His Majesty's Council for New Jersey,' in which office he continued for twelve years. . . . Dr. Richard Smith died in 1750, at the age of sixty-six.

"The family profession in the lines both of Daniel and Samuel Smith was for several generations that of the law. To this they added the various occupations of extensive landholders, farming, mining,

milling, the surveying, clearing, and opening by roads of their many miles of woodland property. But for the activities of the more enterprising and of the younger branches there was also found scope in the thriving trade then carried on from Burlington to the West Indies. As time went on and land was cleared and sold off we find some of the lines of their descendants more exclusively interested in law and land titles or engaged in farming, while some branches of Samuel's descendants, pushing energetically their West India commerce, become wealthy merchants. Richard was himself a doctor, but the occupations of his descendants varied between the learned professions and mercantile pursuits, similarly to those of his brother's lines."<sup>3</sup>

**BISHOPS McILVAINE AND DOANE.**—"The Rt. Rev. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Ohio, was certainly one of the most distinguished prelates in the Episcopal Church. He was born at the northwest corner of Broad and Main Streets. His father, the senator, was a son of Col. Joseph McIlvaine, of the Revolution. His wife was a daughter of Dr. William Coxe. I cannot condense into a note any expression which would convey to those who never knew him the place which Bishop Doane filled in Burlington between 1840 and 1859. 'Riverside' was an Episcopal palace, filled always with distinguished men from home and abroad, amongst whom the host was an acknowledged chief. Burlington College was in the beginning of an apparently flourishing life. St. Mary's Hall was a successful institution. St. Mary's was the cathedral church of the diocese, and on every occasion—ecclesiastical, collegiate, social, political, on commencement day, at Christmas, on the Fourth of July—the bishop was a prominent and fascinating figure. I shall never forget the wondering admiration with which I used to look at him, and the fascination of his manner—for no one had the gift of charming the young more than he—lingers with me still."<sup>4</sup>

**J. FENIMORE COOPER AND THE ORIGINAL OF ONE OF HIS CHARACTERS.**—James Fenimore Cooper, the renowned American novelist, was a native of Burlington. In a published letter, dated 1844, he said,—

"I was born in the last house but one on the main street of Burlington as one goes into the country. There are two houses of brick, stuccoed, built together, the one having five windows in front and the other four, the first being the last house in the street. In this house dwelt Mr. Lawrence, my old commander, Capt. Lawrence's father, and in the four-window house my father."

The date of Cooper's birth was Sept. 15, 1789. His father's name was William Cooper. William Sorsby, an eccentric, once resident of Burlington, of whose

<sup>1</sup> Condensed from a communication to the *Episcopal Register* by R. B. Carter, of Burlington. Since the article in question was written workmen have struck an old well and the butts of a willow, perfectly sound, beyond the end of the wall mentioned.

<sup>2</sup> Emanuel, or "Manuel," Smith married Mary, daughter of George Willis, a churchwarden of St. Mary's Church, and becoming a member of that church was himself elected churchwarden in the years 1713-15. The title to the church grounds is in part derived by deed from Dr. Jonathan Smith.

<sup>3</sup> From "The Burlington Smiths, a Family History," by R. Morris Smith. Philadelphia, 1877.

<sup>4</sup> Henry Arnold Brown.



descendants nothing is known, is the original of "Judge Temple" in Cooper's novel "The Pioneers." That the press was open to criticism in the "days of yore," and as degenerate, perhaps, as in this age some critics regard it, we quote the last clause in Sorsby's will: "I hereby forewarn all Printers not to Print any lies about Him, for He has been Belyed enough in His Life, so that there is no occasion to Bely Him when Dead." "Alas, poor Sorsby!" some one has written, "that positive trait in his character which attracted the special attention of the observant novelist may have been his ruin, for he died at last a pauper in the county poor-house."

"JAMES BROWNE, the fourth son of Richard and Mary Browne, of Sywell, in Northamptonshire, was born on the 27th of 3d mo., 1656. His father, whom Wm. Dewsbury had converted in 1654-55, died in 1662, before which time the family had removed to Puddington, in Bedfordshire. James remained at Burlington but a short time, settling in 1678 at Chichester, or Marcus Hook, in Pennsylvania. On the 8th of the 6th mo., 1679, he married, at Burlington, Honour, the daughter of William Clayton (one of the Yorkshire purchasers and a passenger with his family in the 'Kent'). He lived on his place, called 'Podington,' on Chichester Creek, until 1705, when he gave it to his son William and removed 'into the wilderness.' He died at Nottingham, Penn., in 1716."<sup>1</sup>

SENATOR MCILVAINE—THE WALLACES—BOWES REED—BLOOMFIELD MCILVAINE—FREDERICK ENGLE.—"Joseph McIlvaine was United States senator in 1820. Joshua Maddox Wallace, also at one time judge of the pleas of Burlington County, was a very distinguished man, the co-worker of Mr. Boudinot in the Bible Society. He was the father of another, well-known lawyer, John B. Wallace, and the grandfather of two others whose names are prominent in American legal literature,—John William Wallace, lately the reporter of the United States Supreme Court, and Horace Binney Wallace. Bowes Reed was a brother of Gen. Joseph Reed, Washington's aide-de-camp. Joseph McIlvaine was also distinguished at the bar, and the father of Bloomfield McIlvaine, whose early death alone prevented his taking the front rank in his profession. Frederick Engle, who died as rear-admiral of the United States navy, was a gallant and distinguished sailor."<sup>2</sup>

DRS. SHIPPEN, COLE, AND DEAN—THE GUMMERES.—"Dr. Edward Shippen lived many years in the house occupied for nearly fifty by the late Joseph Askew, in Ellis Street, at the end of Broad. Dr. Nathaniel W. Cole was an excellent citizen and a physician of great skill and experience. James Dean, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in Vermont University, John Gummere, the author of works on astronomy, surveying, etc., and Samuel R. Gummere, of others on oratory, geography, etc., are honored names

in the history of education. Gummere's schools had a famous reputation forty years ago."<sup>3</sup>

EMLÉN — CHAUNCEY — READ — THE ALLENS — BARBAROUX AND BENOIST — HAUCKEL — COX — HOSKINS — MOTT — DILLWYN AND GRELLET.—"There are many other names which one might speak of, and which ought to be remembered. Samuel Emlén, Elihu Chauncey, who lived where the college stands to-day, Charles Read, judge of admiralty before the Revolution, and Andrew Allen, the grandson of Chief Justice Allen, 'a most accomplished man,' at one time British consul at Boston, but after 1812 a resident of Burlington, in the house where St. Mary's Hall was afterwards erected, were all men whose names ought not to be forgotten. Barbaroux and Benoist were Frenchmen of family and fortune who settled in Burlington after the troubles in San Domingo. Both of these families lived on the bank. John Michael Hauckel was the principal of the academy. 'His talents,' said Rev. Dr. Wharton, in his epitaph, 'were of the first order.' He died at twenty-nine. In an humbler walk in life were Thomas Aikman, the sexton and undertaker, Ben Shepherd, and Capt. Jacob Myers, of the 'Mayflower,' a well-known character.

"John Cox, John Hoskins, Richard Mott, and George Dillwyn were eminent as preachers. Stephen Grellet had an extraordinary life; born a nobleman, he escaped from France during the terrors of 1793, and became a missionary among Friends. *Vide* his life, published by Benjamin Seebohn, London. He was a man of excellent talents and great purity and benevolence. He lived in Main Street, next the alley called Library Street, opposite Governor Bloomfield's. When it was known that perhaps 'Friend Grellet would preach,' there were many of the world's people at the meeting. I have heard him, and recall a tall, slender figure, speaking with strong French accent, and with French rather than Quaker warmth and vehemence."<sup>4</sup>

ALLEN — ALLINSON — MILNOR — VAN RENSSSELAER — BROWN.—"William R. Allen was a strong man in every sense; he made himself felt in the community in many ways. The name of Allinson is honorably remembered. David Allinson was a publisher, and Samuel a brewer; William J. was a druggist and apothecary. He was active in all that concerned the good of Burlington, and was a great benefactor of the library and other institutions. He had much literary taste, and great antiquarian knowledge and zeal. Thomas Milnor was another excellent man whose name should not be forgotten. Of the Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer all Burlingtonians have pleasant memories. His activity in all good works, outside of his church, of which he may be called the founder, as well as in it, endeared him greatly to the community. He was a very distin-

<sup>1</sup> Henry Armitt Brown.<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

guished minister in the Presbyterian Church, and a man of great learning and culture. Frederick Brown, of Philadelphia, built his house, called "Summer Home," in 1847, and made it his place of refuge from the cares of an active life, as laborious as it was singularly useful, until his death in 1864. Here were the extensive graperies filled with well-selected vines, the orchards of dwarf pears, the rare plants and flowers, and the choice trees in which he took such genuine delight, and which must ever be associated in his children's minds with the memories of a perfectly happy childhood."<sup>1</sup> . . .

ELLIS—STOCKTON—DUTTON—GRISCOM—ALLEN—MILNOR—STERLING—"THE MYSTERIOUS TYLER."—"Charles Ellis, Samuel Stockton, and Thomas Dutton were prominent citizens in Burlington half a century ago. The latter, in connection with John Griscom, LL.D., W. R. Allen, and Thomas Milnor, was active in founding the public schools, and the names of all of them are honorably borne in Burlington to-day. James Sterling was a famous merchant; his store, at the corner of Broad and Main Streets, was known from Sussex to Cape May. James Hunter Sterling is remembered as the benefactor of the library, to whom we owe the handsome building. Richard Tyler was an accomplished Englishman of wealth, and evidently of rank, who settled in Burlington early in this century. There was some mystery about his life which has never been solved. It has been conjectured that he was a relative of Warren Hastings."<sup>2</sup>

SOME WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY.—"There are other names which ought to be remembered, but those of Isaac Parker Grubb, Richard Chase, Mark Wilkes, Collet Barclay, Francis Baquet, and Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Jr., I love especially to recall. They all died in the active service of their country during the Rebellion. Three of them 'with their bodies bore the brunt of battle, and after a short and quickly decided crisis of their fate, at the height of glory, not of fear, yielded up their lives.' Of all it is true that, in those other words of Pericles, 'they laid down their bodies and their lives for their country, and therefore, as their private reward, they receive a deathless fame and the noblest of sepulchres, not so much that in which their bones are entombed as that in which their glory is preserved, to be had in everlasting remembrance on all occasions, whether of speech or action.'"<sup>3</sup>

DANIEL LEEDS was a surveyor and a man of prominence among the early residents of Burlington. He made the first authorized map of the town in 1696, the original copy of which is on file in the office of the surveyor-general. Burlington seems to have advanced rapidly during the first few years of its existence, and Leeds to have kept abreast of all improvements. The meridian and latitude of the town

were assumed for the basis of calculations for an almanac, the title-page of which was as follows:

"An Almanac for the year of the Christian account, 1687, particularly respecting the Meridian and Latitude of Burlington, but may Indifferently serve all places adjacent. By Daniel Leeds, student in Agriculture. Printed and sold by William Bradford, near Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania. Pro. Anno, 1687."

SAMUEL JENNINGS emigrated from Cole's Hill, in Buckinghamshire, England, and located at Burlington in 1680. Soon after his arrival he built himself a large brick dwelling, which stood on the bank of the Delaware, and was removed only a few years since. In this time-honored domicile the Yearly Meetings of the Friends of Pennsylvania and West New Jersey were held for several years. Jennings was a recommended minister some four or five years before he left his native land, and was highly appreciated as such there. Soon after his arrival, Edward Byllinge, the proprietary Governor, appointed him his deputy, in which capacity he served up to 1683, when he was chosen Governor for one year by the Assembly of New Jersey, and subsequently rechosen, serving continuously until his removal to Philadelphia in 1692. His abilities were highly appreciated by William Penn. Soon after he moved to the province he was appointed to the commission of peace in the city of his adoption. About that time the controversy with George Keith arose, in which Samuel Jennings was much engaged on behalf of the society. In the early part of 1694 he sailed for London as a respondent on the appeal of Keith to the London Yearly Meeting, in which body he ably vindicated the cause of his American brethren from the aspersions of their detractors. Soon after his return from England he again took up his residence in Burlington. In 1702 the crown of England, to which the government of New Jersey had been transferred by the proprietors, appointed him a member of the Provincial Council; and in 1707, the year preceding his death, he filled the office of Speaker of the Assembly, in which position he distinguished himself by a bold and fearless opposition to the arbitrary misrule of the bigoted Lord Cornbury, with which the people of the colonies of New York and New Jersey became so dissatisfied that they determined to send an appeal to Queen Anne for the Governor's removal. Samuel Jennings had the credit of writing the address which was forwarded to the home government, and by so doing he incurred the great displeasure of Cornbury, who is reported to have declared Jennings the most impudent man he ever knew. However, the address had the desired effect, and Lord Cornbury was recalled in 1708, the year of Jennings' death. Proud, the historian, wrote that "Samuel Jennings was worthy of memory, and endowed with both spiritual and temporal wisdom; was suppressor of vice and encourager of virtue." He was one of those rare individuals in whom was concentrated a variety of qual-

<sup>1</sup> Henry Armitt Brown.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.



ifications and mental endowments, by which, under the sanctifying power of truth, he was made eminently useful to his fellow-men, both in his ministerial and civil capacity. He did more than any of his contemporaries in organizing the civil government of West Jersey. At his death he left three daughters, but no sons to perpetuate his name. Sarah Jennings, his eldest daughter, married Edward Pennington, who was the youngest son of Isaac Pennington, an eminent citizen of London, a man of letters, who wrote extensively in defense of Quakerism. Edward's mother, when Isaac married her, was the widow of Sir William Springett, a military officer. Sir William left one daughter,—Gulielma Maria Springett, who afterwards was the first wife of William Penn. There were two children,—William and Letitia Penn. The second wife of William Penn was Hannah Calowhill, who bore John Penn, the only American-born child of William Penn, and Richard Penn. Edward Pennington, the half-brother of Gulielma Penn, was surveyor-general of Pennsylvania until his death in 1701, two years after his marriage. He left one son, Isaac Pennington. Ann, Samuel Jennings' second daughter, married William Stevenson in 1706, and the same year Mercy, the third daughter, married John Stevenson, brother of William.

**Early Marriages in Burlington.**—One of the earliest marriages was that of Robert Zane, of Salem, to Alice Alday, of Burlington, in Burlington Meeting, in 1678. The bride was the daughter of an Indian chief. Robert Zane purchased lots in Salem of the proprietor, and was one of those who organized the Friends' Meeting there in 1676. He is mentioned as having been an artisan in wool. About 1680 he purchased a large tract of land near the head of Newtown Creek, within the Irish tenth, and removed thither. He was considered the pioneer of the Newtown Meeting, and was elected to the Legislature in 1682 and 1685. He was twice married, and had issue by both wives, dying in 1694. One of his great-grandsons went to Ohio, then a territory, and became the founder of the town of Zanesville.

In 1680, Thomas Fairman and Elizabeth Kinsey, Thomas Borton and Ann Borton, daughter of John Borton, and Freedom, son of Richard Lippincott, and Mary Curtis were married; in 1681, John Woolson and Hannah, daughter of William Cooper; in 1682, John Snowden and Ann Barrett, and Seth Smith and Mary, daughter of John Pancoast, sheriff of London tenth; in 1685, William Satterthwaite to Ann Bingham, "late servant to Thomas Ollave"; in 1714, John Cox and Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Cooper; in 1731, William Borton and Deborah Hedge, and John Cripps and Mary Eves; in 1734, Josiah, "grandson of Christopher White," and Rebecca Foster, "sister of Samuel Abbott's wife."

**Stevens Station.**—Stevens Station, a railway station and hamlet in the northern part of the township, east of Burlington, contains ten dwellings, a freight-

depot, a canning-factory, and a pickle-factory. The locality was formerly known as Oakland Station.

The pickle-factory of Henry Cooper was established in 1866. The business is conducted in three buildings, twenty feet by twenty, thirty-two feet by sixty, and forty feet by sixty respectively. During the season Mr. Cooper uses about eight thousand bushels of cucumbers. The pickles are put up in tubs, half-barrels, and barrels, and sold in the Philadelphia markets.

In 1873, Mr. Cooper erected a building thirty-eight feet by one hundred, and two stories high, in which he established a canning-factory, the average product of which is four thousand cans per day. His specialties are asparagus and tomatoes, and during the canning season one hundred hands are employed.

**Hotels, Early and Later.**—Among the early hotel-keepers of Burlington was Benjamin Sheppard, who kept an inn near the wharf called the Steamboat Hotel. This hotel was known by the traveling public far and near, and was a place of much life and gayety in former times. After a reign of nearly half a century Mr. Sheppard disposed of the hotel, since which time it has had numerous occupants and undergone many changes. The present occupant is Albert Haines.

Michael Hays built a hotel at the corner of Main Street and Delaware Avenue about 1830. He carried on the business for several years, when, becoming tired of public life, he disposed of the property. It is now occupied by William Tablor.

The Exchange Hotel, on the corner of Main and Union Streets, was built many years ago for a store-house, and later it was converted into a hotel. Among the occupants of this house have been one Shaw, Bostwick, Ezekiel Allen, and A. D. Kelley. The house is now under the able management of R. Schenck Sutphin, who has carried on the business for some time. This house takes its rank among the leading hotels of the city.

The Belden House, on the corner of Broad and Main Streets, occupies the former site of the "City Hotel," which was erected in the early part of the present century, and was kept for many years by Samuel Rogers. It is pleasantly located in the centre of the city, and is carried on by Charles H. Belden.

The Washington House, another hotel of ye olden times, is located on Main above Broad Street, Benjamin W. Atkinson being its worthy host.

#### BURLINGTON AT DIFFERENT DATES.

**In 1698.**—In the "History of West Jersey," by Gabriel Thomas, printed in London in 1698, twenty-one years after the first settlement by the English, though probably written somewhat earlier, Burlington is mentioned as "the chiefest Town in that Countrey," and thus described:

"And a fine *Market-Town* it is, having several faires kept yearly in it: likewise well furnished with good store of most necessities of humane support, as *Bread, Beer, Deef and Pork*, as also *Butter and Cheese*, of which

they freight several vessels and send them to *Barbadoes* and other islands.

"There are very many fine *stately Brick-Houses* built, and a *common Dock* for *Vessels* to come in at, and they claim equal privilege with Burlington for the sake of antiquity, though that is the principal place, by reason that the late Governor *Cox*, who bought that *Country* of *Edward Billing*, encouraged and promoted that town chiefly in settling his *Agents* and *Deputy-Governors* there (the same favors are continued by the *New West Jersey Society*, who now manage matters there), which brings their assemblies and chief courts to be kept there, and by that means it has become a very Famous Town, having a great many stately *Brick-Houses* in it (as I said before), with a delicate, great *Market-House*, where they keep their market; it hath a noble and *Spacious Hall* over head, where their *Sessions* is kept, having the prison adjoining to it. Likewise, in the said Town, there are very many fine *Wharves* and large *Timber-Yards*, *Malt-Houses*, *Bake-Houses*, and most sorts of *Tradesmen* (whose wages are upon the same foot with the *Pennsylvanians*) viz.: *Cloth-Workers*, who make very good *Sirges*, *Druggets*, *Crapes*, *Camlets* (part *Silk* or *Worsted* and part *Camel's Hair*), and good *Plushes*, with several other *Woollen Cloathes*, besides linen.

"There are many fair and great *Brick-Houses* on the outside of the town, which the gentry have built there for their *Country Houses*, besides the great and stately palace of *John Tatham*, Esq., which is pleasantly situated on the north side of the town, having a very fine and delightful *Garden* and *Orchard* adjoining to it, wherein a variety of *Fruits*, *Herbs* and *Flowers*—as *Roses*, *Tulips*, *July Flowers*, *Sun-Flowers* (that open and shut as the sun rises and sets, thence taking their name), *Carnations* and many more. There are kept also in this *Famous Town* several faires every year; and as for provisions, viz.: Bread, Beer, Beef, Pork, Cheese, Butter, and most sorts of *Fruit*, here in great plenty, and very cheap; all those commodities are to be bought every market-day.

"A ship of four hundred tons may sail up to this *Town*, in the river *Delaware*, for I myself have been on board a ship of that burthen there; and several fine ships and vessels (besides Governor *Cox's* own great ship) have been built there.

"There are also two handsome bridges to come in and out of the town, called *London* and *York bridges*. The *Town* stands on an island, the tide flowing quite around about it. There are *watermen* who constantly ply their whey boats from that town to the city of *Philadelphia*, in *Pennsylvania*, and to other places."

**As Represented by Leeds' Map.**—By Daniel Leeds' map of Burlington, called therein "A Mapp of the Streets and Lotts of Land laid out in the town of Burlington, Anno — 1696, by D. L.," it appears that the following streets had then been opened: High Street, Broad Street, Pearl Street, Wood Street, Talbot Street, Ellis Street, Washington Street, York Street, St. Mary's Street, Tatham Street, Federal Street, and Green Street. None of these were laid out farther than the limits of the island proper, which was the territory embraced in Old Burlington. Some were laid out only part way through the town-plot. Only Broad Street, High Street, and York Street were named on the plan. The others are above designated as they have since become known. The location of "London" and "Yorkshire" bridges was shown; also of the landings at and just west of the foot of High Street; also of the Friends' meeting-house on the east side of High Street, north of Broad, the site ever since occupied by the house of worship of that church.

**In 1803.**—The following was printed in Wilson & Blackwell's paper in the summer of 1803. It was contributed by James Craft:

"The Island of Burlington, in this State, (a mile in length—three-quarters in breadth) containing in the year 1789, one hundred and sixty houses and 1100 inhabitants—in 1797 two hundred and fourteen houses, and 1714 inhabitants, and now 1803, there are 282 houses and 2256 inhabitants. The houses are generally built within half a mile of the Delaware. The societies of Friends, Episcopalians, Methodists and

Baptists have spacious and neat buildings for public worship. There are also two Academies, a Free School, which educates 25 poor children, a City Hall, with a Town Clock, Market-House, Public Library, incorporated in 1743, a Jail, Brewery, and Nail Manufactory."

The number of houses in each street was designated as follows: "89 on High Street, 54 on Pearl Street, 37 on Broad Street, 29 on Delaware Street, 18 on Yorkshire Street, 13 on Wood Street, Stacy, Union and Federal each 9." On Creek there were two; on Talbot, one; on Ellis, three; on Ellis' Alley, five; on Smith's Alley, three. There were a few others, the aggregate in all parts of the town being two hundred and ninety-four, an increase of forty-nine since 1800, when the aggregate was two hundred and forty-five. Three houses were built in 1803,—Lucy Bishop's, on High Street; William Collins', on Pearl Street; and John Deacon's, on York Street. In 1804, Mrs. Lea built a house on Delaware Street, Mr. Boudinot and Mr. McIlvaine each one on Broad Street, and Mrs. Moore, Charles Stockton, — Armstrong, and — Reeves each one on Wood Street.

**In 1832.**—In Gordon's "Gazetteer and History of New Jersey" appears the following notice of Burlington township and city: "In 1832 the township contained, including the city, 575 taxables, 145 single men, 6 stores, 2 fisheries, 2 grist-mills, 1 ferry, 24 tan vats, 1 distillery for cider, 14 coaches and chariots, 2 two-horse stages, 27 dearborns, 57 covered wagons, 9 chairs and curricles, and 30 gigs and sulkies, and it paid State tax, \$373.45; county tax, \$1292.16, and township tax, \$1000."

**In 1842.**—Barber & Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey," published in 1844, describes Burlington as follows. It is probable the notice was penned a year or two earlier:

"It contains about 500 dwellings, and about 3200 inhabitants, of whom 300 are colored. It has places for divine worship as follows: 1 Methodist Episcopal, 1 of the Society of Friends (Orthodox), 1 Baptist, 1 Protestant Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, and 2 meeting-houses of people of color. It has also a city hall and market; an arsenal; a lyceum belonging to an incorporated company which originated in 1835; a valuable and ancient public library; a humane society for the recovery of drowned persons; an hospital; two large beneficial societies, one formed on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; a large temperance society; two Dorcas societies; a vigorous and highly commendable society instituted in the year 1796, and since incorporated, called 'The Friendly Institution,' and composed chiefly of ladies, for the private relief of distress, and having for its motto the line,—

"To spare the modest blush, to give unseen."

"The city is supplied with the purest of water by an Aqueduct Company (incorporated A.D. 1804), which obtains its supplies from some springs on high ground in the neighborhood. The city also owes much to an incorporated Meadow Company, which has stopped out the tide and converts the marshes into excellent meadows. It has a celebrated boarding-school, conducted by Charles Atherton, successor to John Gummere and Samuel Aaron; also St. Mary's Hall, a large and magnificent boarding-school for girls, delightfully located on Green Bank, under the exclusive direction of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State. There is in the city a free school, chiefly maintained from the rents of Matinecock, or Burlington Island, given for that purpose by act of Assembly, Sept. 28, 1682. . . . There are also a school endowed by the Society of Friends, a number of common schools for white, and one for colored children. There is a large and flourishing steam grist- and saw-mill. There are three fire companies. The Mechanics' Bank of this place does a good and safe business, and in public estimation ranks



among the first in the State. There are four physicians, several practicing attorneys, a considerable number of well-conducted and well-supplied stores, devoted to general merchandise, one large drug-store, and several mainly devoted to that business. Shoes are extensively manufactured. The number of mechanics is large, and these are nearly all pledged to total abstinence, together with many other inhabitants, which adds to the moral tone for which this city has ever been remarkable. . . . The regulation of the city is intrusted to a mayor, recorder, and three aldermen, appointed by the Legislature, and six Common Councilmen, annually elective. It is a place of summer resort on account of its salubrity. The harbor is good. The Camden and Amboy Railroad passes through one of the principal streets, and by means of this and the numerous steamers plying on the Delaware, great facilities are afforded for communication with Philadelphia. . . . The river shore is occupied by handsome residences, and the promenade in front of these, called 'Green Bank,' is of surpassing beauty, and is justly the admiration of all visitors, and of passengers in the steamers."

**1860-82.**—To-day Burlington takes rank with the most enterprising and progressive of the smaller cities of New Jersey. Its convenient location between Philadelphia and New York, its ready and rapid communication with Philadelphia by rail and by water, and with New York by rail, its numerous industrial enterprises, the fine agricultural country of which it is the commercial centre, its religious and educational advantages, and the energy, enterprise, and thrift of its citizens generally, all combine to render it one of the most desirable places for residence and for business to be found in the section.

During the past twenty years the growth of Burlington has been steady, and during the past ten years rapid, until to-day it has a population of about eight thousand. It enjoys a healthy trade with the surrounding country in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and is a shipping-point for large quantities of produce and manufactured wares of various kinds. It contains numerous handsome residences, churches, and public buildings, conspicuous among which is the opera-house of Mr. James H. Birch, completed in 1878. This building is eighty by one hundred and eighty-five feet, has a stage fifty by fifty feet, and will seat twelve hundred people.

The names and something of the histories of men of prominence and influence who have made Burlington their home at different times are given elsewhere. It may not be uninteresting in writing of the Burlington of the present time to record that the family of Gen. U. S. Grant lived in 1864 and 1865 in the house on Wood Street now the home of Shippin Wallace, Esq.

The quick advancement and present and prospective prominence of Burlington are due chiefly to the introduction of the various manufacturing interests, which render it a veritable hive of industry from early morn till close of day during every working-day in the year. While it contains many residents of wealth and high social position, it is the abiding-place of an army of toilers, who gather and disburse money, which goes to quicken the pulse of trade and hasten the advance of general prosperity and progress, and it is confidently asserted that the advancement of the past is but a promise of that which is to come.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JAMES W. WALL.

James W. Wall was the only son of Gen. Garret D. Wall, of the city of Burlington. He was born in the city of Trenton on the 20th day of May, 1820. He was graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1838; entering upon the study of law, he was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1841, and as a counselor-at-law in 1844.

Upon his admission to the bar, Col. Wall commenced to practice in Trenton, and resided there until 1848, when he removed to Burlington. In 1850 he was elected mayor of Burlington, and held that office for several years. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second District in 1856 and 1858. In January, 1863, he was elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John R. Thomson. While a member of the Senate he delivered several able speeches upon the measures then pending before that body, notably those upon the *habeas corpus* suspension and the indemnity bill.

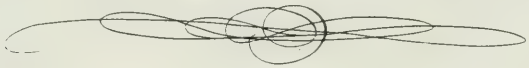
Had Col. Wall but followed his profession, there can be no doubt but that the gift of eloquence with which he was endowed would have gained him eminent success as a pleader, but his stronger taste for literature caused him to devote his time and talents to literary pursuits. His researches and labors covered a wide field, and he gave much thought to the history and science of government. No man was more familiar with the history of despotism and the struggles and sacrifices civil liberty had cost, and he therefore viewed with aversion and misgiving any encroachments of power beyond the line within which legal and constitutional restrictions had confined it. It was this feeling, honestly entertained and fearlessly avowed, that made him the victim of an unjustifiable act of tyranny during the late war. A letter written by Col. Wall, severely criticising the suppression of certain newspapers by Montgomery Blair, then postmaster-general, caused his arrest and confinement for a brief period in Fort Lafayette by order of Secretary Seward.

In literature Col. Wall was ever active; in 1855 he published an interesting volume entitled "Foreign Etchings," the result of an extensive tour through Europe. For years he was a regular contributor to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*; he also occasionally contributed to *Bentley's Magazine*, and the article published in 1855 in the *Edinburgh Review* on the "Curiosities of the Roman Catacombs" was from his pen. Many of his addresses on public occasions have been published. Col. Wall was also a constant writer for the press.

In 1868, Col. Wall removed to Elizabeth, N. J., where he died in June, 1872.



Engraving by J. H. Wallcut

Yours Truly  
James H. Wallcut  












Edwin Bryant

## EDWARD BURD GRUBB.

Edward Burd Grubb was born at Mount Hope Furnace, Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 27th day of December, 1816. He was the son of Henry Bates Grubb, an ironmaster, owner of the Mount Hope and Mount Vernon Furnaces, and part owner of the Cornwall iron ore mines in Lebanon County, Pa., which mines he inherited from his grandfather, Col. Peter Grubb, who purchased them from William Penn.

Col. Peter Grubb commanded the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Associators in the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Grubb was descended from Revolutionary stock on both sides, as his grandmother was Mary Shippen Burd, daughter of Col. James Burd, one of the officers on Gen. Washington's staff.

He was educated at York, Pa., and his father dying when he was twelve years old, he was called at an early age to take the management of a large estate, which he did with great energy and ability. He built the Manada and Codorus Furnaces, and operated them and those at Mount Hope and Mount Vernon, together with two forges, successfully.

In the year 1835-36 he visited Europe, and spent some time in the iron districts of England. Returning to this country he introduced and was the first to successfully use the heating of blast for iron furnaces.

He married Euphemia Parker, daughter of Isaac B. Parker, at Carlisle, Pa. In the year 1840, having purchased the country-seat of Horace Binney, Esq., on the banks of the Delaware, in the city of Burlington, N. J., he removed thither. Shortly afterwards, on account of impairment of his health, he retired from active business.

While in Belgium, on account of his commanding presence and soldierly bearing, the king of the Belgians offered him the position of commander of the guards. He was a deep reader and thinker, and of a quiet, dignified, and retiring disposition; a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, trustee of Burlington College, Burlington, and a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Union League, and the Athenæum, Philadelphia.

During the late war he contributed liberally in money and in personal efforts to the raising and equipment of troops, and to providing for the wants of the families of those who had enlisted.

He died on the 27th day of August, 1867, at his residence on the Delaware, at Burlington, deeply regretted by all who knew him. He left four children, —Gen. Edward Burd Grubb, Henry Bates Grubb, Charles Ross Grubb, and Euphemia Parker Grubb. A fourth son, Isaac Parker Grubb, had died in front of Petersburg, Va., on the 11th of August, 1864, while adjutant of the Thirty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

## GEN. E. BURD GRUBB.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb, ironmaster, of Beverly, N. J., son of Edward Burd and Euphemia B. (Parker) Grubb,

was born Nov. 13, 1841, in Burlington, N. J. His father, a native of Lancaster County, Pa., an extensive miner of iron ores and manufacturer of pig iron, died Aug. 27, 1867, at Burlington, where he resided many years. His mother, a daughter of Isaac B. Parker, of Carlisle, was also a Pennsylvanian by birth.

Gen. Grubb received his preliminary education in the grammar school of his native city, and matriculated in the college, from which he graduated with first honors in 1860. In response to President Lincoln's call of May 3, 1861, he entered the service as second lieutenant of Company C, Third Regiment New Jersey, going into camp at Camp Olden, near Trenton. June 28, 1861, the three New Jersey regiments reported to Gen. Scott at Washington. The following July the Third Regiment formed one of the reserve regiments, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. At Fairfax after the battle of Bull Run, the Fourth New Jersey Regiment was added, and the whole force (First Brigade) was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Philip Kearney. When Gen. Kearney took possession of Manassas, Lieut. Grubb was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and assigned to Company D, Third Regiment. The brigade being soon after attached to the First Division of the First Army Corps, embarked from Alexandria for the mouth of the York River; Gen. Kearney being assigned a division, Col. Taylor the brigade, and Lieut. Grubb on Col. Taylor's staff, where he remained until the death of that officer. At the battle of Gaines' Mills, on June 27th, the New Jersey brigade, numbering two thousand eight hundred, had left to answer roll-call but nine hundred and sixty-five. The brigade was encamped near White Oaks Creek, directly between the fire of the rebels and the Union forces, when the former, with six pieces of artillery, commenced a galling fire. The Jersey troops quickly formed in line, and Lieut. Grubb was immediately sent to Gen. Slocum's headquarters, in the face of the enemy's fire, for orders. Not finding Gen. Slocum he returned, but orders being imperatively necessary he gallantly repeated his dangerous ride, this time being successful. At Bull Run bridge, Gen. Taylor, without either cavalry or artillery to support him, bore the brunt of the battle, being nobly sustained by his men; but the day was lost by the Union forces, and Gen. Taylor fatally wounded.

"Stonewall" Jackson said he had rarely seen a body of men who stood up so gallantly in the face of such overwhelming odds as Gen. Taylor's command. After the battle in which Gen. Kearney was killed and Jackson repulsed, Gen. Pope withdrew the army to their intrenchments on the south bank of the Potomac, the First Brigade resuming its old position at Camp Seminary. Here Col. Torbert succeeded Gen. Taylor, and Lieut. Grubb was assigned to a position on his staff, having previously refused promotion as captain of Company B. Subsequently Col. Torbert's



brigade distinguished themselves in the charge at Crampton's Pass of the South Mountain, Md., where they annihilated Cobb's legion, and drove the rebels from the defenses, capturing the position, Sept. 14, 1862, Lee retreating across the Potomac, leaving his dead on the field. The enemy lost fifteen thousand men. The Fifteenth and Twenty-third Regiments were added to the First Brigade, and on November 23d, Lieut. Grubb was promoted major of the latter regiment, and on the 26th of the following month was again promoted lieutenant-colonel of the same. December 12th the brigade crossed the river to take part in the battle of Fredericksburg, but being unsupported was compelled to withdraw. Col. Torbert, in his official report, states that "Maj. Grubb, of the Twenty-third, deserves great credit for the manner in which he fought a part of the regiment." Another authority says that "it was due to him that the right of the regiment, when thrown into confusion by the terrible fire to which it was subjected, was rallied and led into the thickest of the combat at Fredericksburg."

The command was subsequently engaged at Chancellorsville, and here the same writer, speaking of Col. Grubb, states that "always at the head of his regiment, mounted until his horse was shot from under him, then on foot, still animating the men and leading them on, himself the farthest in the front and last to leave the field, seeming to bear a charmed life, he moved from point to point, calm and cool, the men nerved to daring by his example, until further exertion no longer availed." The Twenty-third afterwards went into camp at White Oak Church. A mutiny had almost broken out in the regiment by reason of receiving orders to cross the Rappahannock instead of being mustered out at Washington, when Col. Grubb addressed them at evening parade so forcibly that they reconsidered their action and said they would go; crossing the river they threw up a breastwork in front of the city and heights of Fredericksburg, upon which the enemy opened fire, but without inflicting loss; finally orders were received to march for home. Upon reaching Beverly, N. J., a short delay ensued before the men could be mustered out. Late in June, Lee marched into Pennsylvania, and Harrisburg was threatened. When Governor Parker's proclamation was issued less than half the Twenty-third was in camp. Col. Grubb, after assembling the men, asked all who would follow him to the assistance of a sister State to step forward, when the entire force volunteered. The regiment was received with hearty cheers in Philadelphia, but coldly in Harrisburg, though they were the first regimental organization to reach the city. They at once threw up rifle-pits on the banks of the Susquehanna, and from the colonel down they worked with a will, but before the labor was completed were recalled to Beverly, and on June 27th were disbanded. Col. Grubb was a popular officer; a strict disciplinarian, he managed to so direct those of his command that

duty became a pleasure, and he never asked his men to face any danger which he was unwilling to share. In July, 1863, he was commissioned by the Governor to take command of the camp at Beverly, where he recruited and sent to the front the Thirty-fourth. By request of Governor Parker he raised the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and leaving Trenton June 28, 1864, reported to Gen. Grant at City Point, and was ordered by him to report to Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred. Landing at Point of Rocks, July 1st, they were assigned to picket and garrison duties. August 28th they marched to the extreme front of Petersburg, where they did duty in the trenches until their term of service nearly expired. On September 25th they were highly complimented in general orders by Maj.-Gen. Birney as being unexceptionally a superior regiment of one hundred days' men. On March 5, 1865, Col. Grubb was made brevet brigadier-general of volunteers for meritorious service before Petersburg.

After his retirement from the service he resided until about 1873 in Burlington, where he became a member and president of Common Council for two years, trustee of St. Mary's Hall, and of Burlington College. Upon the death of his father, in 1867, Gen. Grubb assumed the management of large iron interests in Dauphin, Lancaster, and Lebanon Counties, Pa. The well-known Cornwall ore-banks of Lancaster County are among his interests, though at one time they were owned by the family exclusively, the title being received direct from William Penn. Gen. Grubb has traveled extensively through the Old World, and his wife was the first white woman who passed through the entire length of the Suez Canal, the trip being made in company with her husband in Baron de Lesseps' steam-yacht, he having letters of introduction to that well-known engineer. Upon his return to the United States he prepared an account of his travels, which was published in *Lippincott's Magazine* and extensively copied.

He is a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Reform Club, and the New York Yacht Club, and has taken two of the Bennett prize cups. He commanded the New Jersey Battalion in the centennial ceremonies at Yorktown, Va., in October, 1881, and is captain of the Philadelphia City Troop, an organization which served in the Revolution as the body-guard of Gen. Washington, it being kept up in Philadelphia ever since. He is an active member of the Republican party. In 1874 he removed to Beverly, where he resides in a delightfully-situated country-seat, with a park of twelve acres, handsomely laid out and fronting the river. He married, in 1863, Elizabeth Wadsworth, daughter of Rev. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, and the son of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the "patroon" of Albany, N. Y.

The data for the above sketch were received too late to accompany Gen. Grubb's portrait in the military history of this work.



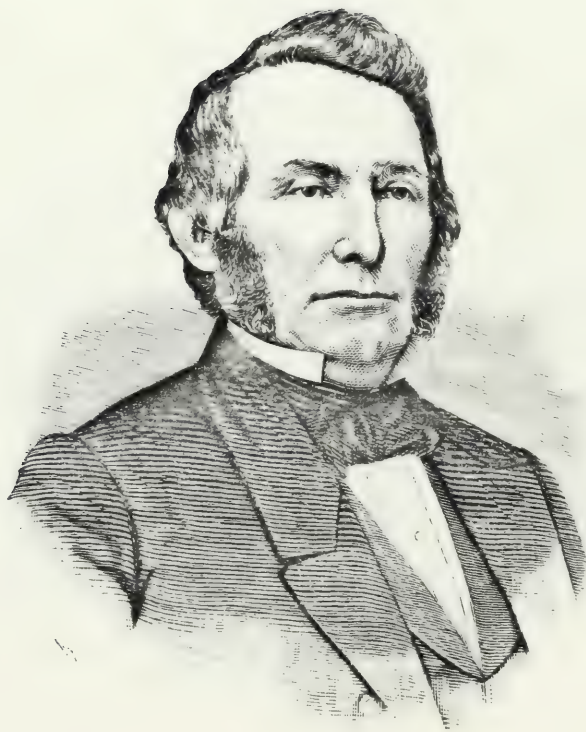
*W B Price*



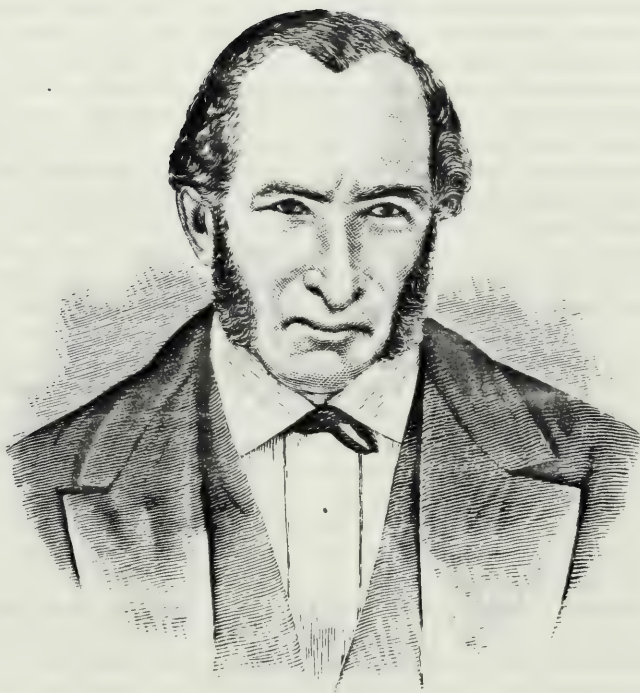








*Henry C. Dracoz*



*Geo Hancock*





## WILLIAM B. PRICE.

William B. Price, son of Adam Price, an intelligent gardener and farmer, was born in the city of Burlington, N. J., in 1816, and died there in 1868. He learned the drug business in Philadelphia while a young man, which he followed for many years in his native city, and spent the latter part of his life in the superintendence and management of real estate. He was a quiet, unostentatious man, and possessed sterling integrity in all his business relations. His wife, Ann Scott Logan, is the only surviving child of Israel W. Logan, who was a farmer in Mansfield township, on the Wright homestead, and died in 1830, aged thirty-six years. Her mother, Esther Scott, born Oct. 21, 1788, now ninety-four years of age, and very well preserved in body and mind, has been a woman of superior business ability, and a member of the Baptist Church for about forty years. After her husband's death she took full charge of the estate, and soon after removed from the Wright homestead to the Scott homestead near Burlington, where she resided until 1862, when she settled in Burlington City, where she resides in 1882. Her mother, Ann, was the daughter of David Wright, who married Esther Hancock, and great-granddaughter of Josiah Wright, who resided on the same homestead, and who married, Feb. 23, 1730, Prudence Paulin, under a license granted by John Montgomerie, captain-general and governor-in-chief of the province of New Jersey. This Wright homestead was successively owned by several generations, and became the property of Esther Scott, before alluded to, by inheritance, being held by her in 1882. The Wrights and Scotts were among the early settlers of Burlington County, have been representative farmers and old-time, honored families. Abraham Scott died Jan. 20, 1841, aged ninety-one years, and his wife, Ann Wright, died aged about fifty-six years. He was four years old when his father, Henry, settled on the Scott homestead in Springfield township in 1754, and this property having been in the family since, also descended to his only surviving child, Esther Scott. The original Scott homestead is located in Burlington township, where it was settled by Benjamin Scott in 1677, and is owned and occupied by Mrs. Margaret H. Hancock, daughter of the late John Scott, a descendant from Benjamin Scott, the progenitor of the Scott family in New Jersey.

## THOMAS HANCOCK.

His father, Thomas, was born Feb. 11, 1757, and died Aug. 1, 1805, leaving a widow, Martha (Deacon), who was born Dec. 19, 1764, and surviving her husband until Nov. 13, 1851, carried on the farm and reared the children, giving them the best opportunities her means would permit. They were Joseph, born Aug. 21, 1797; Benjamin, Aug. 2, 1799; Thomas, Sept. 9, 1801; and Benjamin D., Sept. 11, 1803.

Of these, Thomas, our subject, only four years of

age at the death of his father, was indebted wholly to a mother's careful training for his early impressions and high character which he bore through life. Arriving at proper age, he succeeded to his father's farm in Burlington township, and after a few years turned his attention to nursery interests, and he and his brother, Benjamin D., established the Ashton Nurseries in 1822, which became known throughout the United States for their varieties of trees, fruits, and flowers indigenous to this climate. During the last ten years prior to his death in March, 1854, Mr. Hancock gave his attention chiefly to the cultivation of rare varieties, and was eminently successful.

He took a deep interest in the advancement of agriculture and horticulture, and as a member of such societies contributed the result of his experience to the good of these branches of industry. His last public act was to participate in the proceedings of the National Agricultural Society at Washington, an association of which he was one of the founders. He was one of the originators of the Burlington County Agricultural Society, and added much to the value of cattle in the county by his importations of blooded stock. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and for many years a member of the board of chosen freeholders of Burlington County, and surveyor of highways. In all his local offices his aim was to do his duty. In 1842, Mr. Hancock was elected a director of the Mechanics' National Bank in Burlington City, which position he retained until his death.

Mr. Hancock was a man of correct habits, an advocate of temperance principles, and a worthy citizen. His first wife, Prudence Richardson, whom he married Dec. 21, 1826, bore him children,—Martha H., wife of Joseph Deacon; Hannah L., wife of George Estilow; and Beulah D., wife of Thomas H. Sutton. His second wife, whom he married Dec. 1, 1836, was Mercy Atkinson. He married his third wife, Charlotte Golding, Sept. 24, 1840, who bore him children,—Amor G., Rachel G., wife of Edmund Deacon, and Prudence R. Mr. Hancock married for his fourth wife Margaret H., daughter of John Scott and Hannah Eldridge, who survives him, and is a descendant from Benjamin Scott, one of the ten London commissioners who settled in Burlington township in 1677. She resides on the old Scott homestead.

## HENRY C. DEACON.

Henry C. Deacon, farmer and surveyor of Burlington township, Burlington Co., N. J., was born in what is now Westhampton township Aug. 13, 1809. The Deacon family is one of the oldest in Burlington County, and its members have been engaged largely in agricultural pursuits. William, grandfather of Henry C. Deacon, resided in Burlingtown township, adjoining Henry C. Deacon's farm, was a farmer, and died about 1813 at a ripe old age. His children



were William, Joseph, Daniel, John, Deborah, wife of Daniel Brock, all of whom settled in the vicinity of their birth. William Deacon's wife, Elizabeth Rogers, survived him, and reached over eighty years of age.

Joseph, father of Henry C. Deacon, resided in Westhampton township, was a representative farmer, and owned several hundred acres of land, which was divided among his children. His first wife, Lydia Ridgway, died without issue. His second wife, Mary, daughter of Henry Chambers and Elizabeth Fox, bore him one child, Henry C. Deacon. His third wife, Beulah, daughter of Robert Haines, bore him children,—Mary, deceased, was the wife of David Cole; William; Joseph, deceased; Robert, deceased; Joshua; Japhet, deceased; Benjamin; Sally Ann, deceased; and Jeremiah.

The father of these children died in his eighty-fourth year, about 1858. Henry C. Deacon spent his boyhood on the farm and attending the district school, but he acquired a good knowledge of mathematics and surveying, and practiced the latter for many years in the vicinity of his home. He married, March 1, 1832, Elizabeth, daughter of Israel Stokes and Sarah Borton, of Rancocas, N. J. She was born March 17, 1814, was a member of the Society of Friends, and a devoted wife and mother. Their children are Henry I., born Jan. 1, 1833, a farmer on the homestead of his father; Sarah Stokes and Israel Stokes (twins), born Sept. 13, 1836, the former the wife of Israel Fenimore, of Lumberton, and Maryetta, wife of Edward L. Bowne, of Southampton.

After his marriage Mr. Deacon resided in Rancocas for two years, but in 1834 he purchased and settled on one hundred and eighty acres of land, on the road from Burlington to Mount Holly, where the railroad crosses, to which he has since added one hundred and sixty acres each for two of his children, and erected substantial brick dwelling-houses thereon. He built his present brick residence in 1854. Mr. Deacon has taken an active part in the public matters of his township and county, and has served as freeholder, committeeman, and surveyor of highways. He is one of the council of proprietors of the Western Division of the State of New Jersey, and was a director in the Burlington Bank from its organization to its close. The Deacons may safely be classed among the thrifty, industrious, and judicious agriculturists of Burlington County, and Henry C. Deacon, although many years ago retired from the more active duties of life, is yet, as he has been, among the representative business men of the county.

#### JOHN MITCHELL.

Both his paternal grandfather Mitchell and maternal grandfather Painter lost their lives in the struggle for the independence of the colonies during the Revolutionary war, and left large families of children

where they resided in Warren County, N. J. His father, Reuben Mitchell, born in Warren County in 1775, married in 1797 Mary Painter, born in 1778, and soon after settled in Burlington, N. J., where he spent the remainder of his life a farmer, and died about 1855. His wife died about 1842. Their children were Rebecca, born in 1798; Robert, 1799; George P., 1801; John, 1803; Jacob, 1806; Mary Ann, 1808; David D., 1811, died in 1879; Hannah, 1813; Charity, 1816; and Harriet, in 1819; four of whom are living in 1882, and all of whom reached old age.

John Mitchell was born in Burlington, Nov. 23, 1803, and in common with the other children received very careful training by a devoted Christian mother and Sunday-school teaching, facts to which he now refers with pride as the mainsprings that have governed his whole life. He had only the ordinary advantages of the free school of his youth for obtaining an education, and for several years he was employed by and had the full confidence of some of the first men of that day, as Chief Justice Ewing, Gen. Bloomfield, and Judge McIlvaine. In 1827 he married Martha, daughter of Joseph Fort, of Burlington, who died in 1877, aged eighty years, and who was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Until 1829, after his marriage, he resided on the homestead at the foot of Pearl Street, but then started out for himself. He purchased some thirty acres of land adjoining Burlington, and upon this resided for thirty years, during which time he added to his original purchase contiguous lands, making a farm of two hundred acres, a part of which is within the city limits. This land he cultivated, engaged in trucking, and it may be notably said that he shipped to market large quantities annually of pie-plant before it was raised by gardeners generally, and he marketed from Burlington the first strawberries and tomatoes sent to New York from the place. In the strictest sense of the term, he was a representative farmer. In his own boat he made nightly trips to Philadelphia or Trenton with the products of his farm during the season, thus being actively engaged in business the major part of the day. Mr. Mitchell has become the possessor of other real estate since his retirement from his farm, and owns some six hundred acres of land altogether, a part of which are one hundred and seventy acres known as "Silver Lakes," formerly owned by William Griffiths and Gen. Wall. Mr. Mitchell has from boyhood been a living example of honesty, temperance, and plain, unostentatious ways. Frank and sociable, hospitable and discreet, he is familiarly known in Burlington as the embodiment of sympathy for the needy, with a ready and helping hand, an advocate of temperance principles, devoting both time and money freely in their propagation, an opposer to oppression of the poorer classes by the rich and strong, and a liberal contributor to all worthy local enterprises and objects. He possesses resolution and force of character to carry forward



*John Mitchell*











*Joseph Sholl*

whatever he conceives to be right, and with self-reliance and a purpose in all his undertakings he moves fearlessly forward to their final completion. The worthy objects of Burlington and Mount Holly have found him a munificent benefactor; the young men have always seen in him sterling principles and a purpose in life, and when his career is ended Burlington will lose and mourn one of its most honored and useful citizens. Mr. Mitchell is his own executor, and has given liberally to the Children's Home at Mount Holly, Peddie Institute at Hightstown, and the fire companies, churches, and schools of Burlington.

#### JOSEPH SHOLL.

The family of Mr. Sholl was of Huguenot origin, and his ancestors settled in England from Saxony at the time of the persecution of Christians in France and Southern Europe during the close of the sixteenth century. Samuel Sholl, grandfather of Joseph Sholl, spent his life in London, England, was a skillful silk-weaver, a designer, an inventor of an improvement in the silk-loom, for which he received a valuable medal in 1804 from the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, and a representative and influential citizen. He was hailed in London as "king of the silk-weavers," and he designed and manufactured with his own hands the flag—perfect on both sides—that the trade for years swung to the breeze when they paraded and marched in a body to petition the House of Commons.

One son, James, was a British officer in the war of 1812, and remained in America after its close. Another son, John, father of Joseph Sholl, born in London in 1777, died there Aug. 5, 1845. He was a skilled figured silk manufacturer of London, and received several medals of merit from the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences. He invented the "draw-boy," for making figured silk, for which he received a medal of ten guineas and the honor, presented by the Duke of Kent, and he also invented a paper-filer, now in common use. He was a strong opponent of the doctrine of free trade. During the great silk excitement in 1837-38 he came to America, and during his four years' stay here his influence was felt in the attempts to organize silk companies, which failed. In recognition of his services and ability he was made a member of the American Institute, and his life-sized portrait placed in the institute rooms in New York City. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of James Buckridge, a silk manufacturer and silk customs inspector between England and France. She died May 27, 1869, aged ninety-three years. Their children are John, born in 1802, came to America in 1837, and died soon after at Palmyra, N. Y.; James; Samuel; Ruter; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Gundry; Joseph; Nathaniel; Rebecca, wife of Amos Ashby; and Esther, all of whom remained in England except John and Joseph, of whom the latter is subject of this sketch.

Joseph Sholl was born at Spitalfields, London (England), March 27, 1815. He served an apprenticeship of seven years before attaining his majority, and thoroughly learned figured silk weaving from his father. Being recommended to take a sea voyage on account of failing health, in 1837, he came to America with Joseph John Gurney, a Quaker preacher, landing in Philadelphia after a seven weeks' voyage. He soon after settled in the vicinity of Burlington, N. J.; in 1842 settled where he now resides, and in 1852 purchased ten acres there, to which he has added since, making a homestead of one hundred and fifty acres. This land he has caused to be brought into a high state of cultivation, and with its various appointments makes a desirable country residence. Prior to leaving London, Mr. Sholl was greatly interested in and studied bee culture with Thomas Nutt.

Among the first of Mr. Sholl's enterprises after arriving in America was that of bee culture, he having established an apiary which worked to his entire satisfaction. This being a new enterprise in America, attracted considerable attention, and among the first patrons for Mr. Sholl's improved manner of treating the busy bee were Henry C. Carey and Nicholas Biddle, both of national reputation, also Alfred Cope, son of the owner of the ship "Monongahela," in which Mr. Sholl came to America. Mr. Sholl being of a mechanical turn of mind, engaged with a party of mechanics in building a mill at Smyrna, Del., and for his intimacy with the slaves of that section was threatened with violence, but defended and rescued from harm by the gentleman with whom he boarded. He was one of the first to exhibit here in horticultural shows, showing the perfection to which he had brought bee culture, and upon his first return to England, in 1851, he contributed to the first World's Fair, at Crystal Palace, London, a swarm of American bees, and showed the workings of his principle, and also a machine for cutting roots for stock, which he invented in 1839, with its later improvements.

On his return, in 1852, he married Amanda A., daughter of Archibald and Priscilla Lloyd, of Burlington, and granddaughter of James Lloyd, of Monmouth County. Her grandfather, William Hughes, a native of Mochynlleth, Wales, was one of twenty-one children, was in Burlington, N. J., during the Revolutionary war, and preferred to go to Canada rather than fight against the British. Mr. Hughes was a fine scholar, an intimate friend and associate of Lindley Murray.

Priscilla Hughes' maternal ancestor was John Antrim, who came to America on the ship "Shields;" was a member of the Friends' Society, in which he was married at Burlington in 1682. The children of Joseph and Amanda A. Sholl are Joseph John, James Bedford, Elizabeth Lloyd, Martha Mellor, Arthur Lincoln, and William Lloyd.

Upon his farm Mr. Sholl has turned his attention to



general farming and fancy stock-raising. In 1859 he suffered loss by fire, and in 1861 removed to Burlington, where he remained until 1872, and returned to his farm homestead. During his residence in Burlington his family was afflicted with fever and ague. Remedies of various kinds were prescribed by physicians, but brought no permanent cure. This led Mr. Sholl and his wife to study the affection, its cause and cure, and they discovered a remedy, purely vegetable in its component parts, that effected a radical cure in their own family and among their neighbors, which they freely distributed to those afflicted. Acting upon the advice of friends, in 1863, Mr. Sholl began the manufacture of "Sholl's Infallible Ague Pills," placed them upon the market for sale, and they have rapidly found their way to the best markets and families in the United States, ranking among the best for their medicinal qualities in a safe and sure cure for ague, chills, and affections of the liver. Their composition, safety, and good effects have made them celebrated where used, and brought honor to the discoverer as a public benefactor.

During the oil fever in 1867, Mr. Sholl invented a safety funnel to prevent the overflow of fluids and especially of oil in filling barrels, and during the previous year he had invented and had patented an anti-smoke concern, or syphon flue, for perfect combustion, which is now usually used in the soft-coal districts of the West, and Mr. Sholl also attempted to obtain a patent for hollow concrete blocks, but being burned out did not bring it to perfection. The ancestors were Episcopalians, but John Sholl became converted to the Quaker belief, and the family have been adherents of the Friends' religious doctrine since.

Joseph Sholl was one of the first fifty persons who signed the teetotal pledge in England, while a boy, and he has been an advocate of temperance reform since, and a liberal contributor to the cause. He is given credit by the originator of the bill for influencing that gentleman to introduce the famous Baxter bill, and cause its passage through the Indiana Legislature making it a State law, and every advertisement sent out, making public the value of his ague pills, has also accompanying it a studied lecture or discussion upon the evils and abuses of the liquor traffic, and of the responsibility and needed reform.

Mr. Sholl again visited England in 1881, reviewing the scenes of his boyhood when a home in the New World was not among his dreams, and has the pleasure of looking back over an active and honestly-spent life in a new home, where by his own exertion he has made a success of all that pertains to the comforts of this life.

#### SAMUEL W. ROGERS.

John Rogers, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey from England, was among the early settlers here. He had two sons, Samuel and John; the for-

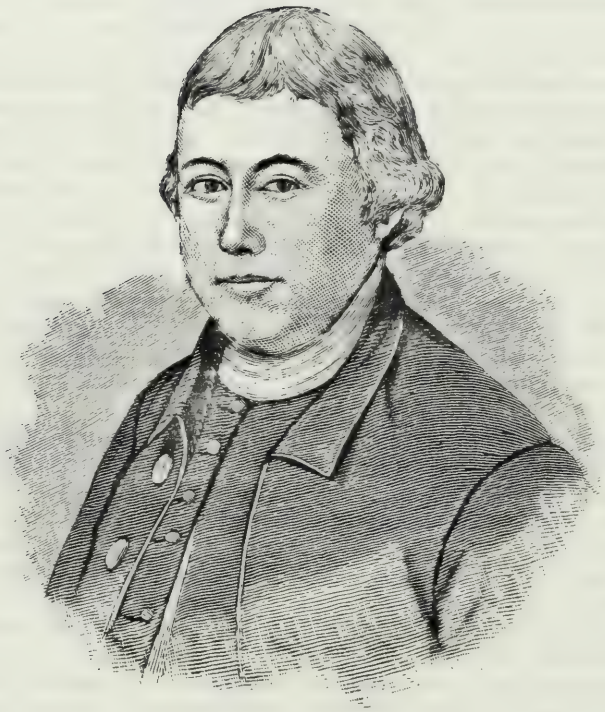
mer had a son John, who was great-grandfather of our subject, resided in Burlington township, and by deeds on parchment made to him as early as 1701 to 1720 he added to the original homestead of the Rogers' several hundred acres. He supplanted the old log house with one of brick in 1718, and this latter one can be seen in 1882, located on the Mount Holly Railroad. His old upright clock has come down through generations, and its steady tick, tick can still be heard in the house of Samuel W. Rogers, in Burlington, as it bids farewell to one after another of its owners. This homestead has been owned successively by several generations, and sold by Samuel W. Rogers soon after the close of the late civil war. His son John, born in 1747, died March 27, 1812, and resided on the homestead during his life. He removed to the pine woods while the British occupied Burlington, his horses and mules being pressed into the British service. Afterwards most of his property was returned to him. He had a large number of slaves upon his plantation, and was a staunch old-line Whig in politics. His first wife, Mary Bennett, died Nov. 9, 1794, aged fifty-two years, leaving children,—Sarah, born in 1772; Elizabeth, 1774; John, 1777; Mary, 1779; and Ann, born in 1782. Of these, John, father of Samuel W. Rogers, resided on the homestead nearly his whole life, and died in Burlington in 1853. He was a substantial, honest citizen, and a Jeffersonian in politics. His wife, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Wills, of Mount Holly, whom he married Dec. 2, 1802, bore him children who grew to maturity,—Samuel Wills, John (residing in Bureau County, Ill., a retired tanner and currier), Mary (deceased, unmarried), Elizabeth (wife of Alexander P. Wetherill, of Springfield township), George E. (a farmer in Corning, Iowa), and William (deceased). The mother of these children died in 1819, aged thirty-five years. Samuel Wills Rogers, eldest son of John and Sarah Rogers, was born on the homestead Nov. 25, 1804, where he resided until about 1830, when he went into business with his brother John in Ohio. After fifteen years, engaged in the tanning business there, he returned in 1848, and took charge of the home property for his father, to which he succeeded, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance after his father's death. He spent most of his time on the homestead until about 1866, when he retired from farming, removed to Burlington, where he resides in 1882. Mr. Rogers was originally a Whig, and is now a staunch Republican. He has never sought public place, but passed a quiet and even life like his ancestors. His first wife, whom he married in 1827, was Hannah Antrim, who died a few years afterwards in Ohio, leaving one child, Charles, who died at the age of twenty-three. His present wife is Harriet H., daughter of Jacob R. Price, of Morgan County, Ohio.



*Saml H Rogers*







*Rich<sup>d</sup>. Smith*





## RICHARD S. SMITH.

The most remote ancestor of the family known was William Smith, of Bramham, Yorkshire, England, who was born about 1570. His son Richard was baptized at the same place May 18, 1593, and his son Richard, of Bramham, baptized Aug. 15, 1626, married Ann Yeates, was a Quaker preacher, and reared a large family of children, many of whom were among the early settlers here. One son, Samuel, married Elizabeth Lovett at Falls Township meeting-house, Pennsylvania, and had a son Richard, who wrote his name "Jr.," married Abigail Raper, at Burlington, and died Sept. 9, 1751. He was a member of the State Legislature, and died while attending its sittings at Perth Amboy. His remains were brought to Burlington for interment, and were met by a large procession some distance from the city. He was largely intrusted with the business of the province, and corresponded on its behalf with the agent of the province in London as the medium of the communication with the government. One of his sons, Samuel (the historian), born Dec. 13, 1720, married, Nov. 13, 1741, Jane Kirkbride, who bore him several children, of whom one son was Joseph and one Richard S. Smith, subject of this sketch. Samuel Smith was treasurer of West Jersey, mayor of Burlington, justice of the peace, and a member of the State Legislature. His son Joseph succeeded him in the treasurer-ship, was a member of the Assembly, and lived and died at Hickory Grove, having been born Oct. 18, 1742, and was married to Mary Burling, who bore him a son, Samuel J. Smith, the poet of Hickory Grove, whose literary productions met favorable criticism wherever read. Richard S. Smith, born Oct. 2, 1752, resided a part of the time at Moorestown, married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Burling, in 1775, and died in July, 1796. He was a member of the Assembly from Burlington County, and a member of the New Jersey Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. He was a farmer and merchant at Moorestown, and prominent in the management of public business. He had many friends, who esteemed him highly for his probity and good judgment, and he was much consulted by his neighbors on these accounts.

His children were Jane B., died unmarried; Mary became the wife of Richard Hill Morris, whose son, Charles M., is a resident of Philadelphia; Amelia died unmarried; Joseph R. died unmarried; and Hannah B. became the wife of Robert F. Mott, a teacher in New York City.

The Mott homestead was at Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y., where Richard, the father of Robert F. Mott, resided and carried on a cotton-mill and farm. Richard Mott was prominent and influential as a citizen, and as a minister among the various Societies of Friends throughout the country. He traveled extensively as a minister, and spent much of his active life in promoting the interests of Christian-

ity, contributing his time and means. He died at the advanced age of nearly ninety years, in 1856. His wife was Abigail Field, who died in 1851, aged eighty-four years.

Robert F., only son of Richard and Abigail Mott, was born at Mamaroneck, N. Y., in May, 1794. He received his early education from intelligent and religious parents, under the instruction of private teachers, at the Friends' Boarding-School at Nine Partners, N. Y., and under the eminent teacher, Benjamin Clark, of New York City. He began his life as a teacher when under twenty years of age, and at that age he became principal. After a few years he went to New York City and had charge of the female department of John Griscom's seminary, in Green Street, and afterwards for many years carried on a similar school of his own in Rose Street. Ill health compelled him to relinquish school work, and in May, 1826, he returned to his home at Mamaroneck, where a seated pulmonary affection caused his death, which occurred July 8th of that year. The testimony of his fellow-teachers and the Calliopean Society, of which he had been an active member and its president, all bore witness to his high moral worth, Christian character, exemplary ways, and scholarly ability as a man and an instructor.

His wife was Hannah B., daughter of Richard S. Smith, before mentioned, whom he married in the summer of 1824, and by whom he had an only child, Richard Field Mott, who was born in New York City, May 10, 1825. His mother, after her husband's decease, returned to the Smith homestead at Hickory Grove, near Burlington, where Richard F. spent his boyhood on the farm. His mother died Dec. 17, 1866, aged seventy-three years. Richard F. Mott obtained his education at Franklin Park and at the Friends' school at Nine Partners, N. Y., and has spent most of his active business life a farmer on the Samuel Smith homestead. He is one of the directors of the Mechanics' National Bank of Burlington, and succeeded the late Robert Thomas as treasurer of the Burlington Savings Institution. His wife, Susan, daughter of the late Robert Thomas, died in 1876, aged forty-four years, leaving children,—Amelia S., Richard, and William Elton Mott. The progenitor of the Mott family here was James Mott, great-grandfather of Richard F. Mott, who resided on Long Island and in Westchester County, N. Y. Robert Thomas was one of Burlington's most useful and esteemed citizens, and died in 1879 in his eighty-fourth year. He was a merchant in Burlington for many years until 1854, when he retired from the business, one of the founders and treasurer of the Burlington Savings Institution from its establishment in 1857 until his death, an active member and elder of the Friends' Meeting, to the interest of which he liberally contributed, and he was often chosen as executor and administrator of estates. His wife was Amelia De Cou, who died Sept. 28, 1846.



## STACY H. SCOTT.

Benjamin Scott, son of William Scott, of Essex County, England, was the progenitor of the family in New Jersey, was one of the ten London commissioners who came here in 1667 and took up some three thousand acres of land about Burlington, east of Main Street. A portion of this remains in the family in 1882, and has been the old family homestead for over two hundred years, being now owned by Mrs. Margaret H. Hancock, a daughter of John Scott, a descendant in regular line from Benjamin Scott above named. Benjamin Scott died in 1682. His son Henry, born in 1664, married Ann Wright in 1698, and died in 1714. His son Henry, born in 1703, married Jane Hancock in 1728, and died in 1763. She was a daughter of John Hancock and granddaughter of Godfrey Hancock. Henry Scott's son Joseph, born in 1739, married, in 1770, Hannah Hancock, and died in 1794, leaving a son, John, born in 1778, married, in 1798, Hannah Eldredge, of Springfield, and died in 1854. She was born in 1780 and died in 1854. This John Scott owned some one hundred and fifty acres of the old homestead, was a man of decided characteristics and purpose in life, and a farmer. Their children were Eliza, wife of Joseph Thompson, formerly of Bordentown; Joseph E.; Margaret H., widow of Thomas Hancock; John H. died in Virginia; Warren Cole, a farmer, died in Springfield; Hannah; Nathan W. C. resides on the old homestead; and Maria died at the age of twenty-five years. Joseph E., son of John and Hannah Scott, died on the homestead, where he resided his whole life, in 1848, aged forty-eight years. His wife, Deborah, daughter of Henry Hayes, of Burlington, whom he married Oct. 27, 1825, survived him many years, and died in 1876, aged sixty-eight years. Their children are Emeline T. and Margaret E., deceased; Stacy H.; John H. F., of Peru, Neb.; Joseph T., a farmer on the old homestead.

Stacy H. Scott, born on the Scott homestead, April 24, 1831, spent his boyhood in the routine of farm work and attending the district school. He remained on the homestead until the death of his grandfather, in 1855, when he succeeded to some seventy acres of the property, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, where he resided until 1871, when in October of that year he married Hannah A., a daughter of John and Elizabeth Templeton, of Springfield, who came from England about 1840 and settled in McKean County, Pa. Prior to this Mr. Scott had purchased some twenty-three acres near the old homestead, on which in 1871 he built his present residence, and there has resided since. He has brought this land into a high state of cultivation, and engages largely in raising fruit and vegetables for New York and Philadelphia markets. Mr. Scott is a representative agriculturist, an active, thoroughgoing business man, and closely identified with the affairs of his township and county. As early as 1858 he began to

take an interest in public matters of a local nature, was committeeman for two years, and since 1868 he has been for a majority of the time a member of the board of chosen freeholders of Burlington County, and active in its public improvements.

The ancestors of the Scott family were Quakers, but later generations have become identified with the leading other religious denominations.

## GEORGE RIGG.

George Rigg, the mayor of Burlington City, is a son of Christopher and Sarah (Plaskett) Rigg, and was born in Burlington township, Jan. 14, 1846. He received his preparatory education in the private school of Samuel J. Gummere, entered the freshman class at the College of New Jersey, from which he was graduated in the class of '67, taking the first honors in mathematics. For three years, for the improvement of his health, he traveled through Pennsylvania and Ohio, engaging in various business operations, mostly dealing in stock. Mr. Rigg was early in life interested in local affairs, and active in political matters. In the spring of 1870 he was elected a justice of the peace, and by re-election has held the office continuously since, a period of twelve years, having settled in Burlington City in the spring of 1868, where he has resided since. In the spring election of 1878, Mr. Rigg was elected mayor of the city of Burlington, and by re-election is the incumbent of that office in 1882. He has been identified with the Common Council of the city, a member of the school fund board, treasurer of the board of education for two years, and collector and treasurer of Burlington township from 1873 to 1878, inclusive, besides acting in many instances in the settlement of estates and general conveyancing. His wife, Ellen Frances, whom he married in 1867, is a daughter of Christian Estellow and Sarah Loudon. Sarah Loudon's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Their children are Annie, Sarah Jane, G. Harry, Charles A., George Parrish, and Ella E.

Christopher Rigg, born in Westmoreland, England, died in Burlington township, at his homestead, Aug. 3, 1875, aged sixty-eight years. He married in 1831, Sarah, daughter of John and Ann (Stamper) Plaskett, of Cumberland County, England, who was born Feb. 29, 1812, came to America in the spring of 1832, and settled in Burlington township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a spool-maker by trade in England, and when he arrived in this country he was without means to establish himself in any kind of business, but he had energy, perseverance, and willing hands. For a few years he resided on rented farms, but in 1838 purchased a farm, now seventy-six acres, on the Oxmead road, where he resided, which with two other farms forms a part of his estate left to his widow and children.

Possessing a naturally enterprising spirit, he pur-



*George Rigg*







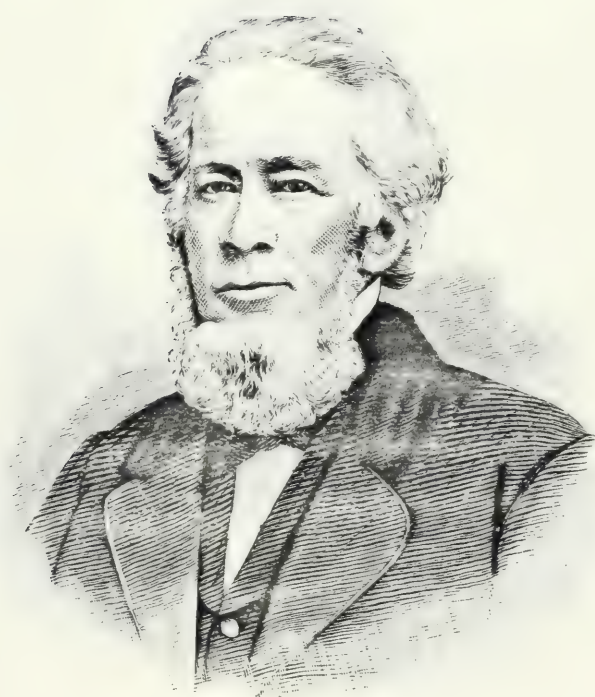




Oliver H. Scott







*Thos. Milnor.*  
3



*Wm Bishop*





chased many tracts of woodland, prepared the timber for ship-building, fuel, and lumber, which he marketed, and for ten years prior to his decease he engaged successfully in the manufacture of brick and tile. He was a man of correct habits, industrious, and a much-esteemed citizen for his integrity in all his business relations.

His widow survives in 1882, and the following children: John, a farmer; Edward, stock dealer; Ann (Mrs. Harry Cook), and George. His father, Christopher Rigg, was a veterinary surgeon in England, and his brothers and sisters were Richard, John, Matthew, Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, all of whom remained in England and are deceased but Ann.

#### THOMAS MILNOR.

His grandfather, William Milnor, born in 1769, resided in Philadelphia, and was a Quaker in religious faith. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Washington, and served as the first gauger during his administration. His religious views prevented his active participation in the struggle for the independence of the colonies, and he was employed by Gen. Washington, and stationed at the Walnut Street ferry when the British occupied Philadelphia, as a special adviser concerning the affairs of the city and the enemy's intentions. One of his sons, Rev. James Milnor, D.D., was rector of St. George's Church, New York, for many years, and was a member of Congress during the early part of the century. Another son, William, father of our subject, born in Philadelphia, resided in Bucks County, Pa., for a time, then returned to his native city, where he engaged in the wholesale iron and grocery business. He was a member of Congress from 1807 to 1811, from 1815 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1822, and he was mayor of Philadelphia in 1829-30. After retiring from business he removed to Burlington, N. J., where he died Dec. 13, 1848. His wife, Margaret, died Dec. 14, 1839, aged sixty-six. Their children were William (a physician and surgeon in the United States navy, died at sea), Anna, John (died in Baltimore), James (died in Philadelphia at the age of twenty-one), Thomas (subject of this sketch), Isaac (who also died in Philadelphia), and Alexander.

Thomas Milnor, born in Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1804, carried on the drug business there for several years, but on account of failing health, in 1833, he settled in Burlington, N. J., where he established limekilns and a coal business. These interests he carried on until his death, March 16, 1868. His was the first coal-yard established in Burlington, and for many years he alone supplied the city and surrounding country with coal. Thomas Milnor was a representative citizen, and largely interested himself in the prosperity of the city and the welfare of its people. He was a member of its Common Council, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington

County for several years, one of the prime movers in establishing the present school system, a member and president of the board of education for a long time, and closely identified with and interested in the education of the young of the city to the time of his death. He was president of the Burlington Library Company from 1857 to 1868, and he was for many years a warden in St. Mary's Church. Judge Milnor was highly esteemed for his works of charity, kind words to all, sympathy and support for those in need, and liberal contributions commensurate with his means to bestow.

His wife, whom he married in 1829, was Marianne, daughter of Capt. Francis William Van Reynegom, of Philadelphia, who died Oct. 28, 1880, aged seventy-seven years. Their only surviving son, Francis William, born May 25, 1830, resides in the homestead in Burlington, and succeeded his father in the coal business. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment New Jersey Infantry, was elected captain of a company Aug. 26, 1862, promoted to major Dec. 26, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel April 10, 1863. He was in service in the battles of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13 and 14, 1862, second battle of Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, and he was honorably discharged and mustered out of service on June 27, 1863. A younger son, James Rockwell Milnor, died aged twenty-three, and a daughter, Ann Purves, is the wife of Casper W. Morris, of Atlantic City.

#### WILLIAM BISHOP.

Tradition in this family says that seven brothers of Quaker origin came from England about the middle of the last century and settled in New Jersey. Isaac, grandfather of our subject, resided at Mount Holly, where he was killed by lightning a short time after his marriage. His only child, Job Bishop, born in 1769, six months after his father's death, was a mechanic, spent his life at Mount Holly, and died in February, 1852. Job Bishop's first wife, Sarah Jones, of Haddonfield, died in 1806, by whom he had children,—Isaac, died young; William, born July 17, 1798; Mary and Edward, died unmarried. By a second marriage he had one son, John R., a merchant tailor in Philadelphia.

William, son of Job Bishop, upon the death of his mother when he was only seven years old, spent the following seven years on the farm of a relative near his native place, and returned home. In May, 1814, he came to Burlington, where, dependent upon his own resources, he engaged as a clerk in the store of William Ridgway, where he remained until the death of that gentleman in 1833, when he became a partner in the business with Robert Thomas, a step-son of Mr. Ridgway. These business relations continued until 1850, when he retired from active business.

Mr. Bishop has been a director of the Mechanics' National Bank of Burlington for thirty years, and is now



its oldest director. In 1857, upon the establishment of the savings institution in Burlington, he was chosen its vice-president, and three months later, upon the death of its president, Ira B. Underhill, he was made president, which position he has honorably held since. It is a notable fact in the history of this institution that by the careful management of its officials it shows a greater percentage of surplus than any other similar institution in the State. Probably no man connected with the financial and business interests of Burlington in the past has been more constant, more painstaking, and more scrupulously upright than Mr. Bishop, who, although now in the eighty-fifth year of his age, is steady in his attendance upon meetings of bank officials and other business. For many years he was one of the directors of the Burlington Library, and he has always been interested in the prosperity of the city and the welfare of its citizens. Like his ancestors he belongs to the Society of Friends, and has led a quiet and unostentatious life.

His first wife, Eliza, daughter of William Ridgway, of Burlington, before alluded to, died in 1843, aged forty-six years, leaving one child, William R. Bishop, who is a coal, fertilizer, and seed dealer in Burlington. His present wife, whom he married in 1848, was Mrs. Mary M., widow of the late Thomas Booth.

#### JOHN BUCKMAN.

William Buckman and his wife Sarah came from England in the vessel with William Penn in 1682, and settled in Bucks County, Pa., where the former died Aug. 9, 1716; the latter May 10, 1690. Their children were Thomas, born 1676; Sarah, 1677; Mary, 1680; Ruth, 1688; and William, born in 1690. The latter had sons,—Isaac, John, Jacob, Joseph, and William. The second son, John, had sons,—John, David, Jonathan, Samuel, and Abden, of whom David was father of our subject, was a farmer and miller, and died in the county where his ancestors had settled. The Buckmans were in religious faith Quakers, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits, although many members of the family of later generations have become prominent, wealthy, and influential men in other business circles.

John, son of David Buckman, was born in Bucks County, June 12, 1783, and died in Burlington, N. J., Dec. 23, 1851. His early life was spent with his father on the farm and in the mill. Soon after his marriage to Susan Van Court, Aug. 14, 1803, he went to Baltimore, Md., and there engaged in the grocery business until the war with England in 1812, when he returned to his native place, and for a short time engaged in agricultural pursuits. He soon afterwards opened a banking and broker's office with one

Benson in Philadelphia, which he successfully conducted until about 1824, when he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, upon which the Kirkbride Asylum is now located. This he improved, and in accordance with his cultivated tastes and enterprising spirit made very desirable for a residence outside the city. In 1834, Mr. Buckman sold this property, removed to Burlington, and purchased the McIlvaine homestead on Broad Street, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the choice of his wife, a man of practical ideas, sterling integrity, correct habits, and liberal and enterprising. His second wife was Mary Webster, whom he married Dec. 15, 1838, and who bore him one daughter, Mary Susanna, wife of Forman P. Hollinshead. After her death he married, Nov. 25, 1840, Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. James Anderson, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery Co., Pa., who survives in 1882, at the age of seventy-one years, well preserved in both body and mind, and resides on the homestead in Burlington.

Dr. James Anderson reared a family of nine sons and six daughters, was eminent in his profession, represented his district in the State Legislature, and died in 1858, aged seventy-six years. His father was Hon. Isaac Anderson, a representative citizen of Philadelphia County, member of Congress and Presidential elector, who died in 1827, aged seventy-six years. The grandfather of Dr. James Anderson was Capt. Patrick Anderson, who commanded a company of Pennsylvania troops at New York in 1777-78, during the Revolutionary struggle, resigned on account of ill health, and was elected to the Legislature from Chester County in 1777, '78, '79, and '80. Capt. Anderson's father, James Anderson, came from Scotland in 1707, and was the first settler on the Pickering Creek tract, in Schuylkill township, Chester Co., Pa.

Mrs. Buckman's mother, the wife of Dr. James Anderson, was Sarah, a daughter of William Thomas, and a lineal descendant from Reese Thomas, who came from England in 1695 and settled on a tract of thirteen hundred acres of land in Lower Merion township, Montgomery Co., Pa., on which Bryn Mawr is now located. Robert Pond, in his "History of Pennsylvania," mentions Reese Thomas as a member of the Provincial Assembly, appointed at a very trying time, in 1705, and also as acting in an important public capacity in 1725. Another of Mrs. Buckman's ancestors, William Aubrey, married Letitia, a daughter of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. By her marriage with Mr. Buckman she has a daughter, Mrs. Sarah B. Linard, whose numerous contributions to the press have been favorably received, and one son, John W. Buckman, engaged in the insurance business in Philadelphia.







*John Buckman*

## CHAPTER XX.

NORTHAMPTON (MOUNT HOLLY).<sup>1</sup>

THIS is one of the original subdivisions of Burlington County, and embraced at the time nearly one-half the area of the county, and extended from Burlington township to the Atlantic Ocean. By the continued rule of subtraction it has become by several hundred acres the smallest township of any in the county, containing probably less than fifteen hundred acres, three-quarters of which is covered by the town of Mount Holly. However, what there is left of the original township is that part first settled, viz.:

## MOUNT HOLLY.

This town is located near the centre of the north half of the county, seven miles from Burlington, nineteen miles from Trenton, and eighteen from Camden. After Burlington, this was one of the first settlements made by Friends south of that place. Being at the head of navigation on the north branch of the Rancocas, and where there was good water-power, mills were built, and for the first few years of its existence it grew quite rapidly. The creek being very crooked at this point, seemed to necessitate the building of two or more bridges, which resulted in naming the place Bridgetown, by which name it was known for many years, and by which name King George chartered the old Library Company in June, 1765.

Previous to 1750, Bridgetown had become quite a good-sized hamlet, and during the French and Indian war, in 1757, the Burlington County military officers received orders to draft from the militia a company of soldiers for the relief of Fort William Henry, then invested by the French and Indians, and on August 9th of that year the troops thus drafted were reviewed at what is now Mount Holly. This was the first military parade ever seen in this town.

During the Revolutionary war Mount Holly had come to be of considerable importance. It had grown to nearly one-third its present size, and was considered in a military point of view, one of the strategic points, to be held for a time at least.

The British held possession of the place for some time, and quartered their troops upon the citizens, using the Friends' meeting-house for their commissary-store and barracks. The British also occupied Brainard's Church and school-house, on what is now Brainard Street, as horse-stables; and to satisfy their hatred to Brainard for his loyalty to the cause of freedom, they burned his church when they left, but spared the school-house, which is still standing and occupied as a school-room.

During the Revolutionary period the State Legislature held several sessions at Mount Holly. The building used for legislative purposes is spoken of farther on.

During the prevalence of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793, and the massacre of San Domingo the same year, the town of Mount Holly was filled with refugees from both places. Among the latter were many French people, who, partaking of the gayety and volubility of their natures, made the place quite lively with their conversations and amusements, forming a strong contrast to the staid, sober Quaker inhabitants, with whom,

"With silent course which no loud storms annoy,  
Glides the smooth current of domestic joy."

The next ripple of excitement upon the now smooth surface of peace and happiness was the question of the location of the three new county buildings. It having been decided by a vote of the people that Mount Holly should have the honor of the county buildings, the freeholders of the county purchased of Joseph Powell the lot upon which the court-house, clerks', and surrogates' offices stand, paying therefor two hundred and ten pounds lawful money. The court-house was built in 1797, and the two offices in 1806. The freeholders also purchased of Zachariah Rossell, for two hundred and ten pounds, the lot upon which the county prison now stands. The prison is of stone, and built in 1810 or 1811, under the supervision of Caleb Newbold, George Hancock, and John Bispham. Henry B. Kemble was the first jailer, and James Wilson was the second. The trees in front of the county buildings were set out in 1820, and the iron fence built in 1840. At a certain period in the existence of Mount Holly the land upon which the town stands was owned by the following parties, viz.: south of the creek by Francis Collins, north and west of High Street by the Cripps family, east of High Street and north of Garden by John Calvert, east of Main and south of Garden by Thomas Atkinson, south and west of the creek by Patrick Reynolds.

**Pioneer Beginning of Mount Holly.**<sup>2</sup>—March 2, 1676, Edward Bylinge and trustees conveyed by deed to Thomas Rudyard and John Ridges, in fee-simple as tenants in common, one whole propriety to lands in West Jersey. John Ridges by virtue of said deed located eight hundred and seventy-one acres of land, upon which now stands the town of Mount Holly.

On the 15th day of July, 1685, the said John Ridges, by letter of attorney, empowered Samuel Jennings to sell the property conveyed by Bylinge and trustees, and on the 14th day of March, 1701, Jennings conveyed the whole eight hundred and seventy-one acres to Edward Gaskill and Josiah Southwick, in fee-simple as tenants in common.

March 19, 1720, Gaskill and Southwick divided this property by surveys and deeds of division to each other.

**Pioneer Mills.**—In 1723, Edward Gaskill, in company with James Lippincott and others, who had by this time become part owners in the property, built

<sup>1</sup> By W. H. Shaw.

<sup>2</sup> Extracts from Richard C. Shreve's papers.



the first dam across the north branch of the Rancocas Creek at Mount Holly, and raised a pond of water for the purpose of running a saw-mill, to which they soon after added a grist-mill. These mills were located on what is now Mill Street, directly opposite Buttonwood Street.

The pioneer grist-mill was a primitive affair, and calculated only to grind the grain without any means of sifting and making it into flour.

After a few years Samuel Brian purchased a small piece of land adjoining the grist-mill for the purpose of building a "Merchant Bolting-Mill," with the privilege of raising water from the old dam to run his new mill.

In 1735 the owners of the mills finding that the grist-mill was rather inconvenient and badly located, decided to change the location and build a new mill, which they did nearly upon the site of the present mill.

About the year 1730, Josiah White came from Salem County, N. J., to Mount Holly, and purchased of Samuel Gaskill, son of Edward Gaskill, all of that piece of land (about one hundred acres) lying south of the mill race, between that and the natural creek, at that time known as "Gaskill's Neck." On a part of this neck Josiah White built a fulling-mill, and with the consent of the other mill-owners dug a race-way from the grist- and saw-mill race, through which he procured water for running his fulling-mill. White and his successors occupied this as a fulling-mill till about 1830, when the building was enlarged and used as a carding- and spinning-factory for the manufacture of carpets and satinetts. Most of the farmers for many miles around would bring their wool to the factory, and have it made into cloth and yarn for their own use. The old fulling-mill was subsequently converted into a cotton-factory, and stood on Pine Street, opposite Church Street, and was finally destroyed by fire in the spring of 1881. Josiah White owned and lived in the brick house on the corner of Pine and Church Streets, opposite his fulling-mill. Mr. White died on 5th mo. 12, 1780, and his heirs, Josiah and Joseph White, sold the fulling-mill in 1807 to Isaac Carr, and in 1813 Carr sold it to Cox & Shreve.

**Iron-Works.**—About the year 1730, Isaac Pearson, Mahlon Stacy, and John Burr purchased three hundred and forty-one acres of land on the south side of Rancocas Creek, and built an iron-works, which was operated by them and their successors until the commencement of the Revolutionary war, when it was destroyed by the British, who discovered that cannon and cannon-balls were being made here for the use of the Federal army. In 1869, when the last saw-mill was built by R. C. & A. R. Shreve, a new foundation was put down a little north of the old mill built by Cox & Shreve in 1812. While excavating for the foundation the workmen found a large quantity of timber formerly used in the old building or iron-works. They also found pig-iron, scrap-iron, cannon-

balls, workmen's tools, and other things which had lain there since 1776.

The saw- and grist-mill, also the iron-works, had many joint owners (see breviate of title) from the time of their first starting up to 1796, when Ellis and Robert Levis were the principal owners of all the mill property, including the iron-works, which they conveyed to Richard Cox and Robert Davidson. The fulling-mill, however, was still owned by Josiah White.

In 1804, Robert Davidson sold his undivided right in the property to Charles Shreve, so that at this time Cox & Shreve became owners of the whole property, except the fulling-mill, which they also purchased of Isaac Carr in 1807. Charles Shreve died in 1815, and Richard Cox in 1816, and both dying intestate, the whole property was inherited by their heirs, Rebecca P. Shreve, daughter of Richard Cox and wife of Charles Shreve. This made the children of Charles and Rebecca P. Shreve, through the father and mother, inherit five-eighths of the whole property. Kilby V. Allen, Marion Wilmer, and Eliza H. Cox inherited the other three-eighths of the property. The whole of the mill property is now owned by Richard C. Shreve, one-half, and Ellen and Virginia Shreve, the other half.

In 1818, George Hulme, of Bucks County, Pa., purchased three-eighths of the property belonging to K. V. Allen and others, and subsequently purchased other rights, until he owned over one-half the property, and ran the mills till 1831. The property was then in possession of R. C. & A. R. Shreve till 1867. In 1869, A. R. Shreve died, leaving the property, as above stated, in possession of R. C. Shreve and others.

The grist-mill now standing on Mill Street was built by Cox & Davidson in 1796, and contained at that time three runs of French buhrs, which were driven by the old-fashioned start-wheel, as used in that day, under an eight-foot head of water. The old start-wheel subsequently gave place to an improved breast-wheel in 1840, which was used till 1870, when that water-wasting machine was superseded by three of Risdon's 52-inch turbine-wheels, which run five French burr-stones, together with all the modern improvements that go to make a first-class custom and flouring mill.

In 1811, Cox & Shreve removed the saw-mill from its first location on Mill Street, near the grist-mill, to the site formerly occupied by the iron-works on Pine Street. The mill at that time was built for the manufacture of oak lumber from the large oaks that grew abundantly near Mount Holly.

In 1869, R. C. & A. R. Shreve, owning all the mill property, found the saw-mills inadequate for the cutting of pine and hemlock of this section into lumber, built an entire new mill, into which circular saws and other modern machinery of the most approved kind were placed, and added to the mill a sash and blind manufactory.

**Paper-Mill.**—During the ownership of the mill property by Cox & Shreve (1807-14), they sold a right to the use of a certain quantity of water to a party to operate a paper-mill, which was built at the extreme end of what is now known as Wall Street (then called Paper-Mill Street). From the time the mill was built to 1836 laid paper only was made at this mill. In that year Bennett & Walton, of Philadelphia, became owners of the property, and for the purpose of making it a first-class mill placed in it the most improved machinery, including a large Fordrinier machine, which saved both time and labor, besides making a better quality of paper. The mill continued under the management of Samuel F. Levis until the summer of 1840, when it was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. Hume & Shreve purchased the water-power, thus making them the sole owners of the water-power at Mount Holly.

Samuel F. Levis, manager of the old paper-mill, subsequently started a small paper-mill adjoining the plaster-mill, near the grist-mill, which he operated till 1856, when the manufacture of paper at Mount Holly was abandoned.

**Improving Navigation on the Rancocas.**—In connection with the water-power, the Rancocas Creek was early used for the transporting of lumber to and merchandise from Philadelphia by means of small boats of from thirty to fifty tons burthen, Mount Holly being at the head of tide-water, also of navigation, as the mill-dam prevented boats from passing farther up-stream. Large quantities of wood and lumber were rafted down the stream from the pine lands farther up. Some of this was taken out at a wharf near the old saw-mill and sold at Mount Holly, while most of it passed through the raft-gate at the dam, floating along down to the Delaware.

When the mill-dam was rebuilt in 1831 the rafting of lumber down the Rancocas had entirely ceased, so that the mill-owners dispensed with a raft-gate in the new dam.

Some time previous to the commencement of the present century a company was organized for the improvement of the navigation of the north branch of Rancocas Creek to enable boats to pass up the stream. To do this it was the intention of the company to enlarge the mill-race between the old saw-mill and the main creek, so as to enable small boats to pass through. A lock was partly constructed by the side of the old saw-mill. The foundation of the lock was put down, but never completed. When Cox & Shreve removed the old mill and built the new one on Pine Street, the old excavations were filled in, covering the foundation of both lock and mill, where they remain at present.

**Steamboat Company.**—In 1825 or 1826 a company called "The Rancocas Steamboat Company" was formed for the purpose of increasing the facilities for transporting freight and passengers between Mount Holly and Philadelphia. The company succeeded in

building a steamer, and christened it "Lafayette," in honor of Gen. Lafayette, who was then visiting this country.

The boat made but few trips between the two places, when the enterprise was abandoned, the steamer sold, and the traffic returned to the good old way of the "Conestoga" and "Concord."

The reason for abandoning the steamboat enterprise was the uncertainty of returning to Mount Holly on account of the ebbing of the tide, which caused many delays and inconveniences.

The old stage-coach landed passengers at "Old Billy Cooper's" ferry in Camden. At that time, and for many years previous, Cooper's was the principal stopping-place in Camden. He would stand on the wharf and call out to travelers, "Over to Arch Street!" and on the return trip he could be heard hallooing at the top of his voice, "Over to Billy Cooper's!"

**Stage-Coaching and Railroadng.**—Whenever the people are provided with proper facilities for traveling, no matter in what direction, there will be found the tide of travel.

From 1676, about the time Mount Holly was settled, to 1826 the only public conveyance between Mount Holly and Philadelphia for passenger traffic was the cumbersome old "Conestoga wagon," with bows over the body, and those covered with some kind of cotton cloth, and no springs beneath for the comfort of passengers. In these heavy wagons passengers and freight were carted to Camden for the first century, when a new era broke in upon the traveling public in the shape of the comfortable old Concord coach. This luxury lasted for nearly or quite fifty years more.

As soon as the Camden and Amboy Railroad was built from Camden to Burlington, the route of travel was changed, and a line of stages put on between Mount Holly and Burlington, where the passengers were transferred to steamboats or cars for Philadelphia, which was quite an improvement on the Camden route.

In 1836 a charter was granted by the State Legislature for building a railroad from Mount Holly to Camden, for which a large amount of stock was subscribed, but not enough to insure its completion, and the enterprise being discouraged by the old Camden and Amboy Road, was thus delayed for several years, and finally, in 1850, the Camden and Amboy built a branch from Burlington to Mount Holly, thus enabling the people here to go at that time to Philadelphia without change of cars.

The people of Mount Holly were not entirely satisfied with this arrangement, yet had forfeited their rights granted in the first, and kept besieging the Legislature, which was completely under the control of the Camden and Amboy, for another grant or charter. They finally succeeded in getting a charter for a horse-car railroad from Mount Holly to Camden, when grading and bridging was commenced, not for horse-



cars, but for engine, freight and passenger coaches. The Camden and Amboy people seeing the situation, relinquished their fight in the Legislature, secured a controlling interest in the new road, which became the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, now Pennsylvania Railroad, and in October, 1867, trains commenced running, and now the people of Mount Holly have the pleasure and convenience of thirteen trains equipped with palace coaches running from Mount Holly to Philadelphia every twenty-four hours.

**Mount Holly, Lumberton and Medford Railroad** is the title of a road six and two-tenths miles long, running from Mount Holly through Lumberton to Medford. Charter for said road was obtained February, 1866. The probabilities of building it being so few, no efforts were made for obtaining stock until 1868. Dec. 2, 1868, fifty thousand dollars of stock being obtained, organization was effected by the election of Dr. H. P. Ely, Isaac P. Stokes, Barclay Haines, James Allen, Joseph H. Deacon, Benjamin F. Shreve, Richardson L. Reeves, and Henry I. Budd, directors; Dr. H. P. Ely, president; Isaac W. Stokes, secretary and treasurer. July 24, 1869, commenced grading the road-bed. November 3d, commenced laying the iron. December 10th, of the same year, the last rail was laid, and on Dec. 20, 1869, the road was formally opened for business, five months after moving the first shovel of dirt. Cost of road and equipment, \$170,650; capital stock paid in, \$95,650; bonded debt, \$75,000. Was leased to the joint railroad companies of New Jersey, March 11, 1873, at an annual rental of \$11,189, and by them leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the same rent. Is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The present directors are Henry I. Budd, Isaac W. Stokes, Henry Risdon, James N. Stratton, Franklin B. Levis, Daniel Sutter, Clifford S. Sims; Henry I. Budd, president; Isaac W. Stokes, secretary and treasurer. Barclay Haines succeeded Dr. H. P. Ely, upon his death, as president. H. I. Budd succeeded Barclay Haines on his death. The road passes through a fine agricultural district, which is mostly underlaid with a large deposit of marl, the transportation of which to distant farms forms a large portion of its traffic.

**Market-House and Whipping-Post.**—In the good old days of Mount Holly there stood at the intersection of Main, Mill, Dobbins Avenue, and Washington Streets the old "Market-House," where all that were then boys or young men could go and purchase on certain days all kinds of meats and vegetables then raised or cultivated in the country, which were not inferior in quantity or quality to those found at the present day in the small shops and butcher-wagons. The old market was in form an oblong square, containing eight stalls for the accommodation of market-men, and were rented to them by the township authorities. A walk or passage-way ran through the centre of the building at right angles, dividing the

building into four squares of two stalls each. The west end of the building covered the site now occupied by the fountain in front of the Arcade Hotel, and the cross-walk from the east side of Main to the south side of Mill Streets ran crosswise through the centre of the market. The last market-house was built in 1799, and was removed in 1838 or 1840, Judge Haywood being the purchaser.

At the east end of the market stood for many years one of the then popular institutions of New Jersey and terror to evil-doers, the old, time-honored "Whipping-Post," at whose shrine many a rascal has paid the penalty of his crime in blood and tears. For many years previous to building the above-mentioned market-house the same site was occupied by a two-story frame building, which was built long prior to the recollection of the oldest citizen now living. The lower part was used as a market, and the upper story as a town hall. This building was sold to William Brown, of Philadelphia, who removed it to Pleasant Bank, N. J.

#### BREVIAT OF TITLE TO MOUNT HOLLY, OR "THE MILLS."

*Lib. B.*, 80, *AAA*, fol. 267.—Edward Byling and trustees by L. and release, March 1 and 2, 1676, conveys to Tho Rudyard and Jno Ridges in fee simple as tenants in common, one whole propriety to lands in West Jersey.

*Gardiner's Book of Surveys*, 8.—John Ridges by virtue thereof locates 871 acres of land on part whereof the town of Mount Holly is built.

*Lib. B.*, 174.—John Ridges, by letters of attorney dated July 15, 1685, impowers Samuel Jennings to sell the same.

*Lib. B.*, fol. 708.—Samuel Jennings, by virtue thereof, by indenture dated March 14, 1701, conveys to Edward Gaskill and Josiah Southwick, the whole of said tract by metes and bounds in fee simple as tenants in common.

*G. H.*, fol. 308, *Lib. G.*, fol. 395.—Edward Gaskill and Josiah Southwick divided the same by surveys and deeds of division to each other, dated Nov. 19, 1720.

*E. F.*, fol. 216, *IK*.—Edward Gaskill, being sole seized of a moiety of the said large tract, conveys to Thomas Brian in fee the lots whereon the Mills stand, by deed June 7, 1723, the same lot being on the north side of the main branch of Ancocas (now Rancocas).

*Lib. B.*, fol. 681.—Francis Collins being seized of four-seventh parts of a propriety by virtue of a conveyance from Byling and trustees, dated June 2, 1677.

*D.*, fol. 470; *M.*, fol. 128.—Located a tract on the south side the Branch of Ancocas, and by deed June 29, 1704, conveys 300 acres there to the aforesaid Thomas Brian (his son-in-law) and Rebecca, his wife, the daughter of said Collins, which said Thomas Brian sold a part one acre on the south side of Ancocas, being the land whereat one end of the Dam joins.

*I. K.*—Thomas Brian so being seized conveys one-fourth of the Mills and lots to his son Samuel Brian, in fee June 22, 1723.

*I. K.*—Thomas Brian conveys at the same time one fourth to Abraham Bickley in fee. *N. B.* This deed being mislaid a release is procured from Brian's heirs to S. & R. Lewis. Thomas Brian at the same time conveys a quarter part to Edward Gaskill in fee.

*I. K.*—Thomas Brian at the same time conveys the remaining quarter to James Lippincott in fee.

*I. K.*—Abra Bickley conveys one-eighth of the premises to Jonns Sleeper in fee, April 14, 1725.

Abraham Bickley at the same time conveys another eighth (being the whole of his estate in the premises) to James Lippincott in fee.

Aug. 31, 1730, James Lippincott conveys his said eighth purchased of Bickley to William Murrell in fee, whereby the whole estate in the said premises became vested in Samuel Brian, two-eighths; Edward

Gaskill, two-eighths; James Lippincott, two-eighths; Jonathan Sleeper, one-eighth; and William Murrell, one-eighth.

*Lib. H*, 427.—Josiah White was seized in fee of a certain tract of land (being part of the 871 acres before recited) which he purchased May 29, 1730, of Samuel Gaskill, who purchased the same of his father, Edward Gaskill, June 30, 1727. By indenture, dated August 1, 1730, conveyed 3¼ acres part thereof contiguous to said Mills to Samuel Brian, in fee. *N. B.* The deed from Edward Gaskill to Samuel Gaskill, his son, being mislaid or lost, Edward Gaskill confirms the title in Josiah White deed now in White's possession.

*I. K.*—The Mill Company finding the present place of its situation inconvenient, inclines to remove the same, and Samuel Brian, one of the partners, in consideration of certain privileges of using and appropriating the stream to turn a Bolting Mill, conveys to his co-partner part of the lot he had purchased as aforesaid from Josiah White, containing about 64 square perches by metes and bounds, whereon part of the Grist Mill now stands. *Vide S. Brian's deed*, dated May 31, 1735.

*I. K.*—May 9, 1737, Samuel Bryan and Elizabeth, his wife, convey one-quarter of the grist-mill to Ebenezer Large in fee.

*I. K.*—The same day, Samuel Bryan, Edward Gaskill, James Lippincott, and William Murrell (Jonathan Sleeper, the other partner, being dead, and his heirs-at-law under age) convey to said Ebenezer Large about forty square feet adjoining the grist-mill, for erecting a bolting-mill, with privilege of the water in fee.

April 13, 1742, Ebenezer Large conveys all his estate in the premises to Abraham Griffith in fee.

*I. K.*—April 17, 1744, William Murrell conveys his eighth of the grist-mill to Abraham Griffith in fee.

April 16, 1748, Abraham Griffith conveys all his estate in the grist-mill, being three-eighths, to Thomas Atkinson in fee.

*Lib. O*, fol. 220.—March 18, 1747, James Lippincott conveys all his estate in the grist-mill, being two-eighths, to the said Thomas Atkinson in fee.

Thomas Atkinson's estate in the grist-mill being taken in execution by William Smith, sheriff, he, by deed, conveyed the same to Thomas Atkinson, the elder, in fee, Aug. 3, 1757.

*Will dated Oct. 15, 1757, Lib. No. 8*, 497.—Thomas Atkinson, the elder, died seized thereof, having first made his will and testament, and appointed Edward Tonkin, Esq., against whom judgment was obtained by Richard Smith for the debt of his testator, and his estate in the grist-mill, being five-eighths parts, was taken in execution by Joseph Imlay, Esq., sheriff, who by deed dated April 21, 1758, conveyed the same to John Hatkinson, of Mount Holly, in fee.

January 4, 1747, Edward Gaskill, by deed, conveys one-eighth of the grist-mill to his son, Benjamin Gaskill, in fee.

Same time Edward Gaskill conveys another eighth thereof to Joseph Gaskill in fee.

Whereby the said grist-mill, with the appurtenances, was held and enjoyed in company as follows: John Hatkinson, five-eighths; Benjamin Gaskill, one-eighth; Joseph Gaskill, one-eighth; John Sleeper, as heir-at-law of Jonathan Sleeper, one-eighth.

May 25, 1758, Benjamin Gaskill and Joseph Gaskill, by deed, convey their estate in the premises to John Hatkinson in fee.

*I. K.*—June 16, 1759, John Sleeper and Hannah, his wife, convey their estate in the premises to John Hatkinson in fee, whereby the said John Hatkinson became seized of the whole of the said grist-mill in fee.

May 22, 1740, William Murrell conveys his one-eighth part to Benjamin Brian in fee.

#### *Title to Five-Eighths of the Saw-Mill.*

Edward Gaskill, by deed, July 31, 1726, conveyed his share, being two-eighths, to his son, Samuel Gaskill, in fee.

December 20, 1735, Samuel Gaskill conveyed the same to Thomas Atkinson in fee.

*P. K.*—May 14, 1740, Thomas Atkinson conveyed the same to Abraham Farrington in fee.

July 4, 1742, Abraham Farrington conveys the same to Andrew Conroe in fee.

September 3, 1748, Andrew Conroe conveys the same to Jonathan Hough in fee.

March 11, 1748, Jonathan Hough conveys the same to John McIntosh in fee.

John McIntosh died intestate seized thereof, and judgment being obtained against his administratrix, Joseph Hollinshead, sheriff, by virtue of an execution, seized and sold the same by deed, March 21, 1749, to Thomas Budd (Cooper) in fee.

*No* 10,205.—Thomas Budd by will devised the same to his son, Joseph Budd, in fee.

March 18, 1769, Joseph Budd conveys the same to John Hatkinson in fee.

April 23, 1747, James Lippincott conveys one-eighth part to Thomas Wills in fee.

April 25, 1748, Thomas Wills conveys the same to William Budd in fee.

*No. 5, fol. 399*—Benjamin Brian died seized thereof, and by his will, dated June 13, 1744, devised the same to Mary Brian, his wife, during her natural life, remainder to William Stockton in fee.

April 1, 1748, the said Mary Brian, William Stockton, and Mary, his wife, convey the same to John Munrow and Job Lippincott in fee.

April 15, 1757, John Munrow and Job Lippincott convey the same to William Budd in fee, whereby the said William Budd becomes seized of two-eighths of said saw-mill in fee.

William Budd, by deed 11th of 5th month, 1762, conveys the said two-eighths to John Hatkinson in fee, whereby the said John Hatkinson becomes seized of one-half of said saw-mill in fee.

May 6, 1758, James Lippincott and Anna, his wife, convey his remaining one-eighth of said saw-mill to John Hatkinson in fee, which completes the said John Hatkinson's title to five-eighths of said saw-mill.

#### *Title to the Meadow by the Mill.*

*Proved and in possession of Josiah White.*—Edward Gaskill, out of the 871 acres, conveyed a tract, called Gaskill's Neck, to his son, Samuel Gaskill, on or about June 30, 1737, which deed being lost or mislaid Edward Gaskill made a new deed thereof, writing the former to Samuel Gaskill in fee Aug. 2, 1727.

*H. H*, fol. 427.—Samuel Gaskill, May 29, 1730, conveys the same to Josiah White in fee.

Josiah White, Aug. 1, 1730, conveys three and a quarter acres to Samuel Brian in fee.

Samuel Brian conveys the same (except what he had before conveyed to the mill company) unto Thomas Shinn, Esq., in fee. *N. B.* This deed is mislaid, and a release has been executed by T. Shinn, Esq., his heir-at-law. Dec. 17, 1750, Thomas Shinn conveys the same to Thomas Atkinson in fee.

*Lib. O*, 154.—William Smith, sheriff, conveys the same to Henry Cooper in fee.

Henry Cooper and wife, March 10, 1759, convey the same to John Hatkinson in fee.

#### *Title to the Lot on north side of Mill Street.*

Edward Gaskill, out of 871 acres, day of , conveys to Samuel Brian a large lot, including the premises, in fee.

*Lib. No. 4*, 336.—Samuel Brian, by his will, dated Oct. 18, 1741, empowers his executors, Elizabeth Brian and John Hewlings, and the survivor or survivors of these, to sell and convey the same.

Dec. 22, 1746, Eliz. Brian conveys the same or some part thereof to Joseph Brian in fee, who was also heir-at-law to Samuel Brian.

April 24, 1747, Joseph Brian conveys twenty perches by metes and bounds to Andrew Conroe in fee.

Joseph Brian, Feb. 2, 1746, conveys eighteen perches by metes and bounds to Benjamin Brian in fee.

William Stockton and Mary, his wife (which Mary was heiress of Benjamin Brian), convey the same, May 6, 1751, to Andrew Conroe in fee.

John Adams, July 18, 1748, conveys the same to Thomas Atkinson in fee.

Thomas Atkinson, 2d of 10th month, 1752, conveys the same to Andrew Conroe in fee.

Andrew Conroe and wife, by deed poll 25th 6th month, 1762, convey a part of the said three lots to his son Thomas Conroe in fee.

Andrew Conroe and Jane, his wife, 14th 10th month, 1762, convey part of the said three lots to said Thomas Conroe in fee.

Thomas Conroe and Mary, his wife, convey all their estate in the premises to John Hatkinson in fee, 7th of 3d month, 1768.

*Breviat of Title to the Shreve property, now in possession of Charles Shreve's heirs.*

*John Corty, Esqr., and others to John Ross*, 1773.—For thirty acres land near Mount Holly, conveyed by the executors of Ross to Charles Shreve, and at the same time Shreve conveyed one-half back to R. Cox.



*Francis Lewis, Nathaniel Lewis, and Thomas Canby, executors of the last will and testament of Robert Lewis, deceased, to Richard Cox, Jr., and Robert Davidson, May 31, 1796.*—For two-thirds of grist-mill and appurtenances. Two-thirds of one-half of five-eighths of saw-mill and appurtenances. Two-thirds of meadow land contiguous to grist-mill, all lying on south side of Mill Street. Two-thirds of one-half of half of a message. Three lots on north side of Mill Street. Two-thirds of one-half of a lot of ground, about four acres. Two-thirds of half of iron-works and 125 acres of land.

*David Lewis and wife to Robert Davidson and Richard Cox, May 31, 1796.*—For one-eighth part of Mount Holly saw mill.

*David Lewis, George Eddy, Robert Wain, and Joseph Lewis, to Richard Cox and Robert Davidson, 1796.*—For one-half of grist-mill and appurtenances. One-half of five-eighths of saw-mill and appurtenances. Half of lot of land lying contiguous to grist-mill, all lying on south side of Mill Street. Half of a message and lot of ground on north side of Mill Street. Half of a lot of ground of about four acres. Half of iron-works and of 125 acres of land.

*Nathaniel Lewis and wife to Richard Cox, Jr., and Robert Davidson, 1796.*—For one-third of one-half of grist-mill and appurtenances. Eleven forty-eighth parts of saw-mill and appurtenances. One-third of one-half of meadow land contiguous to grist-mill. All the above on south side of Mill Street. One-third of one-half of a message and lot of ground on the north side of Mill Street. One-third of a lot of ground of about four acres. One-third of one-half of iron-works and of 125 acres of land.

*Robert Davidson and wife to Charles Shreve, 1804.*—For four acres of land in Northampton.

*Richard Cox and Moses Kempton to Charles Shreve, 1805.*—For thirty-three acres of land on the south side of main north branch of Rancocas Creek, near Mount Holly, part of the estate of John Ross, deceased.

*Rebecca White to Isaac Carr, 1807.*—For one-eighth part of saw-mill and sundry lots in Mount Holly.

*Charles Shreve and wife to Richard Cox, 1815.*—For one moiety and equal undivided half part of thirty-three acres of land on the south side of main branch of Rancocas Creek, near Mount Holly.

*Samuel Risdon and wife to Richard Cox and Charles Shreve, 1811.*—For a lot in Mount Holly, on north side of Mill Street, containing one rood and ten perches.

*Isaac Carr and wife to Richard Cox and Charles Shreve, 1813.*—For fulling-mill and land in Mount Holly.

The following chain of titles cover the land upon which is located the grist-mill and saw-mill upon the opposite side of the stream, and was formerly known as the "Iron-works" lot, upon the south side of the creek or race, south of Mill Street, and the "Mill lot," where the grist-mill now stands, also covering a large portion of the town of Mount Holly.

#### Iron-Works Lot.

No. 1, April 22, 1719, D, folio 470.—Francis Collins, by deed poll in consideration of natural love and affection, etc., conveys to Thomas Brian and Rebecca, his wife (Dr of said F. C.), and to their heirs and assigns for 300 acres of land on Northampton River.

No. 2, May 18, 1730, E, fol. 82.—Thomas Brian and Rebecca, his wife, by indenture in consideration of £225, convey to Isaac Pearson, Mahlon Stacy, and John Burr 345 acres more or less (with an exception, etc.), and their heirs in common (same land admitted), acknowledged by the grantor only, and recorded on that proof.

No. 3, March 26, 1747, H, 130.—Isaac Pearson, by indenture in consideration of £300, conveys  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the same land to John Ab Denormandie in fee.

No. 4, Same date, Lib. H, folio 122.—John Burr, by indenture in consideration of £300, conveys another  $\frac{1}{4}$  of same lands to John Ab Denormandie in fee, so that John Ab Denormandie had then two-thirds.

Mahlon Stacy died intestate, leaving five sisters,—Elizabeth Stacy, Mary Stacy, Sarah Stacy, Ruth Stacy, and Rebecca Stacy. 1. Elizabeth had issue Amos Jenny, her heir-at-law. 2. Mary Stacy, by the name of Pownal, by deed dated May 31, 1742,

conveys to Thomas Atkinson and his heirs her share. 3. Sarah Stacy left issue Mahlon Kirkbride, her heir-at-law. 4. Ruth married Samuel Atkinson. 5. Rebecca, by the name of Wright, by deed duly executed 5th 1st mo., 1743, Rec. E. F., 4286, conveys a part of her share to Joshua Wright, Nathan Wright, Mahlon Wright, David Wright, Isaac Knight, and Elizabeth, his wife, late Elizabeth Wright, John Terry, and Rebecca, his wife, late Rebecca Wright, children of the said Rebecca Stacy; the remaining part she continued seized of, and intermarried with Thomas Potts.

No. 5, H, fol. 115.—Samuel Atkinson and Ruth, his wife, and John Wright for themselves, and Amos Jenny, Thomas Atkinson, Mahlon Kirkbride, Nathan Wright, Mahlon Wright, David Wright, Isaac Knight, and Elizabeth, his wife, John Terry and wife, by Samuel Atkinson and Joshua Wright, their attorneys, convey the third which Mahlon Stacy stood seized of as above to the said John Ab Denormandie in fee. 13 Letters of Attorney, Rec<sup>d</sup> in Lib. G. H., fol. 389.

No. 6, May 12, 1847, H, fol. 125.—Thomas Shinn to John Ab Denormandie for the right of digging ore, etc.

By a deed from John Ab Denormandie, who then stood seized of the whole, renders a verbal trust or agreement with Peter Bard, Evan Morgan, and John Pass, to Peter Bard for one-quarter, dated Nov. 5, 1747. It appears the above conveyances for the three-quarters were in trust for Peter Bard, Evan Morgan, and John Pass and himself, each for one-quarter.

No. 5, 1747, No. 7, GG, fol. 22.—John Ab Denormandie by the last-mentioned Indenture, in consideration of the agreement aforesaid and 5/-, conveys one-quarter to Peter Bard and his heirs.

No. 8, Nov. 16, 1747, GG, fol. 69.—John Ab Denormandie by Indenture, at the request of John Pass (who signs and seals the deed) and in consideration of the trust aforesaid, conveys one-quarter, and Evan Morgan one-quarter, both making one moiety to Evan Morgan in fee.

No. 9, May 1, 1749, Lib. K, fol. 6.—John Ab Denormandie by Indenture, in consideration of £500, conveys one-eighth to John Denormandie in fee.

No. 10, Sept. 3, 1754, L, 155.—John Ab Denormandie, Peter Bard, and Morris Morgan (as heirs at law to Evan Morgan) by Indenture, in consideration of 5/-, conveys to Henry Paxson and Joseph Hollinshead and their assigns forever, seven-eighths to the interest that they may sell at Public Vendue to pay the company's debts, etc.

No. 11, Sept. 7, 1754, L, fol. 31.—John Denormandie, by Indenture in consideration of £5 and the agreement to sell, conveys to Paxson and Hollinshead and their heirs his one-eighth.

No. 12, May 1, 1760, P, fol. 451.—Paxson and Hollinshead by Indenture, reciting the two last deeds and a sale at vendue, in consideration of £612.10, convey all their estate to the above premises to Peter Bard in fee, which estate was only sufficient to pay the debts.

No. 13, Nov. 11, 1760.—A defect being suspected in the deed from J. A. D., P. B., and M. M. to Paxson and Hollinshead, William Denormandie as heir-at-law to J. A. D. to perfect the same as to his part, and in consideration of £5, conveys to Peter Bard and his heirs all his right.

No. 14, Feb. 7, 1769.—Joseph Imley, Esqr., Sheriff, by virtue of a judgment obtained by Peter Bard against M. Morgan for £800, and in consideration of £600, by Indenture conveys M. Morgan's moiety of the Iron Works for the same reason.

No. 15, Aug. 6, 1768.—Thomas Brian and wife, as heirs at law to Rebecca Brian, mentioned in conveyance No. 2, who was not privately examined, in consideration of 5/- (to remedy any defect), convey to Peter Bard in fee all their right to the 345 acres.

No. 16, June 6, 1770.—John Fenimore and wife, who was daughter and residuary legatee of Rebecca Brian, to remedy the defect which deed No. 15 was intended to remedy but did not effect, in consideration of £5, convey to Daniel Ellis for the use of Peter Bard's creditors in fee, all their right to the said land.

**Extracts from Wills, Deeds, Etc.**—"Nathaniel Cripps, his will. This ninth day of the tenth month in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, I Nathaniel Cripps, of the township of Northampton and County of Burlington, in the Western Division of the province of New Jersey, farmer, being sick and weak of body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory, thanks be to Almighty God for the same, and calling to mind that mortality of the body, and knowing that it is appointed for a man once to die, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, &c."

1st. His first bequest is to his granddaughter, Mary Cripps, six pounds, left as a legacy, and fifty pounds by himself, to be paid her when she arrives at the age of twenty-one years, or is married, whichever occurs first.

2d. He gives to his son, Benjamin Cripps, the "Brick House" near Bridgetown (now Mount Holly), and sixty acres of land thus bounded: "Beginning at a stake by the road or street on the north side of the field by the partition fence; thence upon a line easterly through the field to where the cross fence Joyns with the other fence to a stake for a second corner; thence turning more southerly one course to the old line to include sixty-three acres and a half with what I have given to my daughter, Hannah Busby; thence westerly by the old line and his sister's land to the street; from thence northerly to the stake first mentioned."

He also gives his son, Benjamin Cripps, twenty acres, thus bounded: "Beginning at stake by Benjamin Brian's ditch, and running easterly by Abraham Brian's, to the fast land by the road; thence turning upon a right angle as far as a parallel line with the first line, will include the twenty acres by running westerly to the ditch; thence northerly to the afore-said stake; also a piece of land on the south side of the creek, below Patrick Reynold's meadow: Beginning at his corner by the road, and running such courses as will include twenty acres above Mahlon Pigg landing; also sixteen acres of cedar swamp lying on the south branch of Machiscoturin."

This ancient document was signed, sealed, published, and declared in presence of Abraham Griffith, Thomas Shinn, and John Duncan.

**Pioneer Stores, Taverns, and Trades of Mount Holly.**—After traversing the dial-plate of old Time for nearly two centuries, as has been the case with quaint old Mount Holly, we are at last confronted with the seemingly conundrum of who was the pioneer merchant, who the pioneer tavern-keeper, and who of all the trades were the pioneers. These are hard questions for the most antiquated antiquarian to answer, especially when the press of the town for the last half or three-quarters of a century has cultivated every other interest, and let the real history of the town and surrounding country lie buried, and deeply buried, beneath the rubbish of a century or

two of years. However, with the crow, pick, and spade of research we hope to bring to light some of the hidden treasures.

**TAVERNS.**—Like all other towns this one must have its hostelry, its genial old Boniface, who is not only ever courteous to his guests, but is also a regular magazine of pleasing anecdotes; and a combination of all the qualities that go to make up a first-class pioneer landlord we seem to find in old Zachariah Rossell. Everybody knew "Old Zack." He was known all the way from Philadelphia to New York, and even in England he was not one of the "unknown," for he helped to serve out "hot shot" to the British when they invaded his country. He kept the "Black Horse" tavern, as it was called. It was a large frame building, and stood about where the harness-shop of Samuel Risdon, C. M. Sloan's insurance office, and J. N. Stratton's law-offices are located, in the north extension of the Arcade, only a little farther back from the street, and the gable end to the road. "Zack" was not exactly the pioneer in this business, though his hostelry antedates the Revolutionary war, but was the popular landlord of all this section. Had we the space many pleasing anecdotes might be credited to "Old Zack," who was subsequently Judge Rossell. In this tavern Rossell was preceded by a Mr. Davis, and succeeded by James Downs, Thomas B. Smith, Richard Shreve, Griffith Owen, and Stacy B. Campion.

The south end of what is now the Arcade Hotel was built by John Hatkinson prior to the Revolutionary war. The south side or wall of the hallway running through the present hotel was the north wall of the original building. In 1777 William Livingston, Provincial Governor of New Jersey, boarded here during that year while on his parole of honor. Reuben Haines kept a store in the building, and Joseph Hatkinson kept tavern here for many years. On his sign was painted the coat of arms of New Jersey, also the words "Peace, Liberty, and Safety." In 1833 this property was purchased by Stacy B. Campion, who was then keeping the old Rossell tavern. Mr. Campion changed to the State Arms House, where he kept tavern several years, and was succeeded by Richard H. Humphrey, William C. Davis, Shepherd Low, and Edward Bullett. Mr. Campion enlarged the main building to its present size, and in 1853 the frame buildings removed and the present brick extension along Main Street erected, and the whole property named "Arcade Hotel."

The old "Cross Keys" tavern, so named from two large keys being crossed and hung up for a sign. This was another of the ante-Revolutionary war veterans, and stood on the site now occupied by John Evans' store and residence, west side of Main Street, and the alley leading from the street to the yard in rear of tavern is now covered by the confectionery-store of Andrew Davis. During "the times that tried men's souls" a company of British soldiers was quartered



at the old "Cross Keys." It was kept by Thomas Shinn, of whom but little is known. He was succeeded by some of the following dispensers of hay, lodging, oats, hominy, and "Jersey lightning:" Hugh Clutch, Samuel Clement, Daniel Holeman, Thomas Prickitt, — Pool, Robert Sowersby, Jacob Pool, John Sailor, who kept the Cross Keys in 1814. The last named commanded the Mount Holly company at the skirmish at Billingsport, in New Jersey. Adin Syne was the last landlord in the old Cross Keys tavern in 1851 or 1852. The property was then purchased by Andrew Davis.

The "Washington House" was formerly the private residence of Adam Farquar, and subsequently the residence of Aquilla Shinn. It was first kept as a tavern by Elisha Jewell, who was succeeded by Gilbert Earl, Montgomery Polhemus, Revel Elton, Jonathan Deacon, Joseph Wildes, Capt. John Gardiner, Griffith Owen, Daniel T. Bennett, John West, Lewis Coates Stockton, S. B. Campion, and C. Morgan Lippincott, who sold to Joseph Reagan, the present proprietor. Whether these landlords are placed in the order in which they dispensed pioneer provender or not we cannot say, but tradition gives them as they are here. Of all the landlords in the old "Washington," "Morg" Lippincott is said to be the most practical joker.

In about 1800 a tavern was built on the corner of Main and Mill Streets, where the Union National Bank now stands. In 1818 it was kept by Richard Shreve, who was succeeded by Peter Stryker, who kept it for about seven years. Charles Bryant kept here for several years, and was succeeded by his son. He was succeeded by a Mr. Britton, and then Levi Davis kept it for several years and removed to Bordentown, where he now keeps the Bordentown House. He was the last tavern-keeper in the old corner tavern.

John F. Smith's hotel, on Mill Street, was one of the pioneer taverns of Mount Holly, and from its location it would naturally be supposed to have been the first in this town, as it is near the original mills, and in that part of the town first settled. The tavern-keepers in this venerable old place of "entertainment for man and beast" are traced to Butler Atkinson, who kept this "Inn" a little prior to 1800. Mr. Price, or Peirce, was the next landlord, and he was succeeded by John Loper, and since Loper we find Butler Atkinson again in 1816, then Thomas Atkinson, Charles Saylor, Isaac Alloway, A. B. Kelley, Isaac J. Morris, William Hodgson, Ewan English, William H. Kennedy, and John F. Smith, the present owner and landlord, who purchased the property Sept. 10, 1868.

**STORES.**—Among the pioneer merchants or store-keepers we find the names of Josiah Zelby and Josiah White. Probably Josiah White did have a small store connected with his fulling-mill, as he came here in 1780, and immediately engaged in business, but just where his store was located no one now living can tell.

The store now occupied by William D. Troth, corner of High and Garden Streets, was built by Samuel and Isaac D. Haines, and originally occupied as a chair manufactory.

Joseph Murrell lived on the corner of Main and Murrell Streets, and sold to a Mr. Reeves, who built the store now occupied by Holeman & Sons, clothiers.

Thomas Letchworth, another pioneer, kept a small grocery south of the Holeman store, and south of that was the store of Stacy Lippincott.

The property on the corner of Main and Washington Streets was owned by George Bartram, Philo Leeds, John Budd, and Alexander Shiras. Here Charles B. Neal kept the pioneer drug-store of Mount Holly, and subsequently a grocery-store was kept here by James E. Shiras, and then by Joseph White. In the war of 1812-15, Lieut. Zachariah Rossell had a recruiting-office in this building. The site is now occupied by E. B. Jones for a drug-store. Above the old Zachariah Rossell tavern, west side of Main Street, was the Daniel Love property, subsequently occupied by Gamaliel Bailey, a silversmith, and by Peter Hill (colored), a watch-maker. Next above the Love property was a building built for the use of the New Jersey Legislature when it held its sessions at Mount Holly, during the Revolutionary war. During the war, while the British held possession of Mount Holly, a public ball was given in the old legislative hall in honor of Lord Howe, who was present. Many interesting stories are told of the Mount Holly "belles," and of their sayings, after dancing with Lord Howe. The old building was subsequently converted into stores, which were occupied by William S. Morris and Francis Campion. Between the old Cross Keys tavern and what is now Water Street there were several small stores, among which were A. S. White, J. B. Stockton, Andrew Davis, Edward A. Cox, Clayton Monroe, and the drug-store of John McGorvan.

The property on the corner of Main and Water Streets, opposite Washington Hotel, was owned many years ago by Patrick Burns, who was a biscuit-maker. It was then a frame building, and subsequently taken down by Benajah Butcher and — Beck, who built the present brick store and dwelling, in which Anthony Sharp kept a store. Among the pioneer stores in Mount Holly was that of Richard Cox, who built the brick house next east of the old Farmers' Bank, and had a store on the corner of Mill Street and Paxson Alley. Cox was a major in the Revolutionary army. One of the first, if not the first store in town was that of John Dobbins, west of Smith's Hotel, where Nicholas & Nippins now keep a liquor-store. This store, when built, was in the business part of the town. Dobbins was succeeded by his son, John Dobbins, Jr., & Brother, and they by Burtis & Quick. Another of the pioneer stores was on the corner of Mill and White Streets, now occupied by O. L. Jeffrey. It was originally a frame building,

and built by Jesse Cox and Edward Thomas, who kept the store for several years. They were succeeded by John W. Cox and James Langstaff, who built the present brick store. The merchants since then in this store have been John Lippincott, George Gandy, Leeds & Borton, William Polhemus, Mr. Garrison, Nathan Busby, Hilliard & Gaskill, Frank Hilliard, and O. L. Jeffries, the present occupant. George Haywood kept a store in a frame building that stood at the west end of the new bridge on Washington Street. Mr. Haywood also built and occupied the store on Main Street now occupied by Craig Moffit as a drug-store. He also occupied the Coppuck store on Mill Street for a short time. James Coppuck built and kept the store now occupied by Mrs. L. H. Tomlinson on Mill Street. In the earlier days of Mount Holly, Alexander Shiras kept a store on the site now occupied by the Union National Bank, corner of Main and Mill Streets, and Peter Shiras was one of the pioneer merchants, on corner of Main and Washington Streets, the site now occupied by Jones' drug-store. The site now occupied by the Main Street bakery was at one time occupied as the residence of Samuel Reeve.

Among the pioneer merchants and small dealers of notions in Mount Holly none ever acquired the wealth or reputation for genuine philanthropy that did the world-renowned Stephen Girard. He was here during the Revolutionary war, and kept a small and cheap cigar and small-beer shop on Mill Street, between what is now Cherry Street and Mount Holly Avenue. The property is now owned and occupied by Daniel Holeman. The property was purchased by William Rogers (father of Mrs. Holeman) in 1812, and enlarged. Girard's store was in the west room of the house, as it then contained only two rooms on the main floor, and only attic-rooms above, and unfinished.

**TRADES.**—Among the early trades of Mount Holly we find the following: Joseph Bennett was a chair manufacturer, and lived between the stores of William D. Troth and Thomas Bullock, on Garden Street. What is now Troth's store was his shop. Samuel Read was a blacksmith, and had his shop on Garden Street, a short distance from Bennett's chair-shop. William Fairholm was another of the pioneer blacksmiths, and had his shop near the present site of St. Andrew's Church. He was succeeded by Samuel Wilson, David Hultz, and others. Hultz subsequently had a shop between the corner of Main and Garden Streets and Branin's tin-shop. Phineas Kirkbride was among the pioneer wheelwrights. His shop was nearly opposite the county clerk's office. His successors were Arthur Matlack and Joshua Borton. Aaron Zelle was a tailor, and lived on the east side of High Street. There were many years ago several frame dwellings on the east side of Main Street, between the corner of Mill Street and Bailie's Alley, and in one of them, about where Dobbins' dental

rooms are located, lived "Billy" Chew, the tailor. He occasionally pulled an aching tooth or two for a friend, but was not a professional. He was not much given to solid work, and many anecdotes are told of "Billy." We reproduce this one, which is said to be a fair sample of his eccentricities. It is said of him that after he had become a permanent fixture, by means of a physical inability to travel around the country, he would get his rocking-chair out on the front porch and start for Lumberton by rocking a while till he thought he had time to reach Lumberton, get out of his chair, go in and take a drink, get in his chair again, and start for Medford. Having patronized both hotels at this place, he would commence rocking for Pemberton, where he paid his respects to the good-natured landlord, and then rock for home, which place he would rock to in a few minutes, and treat himself to a little more liquid comfort, when he would naturally lie down and rest a while. He always enjoyed himself on these rocking-chair excursions.

In the old row of buildings was Joseph Bowker's painting- and glazing-shop. Farther down the street, about where Barclay White's insurance office is located, Benjamin Sisty had a shop, where he manufactured pocket-books. He was then a Baptist, and subsequently became the celebrated Rev. Benjamin Sisty, of the Baptist Church. In 1776 the old row of dwellings and shops from the Union Bank property up to Bailie Alley were owned by James Clothan, and subsequently by John Clark. In one of the lower buildings, above where C. E. Merritt's law-office is, Sally Clark sold "pie and cake," "small-beer, etc." The Clark property is now owned by Mrs. Ewan Merritt.

Previous to 1800, Matthew McHenry had a small tan-yard in the rear of where Doran's jewelry-store is now located, on west side of Main Street. It is said that the property on the corner of Main and Brainard Streets was owned during the Revolutionary war by Thomas Hunlock, a British spy, and was confiscated by the United States, and sold to George Langstaff. Dr. John Blackwood was one of the pioneer postmasters, and built the brick house just south of the Friends' meeting-house. He was postmaster in 1816. The Mount Holly Banking-House was built by John Wood, and in the kitchen a school was kept for a time by David Settle. David Wisenor was the pioneer shoemaker, and lived just below the banking-house. The pioneer harness-maker of Mount Holly was George West. His shop was near the corner of Mill and Pine Streets, and in 1797 he sold to Samuel Risdon, who in the spring of 1798, March 25th, moved his shop to a building standing nearly on the site of Risdon's present shop, in the Arcade Block. He was succeeded by his son Samuel, who is still engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of harness. He was postmaster at Mount Holly under John Tyler. There was another shop a few



doors above Risdon, about where J. B. Love's hat-and cap-store is located. This was carried on by William Rossell, son of old Zachariah Rossell. William subsequently became United States judge for the then District of New Jersey.

That part of the town known as Washington Street was formerly owned by Patrick Reynolds, an Irishman, and before giving the street its present name it was sometimes called *Reynolds Street*, and at other times *Irishtown*. White and Mill Streets were the first that were surveyed in this town, and in 1796 Mill Street was surveyed, and in 1798 High Street, which then included what is now Main Street.

Mr. Alexander Bailie commenced the blacksmith business in Mount Holly in 1838, on the corner opposite Jones' drug-store, between White Street and the bridge. This was a brick shop, and his house stood in rear of the shop on White Street. From this shop he moved up Washington Street, and his shop stood in the space now occupied by the end of Bispham Street, in front of Herbert's blacksmith-shop. From there he went to High Street, above the Dunn (now Levis) cottage, and in 1865 he located in rear of what is now America Hose Company's house, and in 1870 he purchased the Water Street marble-yard, where he is now engaged in the marble business.

Previous to the Revolutionary war there was a brewery on Church Street, on the site now occupied by the beautiful residence of Thomas Foy. It was owned by Joseph Butterworth, who was succeeded by Robert Bass, an Englishman. He sold the concern to William Lycett, who converted the old brewery into a candle-factory.

The brick building in Church Street, occupied as a shoe-factory, was built in 1734, and is now owned by Charles Gibbs, and the frame house next west of the brick house was built about the same time. This house was owned at one time by the widow of John Irick. The house on Brainard Street now owned and occupied by Joseph Atkinson was built in 1780; also the house east of Atkinson's was built at the same time by a Mr. Cooper.

Buttonwood Run crosses Mill Street near the store of C. N. Lamb, over which was an ordinary wooden bridge, now a stone arch bridge, completely hiding the creek from the view of the passer-by. Mr. Lamb lives in the old William C. Budd homestead. Mr. Budd was for many years a saddler and harness-maker at this place, also proprietor of the line of stages to Philadelphia, and later to Burlington. Mr. Lamb removed the old buildings and built the ones he now occupies as a store and residence. Peter Shiras had a house next. He set out what is now the large elm-trees in front of the house. Robert Davidson afterwards lived here. The next house was built by Samuel Lewis, a carpenter, who worked on the court-house when it was built. The place was subsequently owned by John Dobbins. The next house

up the street was occupied by William Calvert, where he kept a junk-shop and small hardware-store. This Calvert had a mania for Continental money, and purchased all he could of the precious stuff. The widow of Mr. Rush lived here after Calvert, and in it Agnes and Maria Rush kept a store. Next above is the Dobbins house. He carried on blacksmithing here. His shop was on the site now occupied by the old Dobbins store, now occupied by Nicholas & Nippins. Other old residents along up Mill Street were Samuel Clark, who was sexton of the grave-yard, clerk of St. Andrew's, and "set the tunes in singing time." Then there was Dr. John L. Stratton, George West, the Atkinsons, the Shreves, Stokes, Clayton Monroe, Stephen Girard, and many others of the older and better inhabitants of Mount Holly.

Among the landholders previous to the Revolutionary war we find the names of Griffith Morgan in 1711; in 1733, Thomas Haines, Abram Brian, John McIntosh, Nathaniel Cripps, Richard S. Smith, Abraham Carlisle; in 1735, Henry McCollock; in 1736, John Ditchfield, Daniel Leeds; 1738, Samuel Brian, John Geary, Samuel S. Gambell; 1740, Edward Gaskell, John Lawton; 1744, William Murrill; 1753, John Fenimore, Joseph Burr, Jr., John Morrow, Jonathan Hough, Patrick Reynolds, John Reynolds, John Woolman, Earl Shinn; 1754, John Cox, Thomas Atkinson, Zebulon Webb, Benjamin Bryson, Levi Nutt; 1758, Walker Atkinson, William Smith, Thomas Shinn, Thomas Say, Henry Paxson; 1760, Philo Leeds, John Mott, George West, Revel Elton; 1785, Thomas Cooper, Abraham Reeves, Marmaduke West, Samuel Paxson, Jabez Woolston, Samuel Scattergood, William Budall, Solomon Curtis.

**Civil Organization.**—The pioneer records of this township, through carelessness or need of a proper place for the safe-keeping of books and papers that would be of some value if properly kept, are among the missing links that are often necessary to connect the pleasant past with the beautiful and glorious present of almost any locality. However, we must content ourselves with giving a few items since 1804.

#### TOWN CLERKS.

1804-6. Moses Kempton.	1851-52. Ewan Merritt.
1807. Alexander R. Cox.	1853. John W. McCormick.
1808. Benjamin West.	1854. Daniel Brown.
1809-13, 1815-17. John Neale.	1855-57. Elwood Haines.
1814. Benjamin B. Clark.	1858. Joseph G. King.
1818-19. James Wilson.	1859. J. Fred. Laumaster.
1820. George Haywood.	1860-61. William H. Campion.
1821-34. Daniel Wills.	1862. Henry C. Risdon.
1835-36. Elias B. Cannon.	1863-65. C. C. Kempton.
1837. Thomas B. Haines.	1866-68. Harman Baugh, Jr.
1839-42. John B. Taylor.	1869-71. Richard J. B. Slack.
1843-44. Samuel C. Forker.	1872-74. Thomas Taylor.
1845-47. Thomas Moffett.	1875-77. Joseph C. Kingdon.
1848-49. Ellsworth Holeman.	1878-80. John K. Scattergood.
1850. Philip F. Slack.	1881-82. William H. Mason.

#### ASSESSORS.

1804-13. William Irick, Esq.	1826. William W. Stockton.
1814-20. William Woolman.	1827. William Ridgeway.
1821-25. William N. Shinn.	1828-31. Daniel Coppuck.

1832. Isaac Hilyard.  
 1833. Samuel Haines.  
 1834-35. Joshua Hilyard.  
 1836-37. Hudson Burr.  
 1838. No record.  
 1839. George W. Dobbins.  
 1840-42. Stacy B. Campion.  
 1843-44. Caleb Sager.  
 1845. George W. Coppuck.  
 1846. Abraham Merritt.  
 1847-49. Philip Bowne.  
 1850. Samuel C. Middleton.  
 1851-52. Edward Parsons.  
 1853-54. John W. Shinn.
- 1855-56. John Folwell.  
 1857-59. Stephen W. Bodine.  
 1860-62. John Peterson.  
 1863-65. John B. Love.  
 1866. John A. Sailer.  
 1867. Henry J. W. Pedrick.  
 1868-70. Samuel F. Lewis.  
 1871-73. William K. Hendrickson.  
 1874-16. William S. Cronk.  
 1877, 1879-80. Thomas Taylor.  
 1878. Frank Winters.  
 1881. Herbert W. Edmunds.  
 1882. William S. Sharp.

## COLLECTORS.

- 1804-6, 1811, 1813-14, 1816-18. Joseph Bennett.  
 1807-10, 1812. Joseph Bennett, Sr.  
 1815, 1819-25. James Coppuck.  
 1826-34, 1848-49. Samuel Risdon.  
 1835-36. James Logan.  
 1837, 1839-41. George W. Coppuck.  
 1842. William Bowers.  
 1843-44. John Folwell.  
 1845, 1850-51. Ellsworth Holeman.  
 1846-47, 1857-58. Edwin M. Budd.  
 1852. Edward Parsons.
- 1853-54. Charles L. Branson.  
 1855. Joseph M. Hulme.  
 1856. Samuel C. Middleton.  
 1859-61. Charles Gaskill.  
 1862-64. Morris H. Keeler.  
 1865-67. Franklin Cook.  
 1868-70. William T. Buckman.  
 1871-73. George A. Egley.  
 1874-76. Franklin B. Lewis.  
 1877-79. William C. Lippincott.  
 1880-82. John B. Collins.

## FREEHOLDERS.

- 1804-9, 1811. Daniel Newbold.  
 John Bispham.  
 1810, 1812-13. John Bispham.  
 William Irick.  
 1814-17. William Irick.  
 Samuel Clark.  
 1818-23. Samuel Clark.  
 Joseph Earl.  
 1824. Joseph Clark.  
 George Hulme.  
 1825. George Hulme.  
 William Ridgeway.  
 1826. Joseph A. Clark.  
 William Ridgeway, Jr.  
 1827. Joseph A. Clark.  
 Joseph Burr.  
 1828. Joseph Earl.  
 Joseph A. Clark.  
 Samuel Clark.  
 Samuel Haines.  
 1820. Samuel Haines.  
 Isaac Hilliard.  
 1831. Joseph Kirkbride.  
 Samuel Haines.  
 1832-34. George Hulme.  
 Joseph Kirkbride.  
 1835. Joshua Woolston.  
 William Springer.  
 1836. William Springer.  
 William Irick.  
 1837. Joseph Kirkbride.  
 William Clothier.  
 1838. No record.  
 1839. Joseph Kirkbride.  
 Charles Haines.  
 1840-41. Joseph Kirkbride.
- 1840-41. George Haines, Sr.  
 1842. John Butterworth.  
 Charles Haines.  
 1843. Charles Haines.  
 Isaiah P. Goldy.  
 1844. Charles Haines.  
 Thomas F. Budd.  
 1845. John E. Butterworth.  
 George Hulme, Jr.  
 1846. George Hulme, Jr.  
 Daniel Deacon.  
 1847. James S. Hulme.  
 Daniel Deacon.  
 1848. Barclay Haines.  
 Daniel Deacon.  
 1849. Barclay Haines.  
 William Woolston.  
 1850. Barclay Haines.  
 Thomas R. Risdon.  
 1851. Thomas R. Risdon.  
 Jonathan Alcott.  
 1852-53. Samuel A. Dobbins.  
 1854. Barzillai Garwood.  
 1855. Samuel Risdon.  
 1856-58. Arthur Jones.  
 1859-64. William T. Buckman.  
 1865-67. Garret H. Polhemus.  
 1868-70. Thomas F. Keeler.  
 1871-73. Franklin Cook.  
 1874. Joseph B. Morgan.  
 1875. Horace Cronk.  
 1876-77, 1879-80. George F. Harbert.  
 1878. John S. Peak.  
 1881-82. David Reeve.

## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

- 1804-5.—Hudson Burr, Job Prickett, John Bispham, Samuel J. Read, Samuel Clark.  
 1806-7.—Hudson Burr, John Bispham, Samuel J. Read, Samuel Clark, Joseph Earl.  
 1808-10.—John Bispham, Samuel J. Read, Samuel Clark, Joseph Earl, William Stockton.  
 1811.—John Bispham, Jacob Prickett, Jr., Joseph Earl, John E. Woodward, John Irick.  
 1812-13.—John Bispham, Jacob Prickett, Jr., Joseph Earl, John Butcher, John Irick, Jr.

- 1814-16.—Samuel Clark, Jacob Prickett, Joseph Earl, John Dutcher, John Irick.  
 1817.—Samuel Clark, Jacob Prickett, Joseph Earl, William Lippincott, John Irick.  
 1818-19.—Samuel Clark, Jacob Prickett, William Lippincott, William Hilliard, Alexander Shreve.  
 1820.—Samuel Clark, Jacob Prickett, William Lippincott, William Hilliard, Joseph Burr.  
 1821.—George Hulme, Joshua S. Burr, John E. Woodward, Henry Rogers, Samuel Haines.  
 1822-23.—Samuel Haines, George Hulme, Joshua S. Burr, Francis Lippincott, Henry Rogers.  
 1824.—Samuel Clark, Joshua S. Burr, Samuel Haines, Samuel Lippincott, Henry Rogers.  
 1825.—Samuel Clark, Joshua S. Burr, Samuel Haines, Samuel Lippincott, Samuel L. Haines.  
 1826-27.—George Hulme, Joshua S. Burr, Samuel Haines, Samuel Lippincott, Joel Reeve.  
 1828.—George Hulme, Joel Reeve, Samuel Haines, Samuel Lippincott, Isaac Hilliard.  
 1829.—George Hulme, Joel Reeve, Samuel Lippincott, Isaac Hilliard, William Lippincott.  
 1830.—George Hulme, Thomas Woolston, Joel Reeve, Samuel K. Budd, Joseph J. Budd.  
 1831.—George Hulme, William Lippincott, George Haines, Benjamin Deacon, William Irick, Jr.  
 1832.—George Haines, Samuel K. Budd, William Lippincott, Richard W. Earl, Samuel Garwood.  
 1833-34.—George Haines, Thomas F. Budd, Benjamin Deacon, Joseph C. Coppuck, Edward Hilliard.  
 1835.—Joseph Stokes, Thomas T. Budd, Richard W. Earl, John E. Woodward, Samuel K. Earl.  
 1836.—Thomas F. Budd, Samuel K. Budd, Charles Haines, Richard W. Earl, Edward B. Thomas.  
 1837-39.—James Lippincott, Edward Hilliard, Isaac W. Eayre, George Haines, Sr., Samuel Dobbins.  
 1840.—James Lippincott, Joseph C. Clark, Benjamin Taylor, Aaron Harker, Joseph P. Wills.  
 1841.—Daniel Bodine, James Lippincott, Aaron Harker, Benjamin Taylor, John H. Scattergood.  
 1842.—Aaron Harker, Daniel Bodine, James Lippincott, Edward B. Thomas, John Gibbs.  
 1843-44.—Joseph Stokes, John B. Lippincott, Joseph I. Budd, Amos Taylor, Edwin M. Budd.  
 1845.—James Gardiner, James Lippincott, Isaac N. Risdon, Barclay Haines, John Gibbs.  
 1846.—Daniel Ewan, Charles N. Lamb, Charles Haines, Joel Haines, William H. Budd.  
 1847.—James Lippincott, Isaac N. Risdon, William K. Armstrong, Zachariah Reeve, William Warner, Jr.  
 1848.—William Lucas, William M. Risdon, Daniel Wills, William K. Armstrong, Zachariah Reeve.  
 1849.—Samuel A. Dobbins, William K. Armstrong, Daniel Wills, Benjamin Plummer, William M. Risdon.  
 1850.—Samuel A. Dobbins, Samuel Burtis, Henry Murray, Samuel C. Forker, William Brown.  
 1851.—Samuel A. Dobbins, Samuel Burtis, William Lucas, Daniel Ewan, Owen L. Shinn.  
 1852.—Samuel Burtis, Owen L. Shinn, Samuel Carr.  
 1853.—Samuel Burtis, Daniel Ewan, Stephen W. Bodine.  
 1854.—Samuel Burtis, Samuel Carr, Stephen W. Bodine.  
 1855.—Samuel Carr, Joseph Reeder, William M. Risdon.  
 1856.—William M. Risdon, Samuel Carr, William T. Buckman.  
 1857-58.—William M. Risdon, William T. Buckman, John F. Alcott.  
 1859.—William M. Risdon, John F. Alcott, Zadoc Crammer.  
 1860-61.—William M. Risdon, Zadoc Crammer, James S. Pitcher.  
 1862-64.—William M. Risdon, Benjamin Buckman, John W. McCormick.  
 1865.—Benjamin Buckman, William M. Risdon, James D. Shreve.  
 1866.—William M. Risdon, James D. Shreve, Absalom Scattergood.  
 1867.—William M. Risdon, Absalom B. Scattergood, Hezekiah Evans.  
 1868-69.—Absalom B. Scattergood, James D. Shreve, Samuel Carr.  
 1870-71.—William Clothier, Benjamin Kemble, Thomas R. Risdon.  
 1872.—William Clothier, B. Kemble, William A. Kirkbride.  
 1873-74.—Benjamin B. Phases, John K. Bailie, Charles Lewis.  
 1875.—William Clothier, John B. Stiles, William H. Kirkbride.  
 1876.—William T. Buckman, W. H. Kirkbride, J. B. Stiles.



1877.—W. T. Buckman, Charles E. Merritt, W. H. Kirkbride, Ellsworth Holeman, Alexander F. Bailie.  
 1878.—E. Holeman, C. E. Merritt, Joseph C. Dill, Thomas B. Bullock, W. H. Hinkle.  
 1879.—C. E. Merritt, J. C. Dill, T. B. Bullock.  
 1880.—Joseph H. Gaskill, Lucius L. Ayres, Ira H. Jones.  
 1881.—L. L. Ayres, Amos Gibbs, T. B. Bullock.  
 1882.—Amos Gibbs, L. L. Ayres, John H. Dobbins.

**Extracts from Records.**—The early or original records of this township are among the missing links with which we might very pleasantly connect the past or pioneer history of the township's officials with the present, showing the quaint and careful mode of pioneer management of township affairs with the present "Young America," spread-eagle style of doing business. But we must content ourselves with commencing our research, not among the musty records of sixteen hundred and something, but upon a fly-leaf marked (2) in 1803:

"This Meeting by vote Impower the Township Committee to raise money for the Exigencies of the present year.

"Also Impower the said Committee to direct the mode of mending and repairing the main street, called High Street, in Mount Holly, as they may see meet.

"By order the Town Meeting, 8th March, 1803.

"RICHARD COX, Moderator.

"MOSES KEMPTON, Clerk."

"At a Meeting of the Committee of the Township of Northampton.

"Present, Job Prickitt, Hudson Burr, John Bispham, Samuel J. Read, Esq., and Samuel Clark. Unanimously

"Resolved, That there be assessed and collected the ensuing year for Roads and other Contingencies the sum of three thousand dollars clear of deductions for fees, etc.

"Resolved that the collector do pay to the Overseer of the highways in the several districts, viz.:

"To Samuel Carr, overseer of the North district.....	\$100.00
To Harding Murrell, of the Town district.....	30 0.00
To George Eely, of the East district.....	200.00
To Jacob Prickitt, Jr., of the South district.....	300.00

"Resolved that John Bispham and Samuel J. Read, Esq., is appointed to make the necessary enquiry, what paving stones can be procured for, and the price of paving by the yard, perch, or otherwise, and make report at the next meeting of the committee.

"Resolved and order Harding Murrell, overseer of the highways, to plant willows as soon as possible on the lower side of the Iron Work bridge Causeway, and on the upper side of Lumberton bridge Causeway at proper distances.

"By order of the Committee, April, 1803.

"MOSES KEMPTON, Clerk."

"The Committee agree as no clerk of the Markit hath been appointed that they will let such of the shambles to the Butchers as may be applied for."

At a meeting of the township committee held May 19, 1803, it was ordered:

"1st. That Joseph Bennett be appointed to procure some convenient place and build a suitable public pound.

"2d. That Samuel J. Read, Esq., and Samuel Clark be and are hereby appointed to make contracts on the best terms they can, for the carriage of paving pibble Stone from near Lamberton to pave the street called High Street, in Mount Holly.

"3d. That John Bispham be and is hereby appointed to make contracts for procuring Curb Stone to be put on each side of High Street to secure the gutters.

"4th. That Hudson Burr be and is hereby appointed to make contracts with some person for completing the workmanship of laying the said Curb Stone, and paving of High Street.

"5th. That the monies for the above contracts will be paid on the 25th December next, out of the townships monies.

"By order of the committee."

At a township election held March 13, 1804, the following resolutions were passed:

"2d. Resolved. The committee for the improvement of High Steet, as by order of March 8, 1803, shall not appropriate the townships money to save the walks of said High Street between the Curb stone and the dwelling houses.

"3d. Resolved. The committee shall not in the completing the said High Street, make the pavements in the wagon way for the gutters with pibble any wider than the part now completed.

"4th. Resolved. That William Clark, James Coppnck, and Daniel Smith be appointed to give information to the overseers of the highways in the Town to remove all nuisances which may be in the streets.

"5th. Resolved. That it be recommended to the inhabitants of High Street, in Mount Holly, to remove such porches, etc., as shall impede the walks, and that the said Inhabitants be requested to improve the said walks by paving before their several houses."

From the following extract it would appear that up to 1802 old Northampton contained her original area:

"In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey passed Nov. 19, 1802, to lay off by certain meets and bounds, part of the townships of Little Egg Harbor, Northampton, and Evesham into a township, to be called by the name of Washington township. And, whereas, the committee of the township of Northampton, having appointed Daniel Newbold and William Irick, commissioners on the part of Northampton to join the commissioners on the part of the other townships to run and ascertain the courses and distances between the objects in said law named."

Here follows the boundaries of Washington township as organized in 1802.

At the town-meeting in March, 1806, the following resolutions were passed:

"This town-meeting assembled, by a large majority of votes authorize the township committee to order to be assessed and raised on the taxable property in the township, all such money for the ensuing year as the exigencies of the case may require, also that the first day of the elections, as heretofore be held at the tavern-house in the village of Vincentown.

"James Coppuck is appointed clerk of the market. Job Prickitt is directed to apply to the next court for an appointment of surveyors of the highways to lay out the part of the public road from the southward Hannah Woolston's corner to Belley bridge. And that the expenses thereof be paid by the township."

1807. "Resolved, That Samuel Reeve be and is hereby appointed to be the clerk of the Markit the ensuing year and that he be empowered to collect the stallage of the Butchers agreeable to the prices heretofore affixed.

"Upon the application of Elijah L. Gaskill for the stalls of the Market No. 1 and 2. Resolved, That he have the exclusive right to occupy the same until the Mouday next before the annual town meeting in 1808. Resolved, That the following sums be allotted to the overseers of highways as follows:

"To George Egly, \$300; Phineas Kirkbride, \$300; Benajah Butcher, \$200; William Fox, \$300; Samuel Woolman, \$100.

"Resolved, That John Bispham be appointed and he is hereby authorized to procure five good Machines for machining roads, at the expense of the township, one of which shall be deposited in the hands of each overseer of roads to be used in his district."

Fifteen hundred dollars was raised in 1807 for roads and bridges.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed March 13, 1806, empowering the several townships to make laws for the better protection of their sheep, the voters of Northampton at their annual town-meeting in March, 1808, enacted a sheep law, the first section of which is as follows:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the inhabitants of the township of Northampton in the County of Burlington, that the assessor of this township shall, at the time of assessing the other taxes for the use of the township,

County or State, assess every master or mistress of any family in which a dog or dogs of six months old and upwards are kept, whether by themselves or any child, servant or other person whomsoever, the following sums, viz., If only one dog is kept by any one family, one dollar. If two dogs are kept, five dollars. And for every dog so kept above two, the further sum of twenty dollars; which tax shall be construed to include the tax heretofore authorized by law, and shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner in every respect with the other taxes raised in the township, except that the assessor and collector shall be each entitled to six cents for every dog returned in the duplicate agreeably to this act."

The second section imposed a fine of ten dollars upon any persons owning or harboring a dog and not making proper return to the assessor when so required, the fine to be collected before any justice of the peace in the township. The other three sections are equally as just and severe on dog-owners.

1814. "Resolved, That owing to the increased price of grain, and the difficulty of procuring persons and wagons for the public service, it was ordered that the following prices be allowed for the ensuing year :

" Two horses and wagon, with man to drive.....	\$2.00
Two horses and machine, with man to drive.....	2.33
Horse and cart, with man to drive.....	1.25
Laborer, per day.....	87½"

1818. "Resolved, That the erection of the Hay scales in the place where they now stand in Mount Holly, meets the approbation of the meeting."

The following resolutions, passed by the township committee in March, 1820, would indicate that the old township was drifting away from its Quaker moorings :

"Resolved, That the collector be authorized to borrow at legal interest, two hundred dollars, to be appropriated towards the payment of the arrearages of the last year."

"Resolved, That the township clerk, commence a suit against Abraham Flitcraft, for refusing to appear and give security for the office of constable as the law directs."

The following resolutions, passed at the town-meeting in March, 1821, show that the civil service and anti-third term is not a new idea :

"On motion it was *Re olved*, That no one man shall be entitled to receive more than one office in any one year."

"Resolved, That no man hold any one office more than three years in succession."

**Schools.**—For two hundred years or more, Mount Holly (then Bridgetown) has been favored with some kind of an institution of learning, either private or public. No sooner had the Friends established themselves at or near Bridgetown than they erected, first, a meeting-house, and second, a school-house. Their original meeting-house was on the north side of the old Crips' farm, north side of the mount. Here they worshiped, here they taught the young Quakers the first rudiments of a free government, viz., education.

As time sped its way onward, improvements were being made at the "Mills" in Bridgetown. The old meeting-house at the "Lane" had become old, small, and decayed, and the Friends, in 1775, built a brick meeting-house at what is now the corner of Main and Garden Streets, and not far distant, the always accompanying building among Friends, a school-house, now standing between the Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage on Brainard Street. For some

years this was the only institution of learning at this place. The next school-house at this place was that of the missionary, Rev. John Brainard, on what is now Brainard Street, built in 1767, and still standing



BRAINARD SCHOOL-HOUSE.

a few yards east of the Methodist Church, and occupied as a school-room by one of the branches of the public school. Who the pioneer teachers were in either the Friends' or the Brainard school-rooms is a mere matter of speculation into which it is useless to enter. We will then pass through the fog and mist of the last, and enter upon the threshold of the present century, where dawns the light of man's memory, though not with the brightness of the noon-day sun in all its effulgent glory, but with light enough to touch some of the links connecting the past with the present.

In or about 1810 a new impulse was given to the educational interests of Mount Holly by those who desired better advantages for their children than were afforded at the Friends' or Brainard school-houses. A company was formed, lot purchased, and the west building of what is now the public school buildings, corner of Brainard and Buttonwood Streets, was built. This building was known for many years as the "Academy." The mason-work was done by John Plummer, father of Benjamin Plummer, now living in Mount Holly, and the wood-work by Stacy Atkinson, father of the venerable Joseph Atkinson, who now lives on Brainard Street. The first principal of the academy was John Plotts. He was a successful teacher for several years. He was succeeded by other parties, who at times conducted a private school. Among the early teachers in Mount Holly we find the names of Mr. Noel, Mr. Sealey, Rev. William Mann, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the father of Hon. William B. Mann, ex-district attorney of Philadelphia and present prothonotary of that city.

In the early part of this century, or in 1820, Daniel Wills was a teacher in the Friends' school-house. He subsequently taught a private school on what is now Union Street. He was succeeded in the Friends'



school-room by Amos Bullock, and he by Miss Anna Bullock. Mr. Bolles and Rev. Mr. Shepard were among the teachers fifty years ago. Mr. Shepard was a member of the Baptist Church. Thomas Curtis was also one of the successors of Plotts in the old academy. After leaving the academy he taught a private school in Masonic Hall building on Water Street. From there he went to Maryland, where he died a short time since at an advanced age. About the time Rev. Mr. Mann taught in the academy, a Mr. Lancaster came to Mount Holly and introduced the Lancasterian system of teaching, which was a blackboard hung on the wall of the school-room, a semicircle drawn on the floor in front of the board, and foot-prints marked on the semicircle, on which the pupils were required to stand, and the instruction given on the blackboard with a long pointer. Object teaching would have been as good a name. However, Mr. Lancaster did not succeed, and remained but a short time. In the early part of this century a Mrs. Cullen taught a select school for young ladies in the house now occupied by Judge Carr. Though the school was strictly a "young ladies' school," the now venerable and Hon. John L. N. Stratton, on account of his then childish innocence, was allowed by Mrs. Cullen to attend her school.

In about 1830, Anthony Sharp opened a school for young ladies on Garden Street, in the parlor of the house now occupied by Mr. Ten Eyck, and in 1845 or 1847 Mrs. Chisman opened a school on High Street for young ladies, where she taught for several years. She was succeeded by the Misses Ware and Woodward. They were succeeded by Miss Baquet, and now known as the "Baquet Institute," where young ladies are taught English, French, and the classics.

Mount Holly Academy is located on Mount Holly Avenue. This institution is under the professorship of Carl L. Spethman, where English, German, and classical languages are taught.

Professor William L. Kelly came to Mount Holly about 1851, where he has been engaged in teaching till the present time. His school building is located on Pearl Street. Mr. Kelly teaches all the branches, but more especially classics. He is one of the most thorough and successful teachers in the county. There is also the school of Miss Addie Atkinson on North Main Street, where the primary and intermediate branches are taught, making at the present time, 1882, four private schools in Mount Holly.

The public school buildings are on the corner of Brainard and Buttonwood Streets, and the old Brainard school-house on Brainard Street, all under the direction of Professor Burnett.

Total amount of moneys received during 1880 from all sources, \$7367.16. Value of school property, \$13,200. Whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 18 years, 1140. Months' school, 10.5. Children registered during the year, 744; average attendance, 502. Capacity of school buildings, 680.

One male teacher employed at \$100 per month, and twelve female teachers at \$38 per month.

The school for colored children is located on West Washington Street, west of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Friends' Meeting.**—Wherever a number of the disciples of George Fox located there was immediately erected to the worship of the supreme Architect of the universe, a meeting-house, where Friends might assemble and pay their vows to Him who had brought them from worse than Egyptian bondage, British oppression, and a denial of the liberty of thought. Here, upon free American soil, at the foot of the northern slope of the mount called "Crips' Mount," now Mount Holly, the pioneer Friends' meeting-house was erected. Rude in its construction though it was, it served the purpose, and within its sacred wooden walls the pioneer Friends gathered in solemn conclave, and there moulded and fashioned the religious sentiment of this community for several succeeding generations.

The old meeting-house stood, as near as can be ascertained, on the west side of the old Friends' burying-ground, north side of Woodpecker Lane. It was built, no doubt, in the early part of the last century, as in 1743, Friends belonging to the upper part of this meeting, viz., in Springfield township, petitioned the Monthly Meeting at Burlington for the privilege of holding meetings there, which was granted. How long the old meeting-house stood is not definitely known, but it was there during the early part of the Revolutionary war, as tradition says it was used by the British troops for a horse-stable.

At the beginning of hostilities in 1775 the town of Mount Holly had not grown far away from the creek, and what is now Garden Street was considered "out of town." At this time the old meeting-house had become old and small, while the congregations were growing larger, and the question of location as well as that of a new meeting-house was discussed, and finally the site of the present meeting-house, corner of Main and Garden Streets, decided upon. The original part was built that year (1775), and by examination the size of the old building can be seen in the walls on both sides and front end, where the new brick join the old ones when the addition was made in 1850.

This old brick meeting-house and yard, with a high board fence around it, is one of the historic landmarks around which cluster memories dear to every American heart. This old meeting-house performed its part in the great struggle of the then infant colonies to throw off the shackles of British oppression and tyranny. As New Jersey was one of the great battle-fields of that Revolutionary struggle for independence, Mount Holly became one of the outposts, and the old meeting-house the headquarters of the commissary department and a receptacle for military stores. For reasons best known to the Friends the original seats

are still in the old part of the meeting-house as when built. The judgment of the Friends in leaving the old seats intact is to be honored. They are so many relics of "the times that tried men's souls." The marks and hacks of the British commissary's cleaver



FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, MOUNT HOLLY.

(Occupied by the British in 1777.)

and knife are still on those seats almost as visible as the day the meat was chopped upon them. The marks or prints of the muzzles of the British soldiers' muskets are still in the floor of the centenarian. The old meeting-house is to all appearances as good now as one hundred and seventy years ago, and is occupied by the Friends on the first and fifth days of each week.

THE ORTHODOX FRIENDS' meeting-house is a frame building located on Buttonwood Street, between Brainard and Garden Streets, and was built in 1832, Stacy Atkinson, father of Joseph Atkinson, now of Mount Holly, doing the carpenter-work. It is occupied occasionally by the Orthodox Friends.

**First Methodist Episcopal Church.**<sup>1</sup>—Rev. George Shadford, one of Mr. Wesley's preachers, was the first Methodist minister who preached in Mount Holly. He was passing through the town, and preached twice in the then Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Brainard pastor. This must have been previous to the Revolutionary war, as the Presbyterian Church was at that time used by the British as a horse-stable, and was not afterwards used for church purposes.

We hear of no more preaching by Methodist ministers until the year 1781, when Caleb Pedicord and Joseph Cromwell were appointed to West Jersey, which then formed one vast circuit. They preached occasionally in Mount Holly, and under one of these sermons by Mr. Pedicord, Thomas Ware was awakened and converted, and afterwards extensively known as an efficient Methodist minister.

Burlington Circuit was formed in 1789, and the following-named preachers appointed to serve it: 1789, John McCloskey and William Jackson; 1790, John

Merrick and James Bell; 1791, Simon Pile and William Dougherty; 1792, William Dougherty and Robert Hutchinson; 1793, George Cann and Robert Hutchinson; 1794, Levi Rogers and Elisha Cole; 1795, Richard Swain and Joseph Lovell; 1796, Benjamin Fisher; 1797, Solomon Sharp and Zenas Conger.

Some time between the years 1790 and 1797 a small society was formed, and among the members were two local preachers, viz.: Daniel Jones and John Walker. Walker afterwards became a traveling preacher. Unfortunately for the society the local preachers were removed, Jones by death and Walker to Philadelphia. In consequence of the removal of some of the members by death, and others to different places on earth, the society dwindled down to two members, viz.: Mrs. Monroe and a colored woman named Drusilla, who afterwards joined at Lumberton.

In the year 1805, John W. Sterling settled in the town, and a year or two afterwards Rev. Gamaliel Bailey, a local preacher who had formerly traveled, also settled here, and began to preach on Sabbath days. And now commenced the second rise of Methodism in Mount Holly.

An interest in the subject of forming a society was awakened in the minds of the people, and a class was formed, of which John W. Sterling was appointed leader. The preachers on Burlington Circuit took it in charge, and it again became one of their regular preaching-places on week evenings once a fortnight. An impetus was thus given to the work of God, so that in consequence of the increase of the congregation the place of meeting became too small. In the summer of 1809, Rev. Joseph Totten, the then presiding elder for New Jersey, held a quarterly meeting here, and on account of the numbers gathered he was obliged to preach, standing in the door, to a full house and to large numbers in the yard. At the conclusion he urged the necessity of securing a house of worship sufficiently large to accommodate the people. Efforts were now made and continued to provide such church. A board of trustees was formed, consisting of William N. Shinn, John W. Sterling, Rev. Gamaliel Bailey, Samuel Risdon, David Monroe, Curtis Dick, and Samuel Forker. William N. Shinn and Samuel Risdon were appointed a building committee, and in 1810 a brick church was built, thirty-six feet square, on Brainard Street.

1810, Michael Coate and Thomas Dunn were the preachers; 1811-12, Joseph Osborne; 1813, George Wooley and John Rice; 1814, George Wooley and Joseph Lybrand; 1815, John Van Schoick and Joseph Rusling; 1816, John Van Schoick and John Fox (in this year Mr. Van Schoick's health failed; he lingered a few months and passed away to his heavenly rest in triumph); 1817, James Moore and Joseph Lybrand; 1818, Solomon Sharp and David Best; 1819, John Walker and James Long; 1820, John Walker and John Potts; 1821, John Potts and

<sup>1</sup> By Clayton Monroe, Esq.



Benjamin Collins; 1822, Sylvester G. Hill and Waters Borroughs; 1823, Sylvester G. Hill and Joseph Carey; 1824, David Dailey and Joseph Osborne; 1825, Jacob Gruber and Wesley Wallace (about this time the Sabbath-school was formed, and is still in successful operation); 1826, George Wooley and Robert Gerry; 1827, George Wooley and Thomas Sovereign; 1828, Henry Boehm and Levan M. Prettyman; 1829, Henry Boehm, William Foulks, and Samuel Throckmorton; 1830, Daniel Parrish and William A. Wilmer; 1831, Daniel Parrish and Charles T. Ford; 1832, Jesse Thompson and Josiah Canfield.

In 1833, Mount Holly became a station, and John Buckley was appointed pastor. Here began a new era in Methodism in this town. In 1834 he was re-appointed, and the society enlarged and improved both temporally and spiritually. In 1835, L. M. Prettyman was pastor; 1836, Charles T. Ford; 1837, George F. Brown; 1838-39, John L. Lenhart. The society had increased so much by this time that the church became too small, and after consideration and deliberation it was resolved that the old church be sold, and a larger one erected. William N. Shinn, Clayton Monroe, Benjamin Stratton, M.D., and Isaac N. Risdon, in connection with the pastor, Rev. J. S. Lenhart, were appointed a building committee, by whom the present edifice was erected, and dedicated to the worship of God by Rev. Charles Pitman of honored memory.

It may be worthy of remark that our first and second churches were both built on Brainard Street, where the first and second sermons were preached in the old Presbyterian Church by a Methodist preacher, and that the lot is now in possession of the church adjoining the same, and used for the accommodation of country attendants.

The following is the succession of pastors from Rev. J. L. Lenhart, who served in 1838-39, with the number of probationers received by each, as far as the record shows: 1840-41, Thomas Sovereign, no record; 1842-43, John K. Shaw, 330; 1844, James H. Dandy, 6; 1845-46, Crook S. Van Cleve, 82; 1847-48, William E. Perry, 172; 1849, Richard B. Westbrook, 58; 1850-51, George Hughes, 167; 1852, John S. Porter, 34; 1853-54, Abraham K. Street, no record; 1855-56, Jefferson Lewis, 62; 1857-58, William H. Jeffreys, 180; 1859-60, Samuel Vansant, 79; 1861-62, Isaiah D. King, 34; 1863-64, Ruleff V. Lawrence, 234; 1865-66, Richard A. Chalker, 99; 1867-68, William Franklin, 80; 1869, Charles W. Heisley, no record; 1870-71, Charles E. Hill, 63; 1872-73, Philip Cline, 99; 1874-76, Edmund Hewitt, 271; 1877-79, George K. Morris, 78 received in full connection; 1880-81, John S. Heisler, present pastor.

Present value of church property, including parsonage, \$14,000. Trustees in 1881: S. A. Dobbins, J. H. Dobbins, John Evans, Charles Gaunt, T. Alcott, C. E. Hendrickson, E. Holeman, Henry C. Buckley, John Huff. Stewards for 1881-82: S. A. Dobbins, C. E.

Hendrickson, John Mason, Franklin Cook, John H. Dobbins, H. J. Judd, R. Hankinson, Isaiah Bowker, and Thomas Collins. Local preachers, Joseph Taylor and E. T. Idell.

Superintendent of Sunday-school, C. E. Hendrickson. Total number of teachers and scholars, 500. Average attendance, 340.

**St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.**—St. Andrew's Church, Mount Holly, is located on High Street, nearly opposite the county buildings, and is a rough-cast brick building with a tower. The architecture is that known as the perpendicular Gothic, with stained-glass windows and a recess chancel.

The organization of this parish dates back into the last century. The first services were held by Rev. Colin Campbell, then missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Burlington. A church was built about 1742, on what was then known as Iron-Works Hill, where the churchyard is still used as a burying-ground. The parish was organized in 1765, by a charter from the reigning sovereign, of which a copy on parchment is in possession of the vestry. The church ministers and work of the vestry are complete since 1772. The names of the rectors, or those who officiated statedly, would form a long list. About 1785 or 1786 a new brick church was built on Church Street, a part of which now may be seen in the walls of the foundry of T. H. Risdon & Co. In 1844 the congregation erected the present edifice under the rectorship of Rev. G. Y. Morehouse, who was rector forty-four years. A tablet on the wall of the church records the fact of his long rectorship, and also that he was very much esteemed. Among those who preceded Mr. Morehouse were Rev. Mr. Odell, in 1772-74; Rev. Samuel Spraggs, 1784-89; Rev. A. Fowler, 1797-98; Rev. Joseph Turner, 1798, three months; Rev. Richard Moore, supply for some years till Rev. Daniel Higbee appears in the records as minister, 1809-14. In 1815, Mr. Morehouse was called. Succeeding him was the Rev. G. P. Schetky, 1859-63; Rev. D. H. Macurdy, 1864-68; Rev. A. Goldsborough, supply, 1868-69. Rev. C. M. Perkins, the present rector, was called 1869, and entered upon his work July 1, 1869. During the incumbency of Rev. Dr. Schetky, a very convenient school-room was erected in the rear of the church. In 1876, Bishop Scarborough laid the corner-stone of a chapel, now known as the Dobbins' Memorial Chapel, in the old churchyard. The building was consecrated Oct. 8, 1879. It is one of the most substantial buildings as well as beautiful in the country. The building was erected by Mr. E. T. Dobbins, from funds that had been left by Mrs. Burtis, relict of the late E. T. Dobbins. The fund being insufficient, Mr. Dobbins was with his brothers responsible for the completion of the building. In 1881 the church was improved greatly by the formation of a recess chancel with an organ-room on the north, and a vestry-room on the south. The parish is in a flourishing condition, hav-

ing about two hundred communicants, and a Sunday-school of about one hundred and thirty. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Charles Ewan Merritt, Esq. There is also a guild connected with the parish, and sewing society, together with the usual facilities of a working congregation.

The church property, including the church, Dobbins' Chapel, and the rectory, is valued at forty-five thousand dollars.

The following are the officers of the church: Rev. C. M. Perkins, rector; Harris Cox and Charles Ewan Merritt, wardens; Hon. George Haywood, Hon. John L. N. Stratton, Walter Ward, M.D., Clifford Stanley Sims, Esq., Edward Wills, Charles Wills, Joseph C. Kingdon, and J. Fred. Kiner, vestrymen; Sexton, W. Kiner; Organist, Miss Gertrude McCully. Ex-Judge George Haywood has been a vestryman in this church for sixty-five years.

The following are extracts from the charter of St. Andrew's Church:

"GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting: WHEREAS, the Reverend Colin Campbell, John Muirrow, Esquire, Thomas Cooper, Thomas Budd, Samuel Woolston, John Clark, David Jones, Junior, James Dobbins, William Woolston, James Allen, Joseph Murriell, Peter Bard, and John Budd, managers and overseers of Saint Andrew's Church, of Mount Holly, in the County of Burlington, in our Province of New Jersey, in America, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the members and Parishioners of the said Church, by their Humble Petition presented to our trusty and well beloved William Franklin, Esquire, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Province of New Jersey and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, etc., have set forth that the members of the Church of England, resident in and about Mount Holly, some considerable time past, erected a church there; that they being a small body at that time, they were not able to support a separate mission, but the members of said church being now much increased, conceive that they are at this time (with the bounty of the Honourable the Society for the propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts) able to maintain a minister; and as they cannot properly or effectually carry on a subscription for the support of such minister, nor demand or receive any charitable donation that may be made to them, or make any proper application to the Honourable Society for the propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts in their present state, they have prayed our Royal Charter of Incorporation, and we being willing to give all due encouragement and to promote the pious intentions of our said subjects, and to grant their reasonable request in this behalf.

"Now Know Ye, That we for the consideration aforesaid, of our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, Have willed, ordained, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents for us, our Heirs, and successors do will, ordain, appoint, and grant that the Rev<sup>d</sup> Colin Campbell, Thomas Budd, John Muirrow, Esq., John Clark, Thomas Reynolds, Samuel Woolston, William Woolston, Thomas Cooper, Daniel Jones, Jr., John Budd, William Budd, William Budd, Jr., of New Hanover, Daniel Toy, James Dobbins, Sr., and John Galby, and their successors to be elected in manner as is hereinafter described, be and forever hereafter shall be one Body politic and corporate, and in name by the name of THE MINISTERS CHURCH WARDENS AND VESTRY MEN of the Church of St Andrews in Mount Holly; and them and their successors by the same name made by these presents for us, our Heirs, and Successors really and freely make and constitute and declare one Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and in name. . . .

"And Lastly, our Will and Pleasure is that these our Letters Patent, or the Enrollment thereof shall be good, forever valid and effectual in the Law according to our Royal Institutions hereinbefore declared. In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and beloved William Franklin, Esquire, our Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over our Province of Nova Caesaria or New Jersey and Territories thereon depending in America,

Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the same, etc., at our City Burlington, the twenty-eighth day of October, in the fifth year of our Reign, Annoq Domini 1765.

"READ.

"Recorded at Burlington in the Secry's office in Lib. AAA, of Commi's, fol. 405, etc.

"JO<sup>s</sup> READ, Secy."

At the time the lease for St. Andrew's burying-ground was given, Mount Holly was only "mission ground," attended by the rector from St. Mary's Church at Burlington. On the 1st day of April, 1742, the day following the date of this lease, a release was given to the parties first named in this lease for the same property, making the title complete in the vestry of what is now St. Andrew's Church and their successors in office forever.

"This Indenture, made the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty-two, between Mahlon Stacy, of Bridgetown, in the County of Burlington, in the western division of the Province of New Jersey, in America, Esqr., Isaac Pearson, of the city of Burlington, in the County and Province aforesaid, Esqr., and John Burr, of Bridgetown, aforesaid, Gentleman, of the one part, and Philo Leeds, and Samuel Woolston, of Northampton township, in the County aforesaid, yeoman, and the Reverend Colin Campbell, Rector and present incumbent of the Church of St. Mary's, at Burlington, aforesaid of the other part.

"Witnesseth, that the said Mahlon Stacy, Isaac Pearson, and John Burr for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of America, according to the late Queen Ann's Royal Proclamation, to them in hand paid by the said Philo Leeds, Samuel Woolston, and Colin Campbell, or one of them on the perfection of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell unto the said Philo Leeds, Samuel Woolston, and Colin Campbell, All that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in Bridgetown in the township of Northampton and County of Burlington aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone for a corner on the south side of the north main branch of Northampton River, corner to John Bennett's plantation, and is bounded by the same south eleven degrees fifteen minutes east, five chains to a post for a corner; thence north seventy-eight degrees forty-five minutes east, four chains to a post for a corner; thence north eleven degrees fifteen minutes west, five chains to a post for a corner; thence south seventy-eight degrees forty-five minutes west, four chains to the corner-stone first above mentioned, containing two acres strict measure, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, advantages, ways, waters, water-courses, profits, commodities, emoluments, immunities, appendances, and appurtenances to the said hereby bargained premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits of the premises, to have and to hold the said hereby-bargained premises with the appurtenances unto the said Philo Leeds, Samuel Woolston, and Colin Campbell, their executors, administrators, and assigns from the day next before the day of the date of these presents for and during and unto the full end and term of one whole year from thenceforth fully to be complete and ended, yielding and paying therefor and thereout unto the said Mahlon Stacy, Isaac Pearson, and John Burr, their heirs or assigns, the rent of one Pepper Corn only at the feast of Easter next ensuing (if the same be lawfully demanded) to the intent that by virtue of these presents, and by force of the statute for transferring uses into possession, the said Philo Leeds, Samuel Woolston, and Colin Campbell may be in the actual possession of the premises, and thereby enabled to take and accept of a Grant and Release of the reversion and inheritance thereof to the said Philo Leeds and Samuel Woolston, and their heirs, and to the said Colin Campbell and his successors, Rectors and incumbents of the said Church of St. Mary's, at Burlington, forever. In Witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto interchangeably put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

"MAHLON STACY (L.S.),

"ISAAC PEARSON (L.S.),

"JOHN BURR (L.S.)."



"Sealed and delivered (the within mentioned five Shillings being first paid) in the presence of us by the within named Mahlon Stacy, by the within named John Burr, by the within named Isaac Pearson.

"Signed sealed and delivered in presence of us

"NATH THOMAS  
"PATRICK REYNOLDS  
"ODDY BROCK  
"JOHN WOOLSTON  
"WILLIAM BUDDLELL  
"JOS. HOLLINSHEAD  
"JOSEPH COXE

"Recorded in the Secretary's office at Burlington in Lib. L of Deeds folio 275 etc

"C. READ, *Regr.*

"Be it remembered that on the 20th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-two; personally appeared before me John Allen Esqr, one of his Majesties Judges of the Supream Court of the Province of New Jersey, Patrick Reynolds, one of the evidence to the within written instrument, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did declare that he was present and saw Mahlon Stacy, Isaac Pearson, and John Burr, the within grantors, each of them sign seal and deliver the within written instrument for the uses within mentioned.

"Sworn before me the day and year above written

"JNO ALLEN."

**Presbyterian Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The doctrines peculiar to the Presbyterian family of Christian believers was first promulgated in Mount Holly by Rev. John Brainard, who succeeded his brother, David Brainard, as missionary to the Indians then located in Burlington County, and whatever there is of Presbyterianism in Mount Holly is due to that noble minister of Jesus Christ, that indomitable, self-sacrificing moral hero, Rev. John Brainard. After laboring with the Indians and faring as they fared, he sought out the poor and destitute among the white population; preaching at about half a dozen places on the Sabbath, and a dozen more through the week, he wended his way to Mount Holly, and though more than a century has rolled by since that time, yet the name of Brainard is as ointment poured forth in many of the households of Burlington County. Mr. Brainard gathered a Presbyterian congregation at this place in 1767, and on Brainard Street a church, parsonage, and school-house were built.

"Sept. 1, 1774" (Thomas Rankin, a Methodist preacher, says in his journal), "I rode to New Mills and preached to a large number, and on Friday I rode to Mount Holly and preached in the Presbyterian meeting-house to an attentive congregation; I found profit and pleasure at this opportunity. Here I met with Mr. John Brainard, brother and successor to that great and good man, Mr. David Brainard, missionary to the Indians. I spent an agreeable hour with him after preaching."

Mr. Brainard continued to reside at Mount Holly till 1775, when he seems to have removed to Brother-ton (Indian Mills). It was a season of public turmoil. Lexington, Bunker Hill, and the declaration of independence aroused the people like the shock of an earthquake. The inhabitants of West Jersey from the first were strongly opposed to the crown,

and flocked to their country's defense. John Brainard belonged to a family not likely to stand neutral in such a crisis, and in 1776 he preached a sermon at Mount Holly glowing with patriotism. His text was Psalms cxliv. 1: "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teaches my hands to war, and my fingers to fight." He appealed to the people to enlist and fight for their country.

Probably knowing the character of its pastor, the British, in 1777, burned the Presbyterian Church at Mount Holly, and Mr. Brainard then removed to Deerfield, Salem Co., N. J., about seven miles north of Bridgeton, and in March, 1781, ceased his labors on earth, hearing his Master say, "It is enough: come up higher." His age was sixty-one. Brainard Street, in Mount Holly, was named in honor of Rev. John Brainard, and the little old low building standing a few feet east of the Methodist Church in Brainard Street was built by John Brainard for a school-house, and never has been used for any other purpose, and dark and shameful will be the day when Mount Holly allows this old landmark of her religious and educational liberties to be removed. It seems that with John Brainard, Presbyterianism in Mount Holly was buried beneath the rubbish of time, and lay smouldering for nearly sixty years, when at last a flame burst forth, and the church in this place was resuscitated, and Oct. 26, 1839, the present Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. Dr. McDowell, of Philadelphia, with the following-named persons as the original members: Cowley Plotts, Samuel Burtis, Miss Anna Beatty, Mrs. Hannah Plotts, Miss Elizabeth Lening. Five others were added whose names are not given. Messrs. Cowley Plotts and Samuel Burtis were the first ruling elders.

Rev. William R. S. Betts was the first minister and stated supply.

In December of 1845, Dr. Samuel Miller began his ministry, which continued down to 1873. Dr. Miller conducted a parochial school in connection with his pastoral work.

Dr. Miller was succeeded by Rev. R. Randall Hoes, who began his ministry in July, 1875, and continued in the pastorate until June, 1878.

Rev. S. H. McKown succeeded as stated supply until November, 1880.

Rev. D. C. Porter is the present pastor. His official relations as such began July 1, 1881. The membership upon the roll of the church is at present one hundred and eighteen. The Sabbath-school numbers about one hundred and forty, with an average of about one hundred and thirty-five. The pastor is the superintendent.

The church has been weakened considerably by the death of several of its most liberal supporters. The church is desirous of building, as it needs much more room, especially for the Sabbath-school. The present edifice on Garden Street is a solid, substantial building, but insufficient for all the needs of the

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. D. P. Porter.

church. The property could not be valued above \$5000.

**Mount Holly Baptist Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The earliest Baptist influence in Mount Holly of which we have record was that awakened by the preaching of the Rev. Peter Wilson in 1784. This devoted missionary was pastor of the Hightstown Church, some twenty-two miles away. His visits were necessarily few, but his recommendation secured the coming of one Joshua Smith, of New England, probably a layman, who appears to have held a series of meetings in the winter of 1795. The interest awakened by these meetings was the immediate cause of a visit from a personal friend of Smith, Rev. Alexander McGowan, to whose untiring zeal, with the blessing of God, the Mount Holly Church owes her origin. Soon after Mr. Smith's departure "some were inclined to step forward in the Redeemer's cause." Meribah Cox and Jane Mullen are said to have been the first "Baptist inhabitants" of the place. Mr. McGowan was a native of Ireland. He became a Baptist while preparing to meet Rev. Peter Wilson, whom he had challenged to public debate in Trenton. The public heard no controversy but witnessed a baptism, and the Presbyterian Church at Trenton lost its pastor. Soon afterward he settled at New Mills, now Pemberton, and in 1795 we find him alternating between that place and Mount Holly.

In 1800 the interest warranted the erection, at a cost of two thousand dollars, of a neat and comfortable building, which for forty years thereafter stood upon Brainard Street, and is remembered as the early church-home of many now living.

On the 7th of November, 1801, the Mount Holly Baptist Church was organized with thirty-six members, who brought letters of dismission from the parent church at New Mills. The names are as follows: Jesse Cox, Meribah Cox, John Pippit, Lucrea Pippit, Francis Austin, Susanna Austin, Edward Thomas, Hannah Thomas, John McMichael, Margaret McGowan, Hezekiah Ewan, Charlotte Ewan, Daniel Love, Mary Wood, Mary Dobbins, Mary McGowan, Jane Love, Hannah Reeves, Rebecca Voorhees, Mary Smith, Jane Mullen, Margaret Yard, Rhoda Eyres, Levina Webb, Martha Congle, Rachel Reeve, Hannah Pippit, Margaret Leeds, Hezekiah Atkinson, Charlotte Adams, Elizabeth Bennett, Ann Pippit, Mary Leeds, Hannah Grant, Elizabeth Atkinson, and Mary White.

The church was constituted by a council consisting of Rev. Samuel Jones, D.D., Rev. William Staughton, D.D., Rev. Peter Wilson and William White. A covenant, brief, quaint, and impressive, was adopted on the same day. The first deacons were Jesse Cox and John Pippit; the first trustees, George Langstaff, Jesse Cox, Henry Chambers, and Francis Austin; the first treasurer, Edward Thomas; the first chorister, George Allen, and the first sexton, Samuel Bais.

The church applied for admission into the Philadelphia Association, Aug. 7, 1802, sending as delegates Jesse Cox, John Pippit, Edward Thomas, George Allen, and Samuel Lee; and in 1841 was one of the constituent churches in the formation of the New Jersey Baptist Association.

At no time does Mr. McGowan appear as the regular settled pastor, but for a period of thirteen years after the constitution of the church he seems to have had practically the oversight of her affairs. The name of Rev. James McLaughlin is mentioned in 1810 as a temporary supply, but for the latter part of that year the church records are entirely wanting. In 1805 fifty-five members were dismissed from Mount Holly to form the church at Evesham (now Marlton), and to this church Mr. McGowan went from Pemberton as pastor, continuing, however, to supply, "as often as convenient," the church at Mount Holly, for which missionary service he was to receive the indefinite remuneration of "what the church pleases."

The withdrawal of fifty-five members sadly weakened the little company, and a long period of inactivity followed. Preaching appears to have been only occasional, and by such of the itinerant ministers as could be procured at the time. In 1814, Mr. McGowan, the spiritual father and stanch friend of the church, left this State for Ohio, and was accidentally killed by the overturning of his wagon on the journey. This faithful servant of God was a man of unusual ability and great piety. He was very successful at winning souls at Pemberton, Marlton, and Mount Holly. At the latter place he baptized one hundred and nineteen. His death was commemorated in an obituary notice on the minutes of the Association, a distinction then unusual.

In 1814 a young man named John Sisty was licensed. He was afterward ordained, and for some three years supplied the pulpit, supporting himself at his trade. Nine were baptized. Mr. Sisty removed in 1818 to Haddonfield, where he remained the first pastor of the Baptist Church for twenty-one years. He died at the age of eighty-one, in Philadelphia, in 1863. From 1818 to 1824, Rev. Joseph Maylin, a wealthy and highly respected man, who appears to have been licensed and ordained in Mount Holly, occupied, with more or less regularity, the pulpit. During this same period he was chairman of the Supply Committee, and, it may be presumed, considered himself at no time pastor of the church, although he appears as such upon the associational minutes. In 1818, for several months in succession, Rev. William Harmer, a young licentiate of much promise, preached with acceptance. In 1821-22, Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, of sacred memory, then pastor of the Second Church, Hopewell, occasionally visited Mount Holly and greatly endeared himself to the people. In 1822-23, Rev. James E. Welch came from his charge in Burlington at intervals. As a result of the desultory but faithful labor of these brethren, during the six years

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. Edward Braislín.



subsequent to 1818 twenty-three were baptized. The membership at this time and until 1830 varied from seventy to eighty. The most conspicuous sign of vitality under Mr. Maylin's management as preacher and chairman of Supply Committee is a constant and vigorous discipline of unworthy members. This perhaps is the secret of the blessings of after-years.

In November, 1824, Mr. Welch moved to Mount Holly. He preached almost regularly for two years. The church was too weak, however, regularly to support a pastor. During these two years four were baptized. In 1827, Mr. Welch went to Missouri, but returned in the following year, and continued to preach occasionally until 1830.

For twenty-eight years this band of Christian disciples had struggled on without the instruction and oversight of a settled pastor. Those were years of honorable weakness, for we have no record of disunion and few signs of coldness. There are but three out of the twenty-eight years in which no baptisms are reported. A new era of prosperity was now to dawn upon the church. In 1829, Rev. Joseph Sheppard, of Salem, accepted a call. He had but little other than simple faith to assure support for his family, but God did not fail to honor him. During the seven years of his administration, seventy-eight converts were baptized, the material resources of the church were greatly increased, and the Sunday-school came to be a vital force in religious work. In 1831, E. W. Dickinson, afterward ordained in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was licensed to preach.

In November, 1836, Rev. H. K. Green, an associate of Samuel Aaron's in the Theological School at Burlington, became pastor. He resigned in November, 1837. Ten were baptized.

The church immediately called Rev. Samuel Cornelius, of Alexandria, Va. He entered upon his pastorate in December, 1837, and remained three years. The finances were improved, and seventy-one converts were baptized. Dr. Cornelius was a man of great energy of character. Left an orphan at three years of age, his youth had been one of loneliness and struggle.

Samuel Cornelius and Noah Davis share the honor of originating the American Baptist Publication Society, an interesting account of which is given in Dr. Cornelius' autobiographical letters to his son, published in Detroit in 1871.

From August, 1741, to May, 1842, the church depended again upon supplies. Five were baptized.

In May, 1842, Rev. Herman S. Haven, a young man who is remembered as an excellent preacher and pastor, but whose delicate health prevented his remaining longer than the following February, was elected pastor. He removed to West Chester, Pa., and soon died. He baptized five.

In 1843 the church edifice on Garden Street, since enlarged, was begun. Its dimensions were forty-seven by sixty-four feet, its seating capacity about

five hundred, and its cost about eight thousand one hundred dollars. The building committee were Edward Thomas, J. W. Cox, William Lucas, James Langstaff, William Bowers, and James A. Powell. In March, 1844, Rev. T. O. Lincoln was called to the pastorate, and on the 15th of August the dedication of the new building and the installation of the new pastor took place.

His pastorates were at Kennebunk and Portland, Me., Spruce Street, Philadelphia, and after leaving Mount Holly, at Manchester, N. H., Utica and Elmira, N. Y., Williamsport, Pa., and Roadstown, N. J. He died at Bridgeton, January, 1877.

Rev. Marvin H. Eastwood became pastor in November, 1846. During the two years of his administration there was much religious interest. Sixty-one were baptized. Mr. Eastwood came from Waterford, N. Y., in 1844, and was for two years pastor at Haddonfield. Upon leaving Mount Holly he entered mercantile life, and afterwards was a clerk in the city of Washington, D. C.

On March 10, 1844, Samuel Cornelius, Jr., son of Dr. Cornelius, was licensed to preach.

Rev. H. K. Green was a second time called in January, 1849. He remained, however, only until November of the same year. A graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, he was ordained at Salem, Mass., September, 1828. His first charge was in Halifax, N. S.

From May, 1850, to June, 1853, Rev. William M. Collom was pastor. The meagre church records render an opinion difficult, but this period seems to have been marked by much unwise activity and consequent unfruitfulness. The membership shrank from two hundred and forty-two to one hundred and eighty-one without apparent cause. The number of baptisms was seven. Mr. Collom was personally much beloved. He died in Philadelphia in 1875.

In August, 1853, Rev. T. D. Worrall, recently from England, began to supply the pulpit. He accepted a call in February of the following year. This pastorate was unfortunate. We read of disunion, financial troubles, and pastoral indiscretions. Thirty-six baptisms are reported. Mr. Worrall resigned in March, 1855, and went to Boston, and subsequently to Lowell, Mass.

Rev. John S. Miller came from Vincentown in May, 1855, and remained during the comparatively long period of four years. Mr. Miller was a wise and affectionate counselor. His work was an excellent preparation for the career upon which the church was to enter in the days of his immediate successors. He went from Mount Holly to Bristol, Pa.

After Mr. Miller came Rev. Samuel Aaron, an able and heroic preacher of righteousness. He became pastor in May, 1859, and held the position, in addition to his school for young men, until his death, in April, 1865. The fame and persecution which alike ennoble his name came with him to Mount Holly. The church

loved him and was proud of him, even where it differed from him. Under the ministry of so devout a scholar and so courteous a gentleman the cause of Christ greatly prospered. But the anti-slavery and radical temperance addresses of Mr. Aaron made him many and bitter enemies, whose fear of him bore testimony to their estimate of his strength. His body and that of President Lincoln lay at the same time awaiting burial, and the church was in a twofold sorrow. Mr. Aaron was one of Pennsylvania's ablest sons, and it is to be regretted that no one has given to the world the story of his life. In scriptural indoctrination and the formation of Christian character he did noble work. There is a more enduring monument to his memory in the hearts of his brethren and pupils than that erected by them in our village cemetery.

Upon the death of Mr. Aaron the church happily called Rev. A. G. Thomas. He gave up his chaplaincy in the army and came to Mount Holly in August, 1865. In the winter and spring of 1866 occurred the greatest revival in the history of the town. Some one hundred and sixty persons were added to the church, and the entire community was profoundly moved. During this year the church building was enlarged to its present capacity, at a cost of some \$8000. The building committee for this purpose consisted of H. C. Gaskill, John B. Stiles, William A. Johnson, Charles A. Branson, and Joseph W. Emley. We have substantial evidence of the work and wisdom of the committee in a comfortable audience-room, capable of seating seven hundred persons, besides convenient lecture and Bible-class rooms. The carpeting and upholstering, the obtaining of an excellent pipe-organ, and many other equally important but less noticeable services were rendered by the ladies of the church. In the spring and summer of 1867, during the absence of the pastor in Europe, the venerable J. M. Challis occupied the pulpit. Mr. Thomas resigned in April, 1868, to go to the North Baptist Church, Camden.

The successor of Mr. Thomas found a strong and prosperous church awaiting him.

In June, 1868, Rev. James Waters was called from Manayunk, Pa., and entered upon his pastorate immediately. The three years following were marked by the happiest of pastoral relationship and great spiritual blessing. As pastor and preacher Mr. Waters was very successful. He resigned in March, 1872, greatly to the regret of his people. He went to Wilmington, Del., and subsequently became district secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society for the Eastern District of New York.

For eight months the church was without a pastor. Rev. T. J. B. House was called from Boston in July, 1872, and entered upon his duties the following November. This pastorate continued only ten months, until September, 1873. He went from Mount Holly to Lowell, Mass.

The church membership at this time numbered four

hundred and twenty-four, and its numerical strength fairly represented its capacity for usefulness. Upon the resignation of Mr. House, nine months were again passed in that most perilous of church practices, the hearing of many "candidates." Happily, however, the strength of the church was not seriously impaired, and on the 30th of June, 1874, Rev. Edward Braislin was ordained in Mount Holly, and at once entered upon his duties. He found a people generously desirous to co-operate with him, and finds them equally so at the expiration of his third year among them. Among many excellent and devoted servants of Christ is one whose long and honorable connection with the church entitles him to especial mention here, our venerable senior deacon, Thomas Letchworth. For well-nigh half a century his character and well-chosen words have been a constant evangel; and there are many brethren, and "honorable women not a few," of whose lives it would be healthful to speak did the limits of this short sketch permit.

The Sunday-school, ably and faithfully officered, with a membership of three hundred pupils, is one of the most efficient and fruitful departments of our church activities. Many of the converts of later years have come from its classes.

Present church membership, 553; Sunday-school membership, 547; total number of baptisms in eighty years, 1066; value of church property, \$25,000; total contributions for 1881, \$3522.86.

Pastor, Rev. Dr. Smith; Deacons, Morris H. Keeler, Alexander F. Bailie, John S. Peak, Joseph W. Emley, Joseph H. Murray, Benjamin Haines; Clerk, Joseph W. Emley; Sunday-school Superintendent, Mark R. Sooy.

#### Church of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic).<sup>1</sup>

—As far back as the year 1849 Mount Holly was considered of sufficient importance to require the attendance of a Catholic priest. Then, of course, the population was small, and an occasional visit from Father Mackam, of Bordentown, was all the attention that Mount Holly received. Father Lane, the pastor of St. Theresa's Church, Philadelphia, next took charge of the "mission," and erected a church on Mount Holly Avenue, of dimensions about sixty-five by twenty-five feet. In 1856 the Rev. J. D. Bowles was appointed pastor of Burlington, and he attended Mount Holly once every month. Then came the Rev. J. J. McGahan, who was the first resident pastor. This gentleman did a great deal to imbue his people with an energetic feeling, and thus paved the way for the accomplishments of those who have succeeded him. The parish was again united with Burlington for a brief interval, under the ministration of Father Kirwin. Then came the Rev. Thaddeus Hogan as a resident pastor, who laid the corner-stone of the present new church on West Washington Street, A.D. 1872. In 1874, Father Hogan was succeeded by Rev. S. J.

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. E. Burke.



Walsh, and in 1875, Rev. H. J. McManus was appointed.

But the true development of Catholicity in Mount Holly may be best shown by making a comparison between the old church and the new one. The dimensions of the former have been given, but it should be added that it was only a wooden structure of no artistic pretension, and having barely the requisites for comfort. The present edifice is in height (exclusive of the tower, which has not yet been erected) about seventy feet, the length is one hundred and fifteen feet, the width sixty-five feet, and it has a seating capacity for about seven hundred people. The architecture is of the Gothic order, and produces an imposing effect. In the interior there are twelve supporting columns of Scotch granite, and these ascend gracefully into a region of symmetrical arches beautiful to behold. The painting deserves especial mention, the pearl-gray overhead harmonizing well with the very subdued gray-blue of the walls and the chaste finish of everything else. There are three altars, the two at the sides of the sanctuary being in honor of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, respectively. The Blessed Virgin's altar was given by "The Children of Mary," the St. Joseph's by Mrs. Thomas Foy, and the high altar by thirty-five contributors. Over the latter is a memorial window, presented by Mr. Thomas Foy, a member of the congregation. It contains three figures,—our Lord with His sacred heart exposed, and on either side of Him Blessed Margaret Mary and "The Immaculate Conception." Surrounding this group is a representation of the Sacred Heart encircled by the "Crown of Thorns." This window was made at the Keystone Stained-Glass Works, Philadelphia, and it is indeed a gem of decorative art. The organ in this church is a model instrument of two manuals, eighteen stops, sub-bass. It is the production of Messrs. George Jardine & Son, of New York, who furnished the great instrument in the new St. Patrick's Cathedral. Indeed, the trustees have throughout secured the most accomplished workmanship, the building itself having been planned by Mr. Charles Keely, the architect who designed the cathedrals of Brooklyn, Boston, Portland, and Chicago, as well as many other notable structures of the country.

You have now a sketch of the church, which was dedicated on Oct. 19, 1879. The ceremonies commenced at half-past ten o'clock A.M., Rt. Rev. M. A. Corrigan officiating. A procession was formed by the bishop, priests, and acolytes, and they made a circuit of the exterior of the church. They then entered, and proceeded up the main aisle to the altar, where all kneeled, and the "Litanæ Sanctorum" and other prayers were said. The procession was again formed, and passed through the aisles of the church, the reverend clergy praying the while, and the bishop performing the "Asperges." This ended the dedication ceremonies. High mass immediately followed; Father

McNulty, of Paterson, was celebrant; Dr. N. Graziani, O.M.C., of Trenton, deacon; Father Ferourd, sub-deacon; Father Leonard, of Newark, master of ceremonies; and Fathers Hogan and Fitzsimmons in the sanctuary. The music of the day was Fuch's Mass in C. Bishop Corrigan preached the sermon.

Among the original members of this church the names of Dennis Hassett, Terrence Lee, and Joseph Malevey appear the most prominent. In the days when the Catholics of Mount Holly only received occasional visits from some priest of a neighboring parish, Miss C. Bernadon, a convert to the Catholic religion, gave her time and attention to the training of the children in the faith, and thus organized the first Sunday-school. The present superintendent is Francis A. Foy, who has about one hundred pupils, with an average attendance of ninety.

The societies connected with this church are "The Rosary Society," "Young Ladies' Sodality," and "The Sacred Heart Temperance Benevolent Society."

Present membership of church, six hundred; value of church property, fifteen thousand dollars.

In the new diocese of Trenton, lately created by Pope Leo XIII.; the bishop of the diocese is the Rt. Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell. The present priest of the Church of the Sacred Heart is Rev. Robert E. Burke.

**Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The first meeting to take into consideration the organizing a new congregation and the erection of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Mount Holly was held at the residence of Peter V. Coppuck, May 19, 1859, at which meeting Charles Bispham, Alexander R. Shreve, John H. Polhemus, James E. Shiras, Thomas C. Hammell, Peter V. Coppuck, Matthew McHenry, Richard C. Shreve, George McHenry, Franklin B. Levis, George C. Brown, Joseph F. Burr, George S. Schirley, and Charles H. Hollinshead were present. At this meeting Charles Bispham, Esq., donated the lot on Washington Street whereon the present church edifice is erected. The first service was held in the court-house on Sunday morning, July 3, 1859, on which occasion the Rev. W. H. Carroll, then of Crosswicks, officiated. The contracts for building the new church were made June 18, 1859, Mr. Sloan, of Philadelphia, being the architect, George W. Tuley and Peter Poinsett the carpenters, and Benjamin Plummer the mason.

The first election for wardens and vestrymen was held June 28, 1859, when Peter V. Coppuck was elected senior warden; George McHenry, junior warden; and Richard C. Shreve, Charles Brown, John H. Polhemus, Charles Bispham, Dr. George S. Schirley, Franklin B. Levis, and Charles H. Hollinshead, vestrymen.

The corner-stone was laid by Rev. Henry Brown then of Beverly, N. J., now of Chester, Pa., on July 18, 1859. The congregation were duly and legally

<sup>1</sup> By F. B. Levis.

organized July 19, 1859, and the election of wardens and vestrymen made June 28th ratified, and Peter V. Coppuck was elected treasurer, and Charles H. Hollinshead secretary of vestry.

On Sept. 16, 1859, the Rev. De Witt C. Byllesby, then at Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected the first rector of the parish, and entered upon his duties Sunday, Oct. 9, 1859. Services were continued to be held in the court-house until March 11, 1860, when the church building was completed, and the first service held there. The new church was consecrated March 15, 1860, by Bishop Odenheimer.

In January, 1861, the parish purchased of Charles Bispham a graveyard adjoining St. Andrew's grounds, which was laid out in lots, and is now held for benefit of the parish.

The first vacancy in the new vestry occurred April 7, 1863, when Charles H. Hollinshead died, and his place as secretary of the vestry was filled by the election of Franklin B. Levis, who served until June 14, 1870, when Theodore H. Risdon was elected secretary, and he served until April 22, 1878, when Richard P. Holeman, the present secretary, was elected. The first junior warden, George McHenry, died March 2, 1864, and his place was filled by the election of Richard C. Shreve, who served until April 22, 1867, when Barzillai W. Robbins was elected. Peter V. Coppuck continued as treasurer until April 18, 1868, when Franklin B. Levis was elected to that position, and held the office for about twelve years, when George C. Brown was elected, and served one year, and then resigned, and Franklin B. Levis was re-elected, and served until Easter Monday, 1882, when Howard C. Levis was elected treasurer.

On March 25, 1869, the parish purchased of Benjamin F. Shreve his house on Mill Street for a rectory, at a cost of \$5400, but sold the same March 25, 1870, to Alexander R. Shreve. Peter V. Coppuck, who had been senior warden since the organization of the parish, died Dec. 29, 1869, and the vacancy was filled by the election of J. Wendell Brown, who served until April 10, 1871, when Richard C. Shreve was again elected to that position, and Barzillai W. Robbins continued junior warden until April 14, 1873, when Franklin B. Levis was elected. The Rev. DeWitt C. Byllesby served as rector until the first Sunday in March, 1871, when he resigned and accepted a call from his old parish at Pittsburgh.

Rev. G. Albert Bedles, assistant to Bishop Lee, of Delaware, was elected rector to succeed Mr. Byllesby, and entered upon his duties Easter Sunday, 1871. On Feb. 26, 1872, a committee was appointed to select a site whereon to erect a new rectory, and July 26, 1872, a lot was purchased on Ridgway Street, and a rectory subsequently built thereon at a cost of \$6500.

Rev. G. Albert Bedles tendered his resignation March 23, 1874, to take effect April 12, 1874, which was accepted. On March 30, 1874, the Rev. Octavius Perinchief (then of York, Pa.) was elected rector to

succeed Mr. Bedles, and accepted and took charge in June, 1874, and continued rector until Jan. 10, 1876, when he resigned, to take effect April 15, 1876. The parish was then vacant until Sept. 12, 1876, when the present rector, Rev. Angus Crawford, was called, and took charge the second Sunday in October, 1876. The property now belonging to the parish consists of the church building, which has cost about \$15,000, rectory \$6500, and graveyard \$300, making a total of \$21,800, entirely free from debt. The present officers of the church are Rev. Angus Crawford, rector; Richard C. Shreve, senior warden; Franklin B. Levis, junior warden; Theodore H. Risdon, Charles B. Parsons, Richard P. Holeman, Joseph Cross, Joseph R. Deacon, Isaac C. Haines, Howard C. Levis, vestrymen; Richard P. Holeman, secretary of vestry; Howard C. Levis, treasurer.

Present number of communicants, 140; Sunday-school teachers, 22; Sunday-school scholars, 240; total offerings for last financial year, \$4161.39.

**Mount Moriah Methodist Episcopal Church.**—As early as 1826 that Christian zeal characteristic of the colored people of the Southern States was not lacking in the little band of Christians inhabiting the suburbs of Mount Holly. Ever zealous in whatever cause they enlist themselves, they are not more so in any than that of the cause of religion.

Each of the other Protestant denominations in the town except one had, previous to 1826, houses of worship, while the descendants of Ham were under the necessity of worshipping, if at all, as a body, in some private house, or, through the courtesy of the trustees, in the village school-house.

In March, 1826, a lot of land located on the south side of West Washington Street was purchased of Larner Waterman, and a small frame meeting-house, twenty-four by thirty feet, built. The meeting-house stood on the north end of the lot, while the south end was devoted to burial purposes, upon which the African Methodist Episcopal burial-ground is now situated.

The society at this place was organized through the instrumentality of Robert Evans, a local preacher of some ability and of acknowledged piety. He was assisted in his labors of love by Miss Delia Johnson, an evangelist of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. They were both faithful and devoted laborers for the welfare of their race.

Miss Johnson subsequently located in Mount Holly, where her kindness and pure Christian character won her many friends. "Aunt Delia," as she was familiarly known, lived to a good old age, and finally died in 1877 by fire, being burned with the house in which she lived.

Among the early members of this society was Wardell Parker. He was also a local preacher, and quite useful in forming and sustaining the A. M. E. Society. Charles Green was also one of the pioneer members. He subsequently moved to Evesham, where he be-



came one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Evesham Society. Achsa Waterman, mother of the now venerable Elwood Waterman, was also one of the pioneer and efficient workers in the church. She lived to see some of her children and grandchildren following in her footsteps.

William Bowen, though not a member of this church, but of the Friends, is worthy of mention among the colored people. He was a slave to Joseph Burr, and died in 1824, and buried in the Friends' burying-ground on Woodpecker Lane. He learned the trade of a wool-comber, and in his later years earned a living at that business. His prejudices in regard to slavery were strong. For many years before his death he would neither eat, drink, or wear anything manufactured or that came through the servitude of his race. He was a Christian in every sense of the word.

In 1861 the little old church had become too small for the increased membership and congregation, and in 1862 a building thirty by forty-five was erected on the site of the present church, on the south side of West Washington Street, and in 1863 it was destroyed by a tornado. The present church, thirty by forty-five, was built the same year. It is a substantial frame building, and will seat about two hundred and fifty.

The parsonage, situate on the east side of the church, was built by the society in 1875.

Present value of church property, three thousand five hundred dollars. Present membership, eighty.

Stewards, Elwood Waterman, Isaac H. Gaines, and Edward H. Stevens; Trustees, John Spencer, Elwood Waterman, Thomas Cooper, Isaac H. Gaines, and Edward H. Stevens; Preacher in charge, Rev. George M. Witten.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized several years ago. There is at present a total of sixty-five scholars and eleven teachers, with an average attendance of sixty pupils. E. H. Stevens is the present superintendent.

**Burial-Places.**—There are four burial-places or cemeteries in this township or village, three of which, viz.: St. Andrew's, Trinity, and Baptist, are on the hill south of the village of Mount Holly, west side of Pine Street, and all in one inclosure. From the monuments and tombstones we gather the names, date of birth and death of some of the ancestors of the present population of this place and surrounding country.

**SAINT ANDREW'S CEMETERY.**—Eli Shinn, died Nov. 9, 1776; William Shinn, died May 23, 1767, aged 35; Griffith Owen, died Feb. 25, 1833, aged 65; Joseph Shinn, died Feb. 11, 1759, aged 56; John Woolston, died Feb. 10, 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ , aged 36; Ruth Allen, died March 20, 1750, aged 27; David Budd, died June 5, 1760, aged 48; Matthew McHenry, died May 25, 1860, aged 78; John Perry, died July 25, 1808, aged 50; Michael Rush, died March 15, 1807, aged 48; Joseph G. Clark, died March 26, 1881, aged 86;

John Clark, died June 23, 1794, aged 73; Alexander Shiras, died Feb. 5, 1811, aged 69; Isaac Ridgeway, aged 77; Ruth Ridgeway, aged 81; Susan Henstock, died March 8, 1878, aged 75; John Little, died June 22, 1868, aged 76; John Ogilvie, died May 14, 1801, aged 48; George Longstaff, died Oct. 10, 1809, aged 63; William Fox, died May 5, 1787, aged 65; Mary Fox, died July 16, 1783, aged 55; Sarah Budd, died Sept. 24, 1766; Hannah Porter, died Dec. 1, 1780, aged 29; Henry Knight, died Jan. 17, 1807, aged 80; Hannah B. Stackhouse, born Oct. 1795, died Nov. 1879; John Bowker, died July 24, 1769, aged 23; Nicholas Toy, died Oct. 6, 1758, aged 47; Daniel Toy, died 1768, aged 38; Elizabeth Marr, died May 29, 1867, aged 94; Dorothy Johnson, died July 12, 1843, aged 100; Capt. J. A. Borrough, U.S.M.C., died at St. Thomas, W. I., Nov. 28, 1867; Prudence Quigg, died Aug. 27, 1786, aged 56; James Dobbins, died Oct. 1776, aged about 46; Ruth Dobbins, died Nov. 7, 1815, aged 81; Rev. Robert Green Chase, born at Hopkinton, N. H., Dec. 19, 1835, died July 24, 1867; John Dobbins, died Jan. 16, 1841, aged 80; Benjamin Say Budd, M.D., born June 26, 1769, died Nov. 9, 1833; Nehemiah Reeve, died May 12, 1753, aged 29; Walter Reeve, Jr., died Aug. 20, 1746, aged 27; Ann Reeve, died Dec. 11, 1744, aged 49; Walter Reeve, died March 21, 1754, aged 69; Mary Morris, died May 22, 1752, aged 48; Robert Morris, died May 2, 1752, aged 48; Jesse Godley, born Oct. 19, 1796, died Aug. 30, 1874; Joshua G. Harker, died Oct. 22, 1869, aged 88; Martha Harker, died June 4, 1857, aged 73; Urgilla Welde, died Aug. 26, 1871, aged 90; Michael Woolston, died Feb. 27, 1753, aged about 55; Sarah Woolston, died Dec. 24, 1771, aged 72; John Peacock, died June 5, 1759, aged 62; Robert Sowersby, died Aug. 23, 1850; Hannah Sowersby, wife of Robert Sowersby; John Reeves, born March 4, 1737, died April 6, 1807; John Reeves, died Feb. 26, 1800, aged 59; William Reeves, died July 24, 1763, aged 42; Rebeckah Reeve, died Feb. 26, 1764, aged 26; Elizabeth Reeve, died April 21, 1760, aged about 32; Sarah Briggs, died July 9, 1777, aged about 17; Levi Briggs, died Oct. 31, 1776, aged about 26; Barzillai Woolston, died Aug. 25, 1753, aged about 20; Joshua Woolston, died May 28, 1753, aged about 27; Joseph Woolston, died May 21, 1753, aged about 18; Job Woolston, died Jan. 27, 1775, aged about 23; Daniel Holeman, died March 14, 1827, aged 35; Rachel Holeman, died Jan. 2, 1876, aged 85; Horace Palmer Martin, wounded in battle of Manassas, Va., Aug. 30, 1862, died at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Sept. 18, 1862, aged 22; Mary Murrell Reeves, born April 17, 1783, died February, 1814; Joseph Reeves, died Oct. 26, 1801, aged 48; Elizabeth Reeves, died May 17, 1830, aged 73; Jane Coppuck, died June 14, 1783, aged 19; Martha Reeves, born Sept. 16, 1790, died Oct. 6, 1876; Hannah Reeves, died June 28, 1880, aged 80; Joseph Reeves, died Sept. 3, 1767, aged 47; Charles M. Harker, 1810-1876; Hannah Bispan

widow of Joseph Ridgway, 1786-1872; Thomas Hooton, died Feb. 26, 1867, aged 57; Sterne Palmer, aged 59; William Robinson, died April 23, 1868, aged 60; Samuel C. Brock, born Dec. 21, 1803, died June 27, 1870; Reuben Forker, died April 6, 1864, aged 77; Jacob Shaffer, born June 18, 1747, died Dec. 23, 1834; Don Francisco Verges, born Oct. 24, 1803, died July 8, 1839; John Beatty, died Oct. 1, 1858; Joseph H. Beatty, died Feb. 24, 1861; William Richards, Esq., died Aug. 31, 1823, aged 84; Uz Gibbs, died Feb. 3, 1873, aged 77; Thomas J. Suttan, 1800-1880; George Thompson, died July 11, 1839; Col. Athanasius Fenwick, soldier of the war of 1812, born in 1780, died in 1824; Isaac Pearson Coleman, M.D., died Nov. 4, 1869, aged 65; Henry Augustus Sims, born Dec. 22, 1832, died July 10, 1875; Dr. John Ross, died Sept. 7, 1796, aged 43; Elizabeth Rossell, died June 8, 1807, aged 74; William K. Huffnagle, born Nov. 2, 1810, died April 14, 1854; Catharine Cox Huffnagle, born Nov. 20, 1814, died Aug. 11, 1867; Catharine Allen, born Oct. 24, 1805, died March 4, 1874; Samuel Davidson, died Aug. 28, 1815, aged 56; Ann Davidson, died Oct. 7, 1850, aged 80; John Black, born 1817, died 1880; Rachel E. Atkinson, 1798-1876; Mary I. Coate, born Feb. 18, 1794, died Jan. 9, 1866; Gen. William Irick, born Dec. 29, 1799, died Aug. 17, 1864; Gen. William Irick, born Dec. 1, 1768, died Jan. 14, 1832; John Irick, died Feb. 15, 1810, aged 68; Mary Irick, died Jan. 14, 1771, aged 31; Joseph Budd, died Nov. 5, 1785, aged 41; Lettice Dobbins, died July 20, 1763, aged 40; Matthew Dawson, died Aug. 6, 1755, aged 37; Antstis Reynolds, died Dec. 10, 1753, aged 48; Patrick Reynolds, died Sept. 24, 1757, aged 56; Thomas R. Lacy, died Feb. 23, 1865, aged 79; Marion Ross, died 1773; Alexander Ross, M.D., died May 10, 1780, aged 67; Miss Esther Lyon, died Sept. 11, 1777, aged 30; James Downs, born June 23, 1761, died Sept. 17, 1824; James Dillon, died Sept. 4, 1780, aged 27; Catharine Dillon, died July 25, 1780, aged 24; John L. Nugent, Esq., born July 31, 1786, died Sept. 2, 1818; Bridget Margaret Nugent, born Jan. 18, 1750, died Nov. 19, 1819; Dr. John L. Stratton, died April 18, 1838, aged 57; Daniel Newbold, born Aug. 1, 1758, died Feb. 4, 1815; Sarah Haywood, died June 22, 1833, aged 70; Benjamin Shreve, died Jan. 30, 1878, aged 88; James Cushman, died Nov. 11, 1829, aged 52; Rev. Sylvester G. Hill, a traveling preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born Feb. 26, 1784, died July 4, 1825; Rev. George Youngs Morehouse, for forty years rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mount Holly, died April 10, 1859, aged 67; William Rossell, died June 20, 1840, aged 80; Isaac Hazlehurst, born Nov. 22, 1742, died July 18, 1834; Isaac Leeds, died Dec. 21, 1847, aged 33; Felix Leeds, died July 4, 1744, aged 57; Hannah Leads, died Nov. 11, 1761, aged 71; Mary Budd, died May 3, 1859, aged 81; Joseph Budd, Esq., died July 21, 1821, aged 65; Thomas Budd, died Dec. 15, 1775, aged 67; William Ludd, died Aug. 28, 1770, aged 61;

George Briggs, died Feb. 2, 1743, aged 27; Thomas Reynolds, died Jan. 7, 1805, aged 74; Elizabeth Reynolds, died Nov. 5, 1763, aged 24; Joseph Howell, died Sept. 20, 1790, aged 31; John Lacy, Esq., died Feb. 17, 1814, aged 60; Joseph Bennett, died Oct. 5, 1818, aged 79.

"This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,  
May truly say here lies an honest man,  
A safe companion, and an easy friend,  
Unblamed through life, lamented in his end."

Abraham Gaskill, died Nov. 24, 1867, aged 65; James Coppuck, died Dec. 5, 1825, aged 65; Elizabeth Coppuck, died May 25, 1848, aged 83; Moses Kempton, born Aug. 18, 1786, died April 26, 1861; Lucy Kempton, born June 1, 1786, died Dec. 21, 1854; Mary Kempton, died Oct. 25, 1817, aged 30; Dorothy Ridgeway, born Oct. 21, 1773, died Feb. 8, 1851; Joseph Read, Esq., born April 16, 1739 (O. S.), died Nov. 19, 1814; Montgomery Polhemus, died Oct. 10, 1820, aged 46; Zachariah Rossell, died Feb. 21, 1815, aged 92; Samuel J. Read, Esq., born Dec. 14, 1771, died Oct. 2, 1836; Joseph Read, born March 20, 1779, died May 19, 1852; Charles Read, born Feb. 18, 1788, died May 9, 1844; Margaret Read, born Feb. 23, 1784, died April 17, 1866.

BAPTIST CEMETERY.—Benjamin Wills, died Aug. 27, 1847, aged 30; William N. Haines, born June 14, 1780, died April 6, 1838; William Price, Jr., died July 28, 1804, aged 32; Emaline Stainbrook, died June 17, 1877, age 52; Elizabeth Ellis, born June 8, 1809, died May 10, 1876; William Reeves, died May 10, 1833, aged 45; Elizabeth Reeves, born Aug. 12, 1789, died Feb. 26, 1866; Absalom Reeves, died Sept. 16, 1876, aged 57; George I. Warren, Sr., born March 30, 1802, died March 3, 1872; Isaac V. Bunting, died Aug. 22, 1837, aged 22; Mary Ann Taylor, died Feb. 4, 1872, age 62; Daniel Antrim, born Feb. 2, 1798, died Nov. 23, 1880; James S. Pearson, born July 13, 1798, died March 13, 1836; George W. Groom, wounded at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 12, 1862, died at Falmouth, Va., same day; William Ellis, died March 5, 1865, aged 84; Joshua L. Childs, Sr., died Feb. 8, 1838, aged 42; John M. Shinn, born Oct. 16, 1809, died Feb. 7, 1877; Joseph Colkitt, died Jan. 25, 1847, aged 29; Benjamin G. Colkitt, died July 8, 1872, aged 52; Joseph Colkitt, died May 15, 1845, aged 66; Abner Poinsett, died July 12, 1852, aged 62; Rachel, wife of Rev. Samuel Cornelius, died April 27, aged 56; William B. Price, born Jan. 31, 1816, died Feb. 20, 1868; Catharine Rhoads, died March 20, 1849, aged 79; Sarah Baum, died Aug. 28, 1846, aged 69; Ann Carr, died Jan. 11, 1877, aged 61; Joseph Logan, died March 6, 1868, aged 81; Israel Logan, died Feb. 2, 1830, aged 36; James Logan, died Jan. 14, 1803, aged 49; Rev. George Sleeper, died March 19, 1866, aged 52; Miss Sarah Evans, died July 27, 1870, aged 63; Elizabeth Atkinson, born March 1, 1802, died Aug. 19, 1879; Thomas Gandy, died Oct. 6, 1838, aged 61; Atlantic Gandy,



died May 24, 1856, aged 79; Absalom H. Smith, died April 12, 1874, aged 70; Nancy Whitcraft, born March 3, 1797, died Oct. 14, 1865; John Tanner Reeve, born Feb. 9, 1780, died May 2, 1845; Mary Coppuck, born July 23, 1787, died March 29, 1876; John K. Coppuck, born May 4, 1788, died July 23, 1825; Joseph Leeds, died June 20, 1820, aged 66; William Thaw Thomas, died Aug. 5, 1830, aged 17; Edward Thomas, died July 15, 1856, aged 80; John McGown, died June 30, 1841, aged 83; Joseph Haines, died Sept. 18, 1867, aged 80; Philip Bowne, born July 19, 1812, died Nov. 30, 1878; Joseph Rogers, born April 24, 1792, died June 21, 1863; Elton Rogers, died Aug. 31, 1866, aged 85; William Rogers, died July 26, 1819, aged 62; Thomas S. Toy, died June 23, 1843, aged 56; Asher Lewis, died Feb. 24, 1870, aged 76; Samuel H. Bodine, born July 13, 1788, died Feb. 25, 1871; Robert Love, Sr., died Sept. 1, 1869, aged 78; Charles Crispin, died April, 1860, aged 60; Hezekiah T. Peak, born July 7, 1807, died April 17, 1858; Major John H. Lucas, First New Jersey Cavalry, killed in battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Oct. 12, 1863, aged 24; Margaret Doron, died Sept. 26, 1871, aged 85; Charles Elton Venable, died Sept. 19, 1874, aged 62; Capt. William Nippins, Company D, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, died Nov. 25, 1865, aged 37.

"For the Union he fought, for the Union he died,  
With the foe of his country before him;  
Let the nation remember his valor with pride,  
And the star-spangled banner wave o'er him."

Joseph Cowperthwait, died April 9, 1861, aged 78; Joseph K. Claypole, died Aug. 11, 1879, aged 74; Capt. John L. Ridgeway, Company I, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, died Nov. 7, 1864, aged 29; Joseph H. Stradling, born July 28, 1828, died May 12, 1867; Alexander L. Estill, Company G, Twenty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, died June 23, 1864, aged 20; Thomas K. Ekins, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 22, 1843, killed Nov. 26, 1864, in attempting to escape from the rebel prison at Columbia, S. C.; Solomon Gaskill, born Sept. 7, 1792, died Jan. 11, 1871; Samuel Powell, born Nov. 30, 1803, died Nov. 3, 1872.

TRINITY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CEMETERY.—William F. Bodine, born Oct. 14, 1839, wounded in the Seven Days' battle before Richmond, Va., June 27, 1862, died June 4, 1874; Sergt. John W. Hooper, Company I, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, wounded in battle of Wilderness, Va., May 5, and died in hospital at Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1864, aged 23; Charles C. Hooper, born Sept. 29, 1814, died Feb. 29, 1874; Richard E. Chambers, born Dec. 16, 1786, died April 28, 1839; Maj.-Gen. Alexander E. Shiras, U.S.A., born at Mount Holly, N. J., Aug. 10, 1812, died at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1875; James E. Shiras, born March 2, 1818, died April 21, 1873; John Neale, born Nov. 23, 1786, died Nov. 25, 1829; Stacy B. Neale, lost at sea in 1848; George McHenry, born Sept. 9, 1808, died March 2,

1864; Anna L. Danz, died Feb. 1, 1867, aged 46; Charlotte Louisa Rommel, born Feb. 12, 1814, died April 19, 1877; Catharine Aloysius Haines, born Oct. 23, 1841, died Jan. 15, 1870; Charles Brown, born Dec. 20, 1816, died Oct. 14, 1870; Jacob Karg, born July 27, 1828, died Dec. 20, 1879; Alexander R. Shreve, born April 6, 1810, died Nov. 28, 1870; Ellen C. Shreve, born Oct. 23, 1821, died Jan. 28, 1876; Rachel Webb Davis, widow of Capt. Andrew Davis, who was lost at sea during a passage from Philadelphia to London in 1857,—she was also a daughter of Lieut. George Price, U.S.N., and died March 21, 1867; Thomas Atkinson, died June 3, 1845, aged 50; Amanda M. Conover, died Oct. 22, 1864, aged 33; Sarah, wife of Rev. Dewitt C. Bylesby, born Aug. 10, 1828, died Dec. 30, 1876; Joseph Burr Oliphant, U.S.N., born Aug. 20, 1827, died on board U. S. frigate "St. Lawrence," at Key West, Fla., Aug. 29, 1862; John Fairbairn, born June 12, 1794, died Jan. 9, 1876; Jane Eliza Fairbairn, born March 23, 1803, died Nov. 1, 1865; Peter V. Coppuck, born Nov. 14, 1805, died Dec. 29, 1869; Charles H. Hollinshead, died April 7, 1863; Robert H. Howard, born May 6, 1823, died March 27, 1881; Lewis Richard Ashhurst, born Nov. 26, 1806, died May 5, 1874; Jeremiah J. Haines, born Oct. 3, 1776, died Oct. 1, 1869; John Lukemire, died Jan. 13, 1879, aged 84; Jane Tweed, born Feb. 10, 1801, died June 27, 1872; Thomas Dayton Armstrong, born April 22, 1817, died Feb. 3, 1875; F. W. Bainbridge, born Jan. 18, 1829, died June 29, 1876; Susan, wife of Benjamin Franklin, born June 12, 1794, died July 7, 1867; Isaac E. Risley, died June 22, 1875, aged 53; Christiana, wife of John Sherman, died April 18, 1876, aged 40; Ann Tennent, died Aug. 5, 1862, aged 77; Zimri H. Woolman, died March 4, 1880, aged 50; John A. Wells, born July 4, 1814, died Aug. 15, 1880; George W. Stearns, Company E, Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, died Nov. 13, 1880, aged 52.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.—Michael Gartland, died Oct. 18, 1868, aged 72; Andrew Graham, born in 1826, died Sept. 29, 1871; Patrick McGowan, a native of County Langford, Ireland, aged 37; Patrick Ryan, died Sept. 24, 1869, aged 53; Mary A. Coles, born Sept. 25, 1856, died Sept. 10, 1878; Mary Coupland, died Feb. 4, 1876, aged 45; Michael Hassett, died Aug. 12, 1878, aged 72; Dennis Flynn, died July 17, 1866, aged 48; Mary Monholland, died July 29, 1876, aged 91; William Madden, born May 1, 1818, died Aug. 6, 1864; John McCarthy, died Jan. 24, 1879, aged 56; Bridget McCarthy, died Oct. 22, 1868, aged 40; William Seymour, died July 28, 1870, aged 40; Thomas Foy, died Dec. 12, 1857, aged 76; James Ryan, died June 12, 1878, aged 82; John Barry, died March 14, 1872, aged 46; Hannah O'Leary, died Dec. 28, 1875, aged 80; Mary M., wife of John Stumpf, died Nov. 4, 1876, aged 52; Bridget Thornton, died Nov. 12, 1871, aged 23; Margaret Garvin, died July 22, 1873, aged 27; James Riley, born July 8,

1850, died April 8, 1870; John McGowan, died Nov. 15, 1877, aged 56; Lawrence Gleason, died Oct. 14, 1879, aged 27.

**MOUNT HOLLY CEMETERY.**—The following are a few of the interments in this beautifully located city of the dead, which lies upon a sloping plateau about half way from Rancocas River to the summit of Mount Holly:

James C. Hudson, died May 21, 1864, aged 20, at Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., of wounds received in battle of Wilderess, Va.; Edwin M. Budd, died Nov. 27, 1864, aged 56; Elizabeth S. Hulme, born 12th month 8, 1813, died 12th month 5, 1853; Harriet Stokes, born 5th month 20, 1786, died 2d month 17, 1874; Rebecca Bodine, died Nov. 5, 1851, aged 51; Elizabeth Gray, born in 1800, died July 11, 1849; John Engle, died 9th month 4, 1870, aged 69; Rebecca E. Bodine, died April 15, 1857, aged 69; C. W. Roback, born at Calmar, Sweden, May 22, 1821, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9, 1867; Charles Bowker, died Jan. 7, 1870, aged 77; Joshua Tomlinson, born Sept. 23, 1818, died April 23, 1875; Sarah Haines Shinn, born April 27, 1791, died Feb. 26, 1869; Samuel Sager, died June 29, 1851, aged 54; Benjamin M. Champion, 1820–1879; Samuel S. Davis, born July 1, 1792, died June 12, 1877; Sarah Davis, born Nov. 12, 1795, died July 16, 1879; Joseph Mason, born 6th month 4, 1810, died 11th month 8, 1874; Lewis C. Stockton, died Aug. 17, 1866, aged 49; Sophia P. Folwell, born Aug. 2, 1839, died June 4, 1864; Hannah Harker, died May 3, 1852, aged 67; John Hetzel, Sr., born June 11, 1796, died Dec. 28, 1861; Rebecca Collins, born June 30, 1827, died Feb. 16, 1869; John Peter Martin, a native of South Carolina, and long a resident of Mount Holly. He was a volunteer sailor and soldier, and an officer under Gen. Sumter, and in the assault on Savannah, Ga. Died May 26, 1832, aged 73; Daniel Deacon, born May 8, 1808, died June 13, 1866; Thomas Prickett, born Oct. 14, 1795, died March 28, 1846; Joseph F. Rowand, born Dec. 30, 1833, died for his country Feb. 21, 1862; Joseph F. Rowand, Sr., born April 10, 1803, died Sept. 23, 1872; Samuel Wilson, Sr., died Sept. 21, 1851, aged 77; Charles Rudolph Berg, born Oct. 6, 1816, died Dec. 3, 1857; Francis B. Warner, born Dec. 12, 1795, died July 21, 1860; Benjamin Gaskill, born Jan. 26, 1820, died Aug. 19, 1875; Adin Atkinson, born Jan. 21, 1801, died April 14, 1875; Anthony Logan, died Aug. 29, 1860, aged 75; Abraham Merritt, died Sept. 1, 1873, aged 62; John Fenimore, died June 15, 1866, aged 76; John Jamison, died Aug. 10, 1876, aged 54; Leander J. Budd, died June 23, 1864, aged 52; Joseph Carr, Sr., died Aug. 24, 1870, aged 80; Peter W. Lame, died Nov. 29, 1868, aged 62; Jesse B. Coleman, died June 15, 1864, aged 68; Daniel Milbine, died June 26, 1866, aged 65; Benjamin Kemble, died Oct. 7, 1876, aged 77; Lydia R. Kemble, died April 11, 1880, aged 76; Samuel M. Woolston, died Sept. 13, 1873, aged 71; Henry Murray, died

July 20, 1854, aged 36; Jemima Woodward, died Oct. 4, 1856, aged 76; Rev. John Vanschoik, born June 25, 1787, died Jan. 31, 1817; Eliza L. Vanschoik, born March 3, 1789, died Jan. 22, 1873; John I. Davis, died July 21, 1869, aged 79; James H. Kempton, born Jan. 16, 1802, died Nov. 4, 1867; Stacy Atkinson, died Feb. 17, 1851, aged 75; Edward Wright Innes, died Oct. 5, 1839, aged 38; Vincent B. Helmbold, "Finis Coronat Opus;" Francis B. Collins, died Aug. 6, 1855, aged 63; Rebecca R. Richardson, born May 10, 1813, died March 13, 1879; Mary B. Lippincott, born April 2, 1815, died Oct. 2, 1858; Richard Shreve, died March 6, 1848, aged 62; Caleb Lippincott, died April 20, 1847, aged 53; Phebe Ann Collins, born Aug. 29, 1834, died April 25, 1867; Louisa Collins, born Jan. 12, 1800, died June 4, 1839; Caleb A. Woodward, born Nov. 14, 1801, died May 18, 1874; Thomas E. Haines, died Dec. 12, 1874, aged 52; Rev. John Buckley, born May 3, 1805, died June 28, 1842, at Bridgeton, N. J.; Richard H. Parsons, died July 31, 1871, aged 80; John Folwell, born April 7, 1807, died June 4, 1860; Samuel Risdon, born April 24, 1772, died April 27, 1845; Rev. John Potts, of Philadelphia Conference, died Sept. 22, 1837, in the 25th year of his ministry; Francis Decaeu, "Dear, dear France my native land"; Aaron Harker, Sr., died Aug. 7, 1868, aged 83; John T. Fairholm, died April 4, 1862, aged 68; Elizabeth Egley, born Feb. 23, 1794, died Nov. 18, 1866; Benajah Deacon, died May 19, 1868, aged 56; Samuel B. Risdon, born Nov. 16, 1791, died July 7, 1849; John B. Hankinson, Sr., born Jan. 8, 1798, died Jan. 28, 1876; Timothy Chisman, born Feb. 12, 1790, died Jan. 17, 1855; Sarah Lippincott, born Dec. 6, 1826, died Sept. 4, 1859; Watson K. Matlack, born 12th of 11th month, 1799, died 4th of 8th month, 1872; John Reeves, born Aug. 29, 1772, died Aug. 15, 1847; Benjamin R. Cox, born Dec. 22, 1822, died April 20, 1865; Thomas C. Alcott, died March 17, 1872, aged 65; Mary Harris, born March 7, 1783, died Aug. 29, 1867; Sarah B. Deacon, born Dec. 25, 1801, died Aug. 5, 1878; Clayton Monroe, died June 24, 1867, aged 79.

**Pioneer Physicians of Mount Holly.**—Among the pioneer or early resident physicians of Mount Holly we find the name of John Blackwood, who was born July 28, 1772, at Blackwoodtown, in Gloucester County, N. J. His wife was Ann, widow of Dr. Evan Clement, of Haddonfield. Just where he commenced practice is not definitely known by the writer, but in 1796 he located here as a physician, and succeeded in obtaining a large practice and acquiring a nice property, which was valued at \$30,000 at the time of his death, which occurred March 16, 1840. He was a man highly honored by his fellow-citizens, and held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court of this county. He was also postmaster at Mount Holly for several years.

Daniel Budd was the fourth son of William Budd,



who came to this province in 1678. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, subsequently went to Scotland, and graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and soon after commenced the practice of medicine in Mount Holly, joined the State Medical Society in 1772, and subsequently removed to Schoharie County, N. Y., where he married a Miss Rebecca Lawyer, and died March 15, 1815.

Stacy Budd was a descendant of William Budd, through Thomas Budd, and was born in 1740. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Alexander Ross, in Burlington, and finished his studies with Dr. Thomas Say, of Philadelphia. He inherited a house and lot in Mount Holly, and rented it to John Munro, with whom he boarded, following the medical profession. In 1762 he married Sarah Munro, daughter of John. The doctor was disowned by the Society of Friends for this marriage, but after the birth of her second child, Eliza, she joined the Quakers, and he was reinstated. He remained in Mount Holly, except one year in Moorestown, till his death, which occurred after a short illness Feb. 13, 1804. He acquired a large and extensive practice, and beloved by all who knew him, especially the poor.

Benjamin Say Budd was born June 26, 1769. He became a popular physician with an extensive practice, after having studied with Dr. Benjamin Say, of Philadelphia, and practicing with his father at Mount Holly while he lived. After his father's death he continued the practice of medicine at this place to the close of his days, he having died Nov. 9, 1833. He was of easy manners and social disposition, fond of a joke even at his own expense, always indulging in well-bred merriment. His costume was neat, his hair long and held up by a comb. He married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Burr, of Vincentown, June 19, 1793. She died 8th mo. 1, 1797. In 1801 he married Sarah, daughter of John Dobbins, of Mount Holly.

Dr. Alexander Ross was born in Scotland in 1713. He was the son of John Ross, of Cairnbrock, a small estate near Stranraer, in Wigtonshire, Scotland, which his family had owned for many generations. He graduated from the University of Edinburgh, and during the first half of the last century came to America. He settled in Bristol, Pa., where he practiced medicine with Dr. John Abraham De Normandie, and whose near relative, Elizabeth Becket, he subsequently married. He also practiced in Burlington, and finally located in Mount Holly about 1752. He was one of the most prominent and skillful physicians in South Jersey at the time he lived. He rode over a large extent of country on an old black mare, with his saddle-bags stuffed with medicines. It generally took him two weeks to make each of his patients a visit, as his ride covered a large circuit of country, and he often sleeping in field or forest, wherever night overtook him. He died in Mount Holly, May 10, 1780, aged sixty-seven, and his re-

mains were interred in St. Andrew's churchyard at that place.

Dr. John Ross was born in Mount Holly, March 2, 1752. Under the tuition of his father he probably prepared himself for the practice of medicine. About the time he was ready to engage in the practice of medicine war was declared by Great Britain, and he at once entered the service as captain in the Third New Jersey Regiment, his commission bearing date Feb. 9, 1776. He was commissioned major of the Second New Jersey, April 7, 1779, and subsequently brigade-major and inspector of the New Jersey Brigade. He was wounded in the service, but continued on duty to the close of the war. Dec. 18, 1782, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Second New Jersey, and in 1792 he was appointed by Washington as inspector of the revenue for Burlington County, N. J. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati from its organization.

He was married, July 8, 1778, to Mary, only child of Rev. John Brainard, brother of David Brainard, the missionary. She died Jan. 31, 1792. Their children were Sophia Marion, who married John Lardner Clarke, of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, married (1) Dr. John Brown, (2) Dr. John Winans; and Alexander, who succeeded his father as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and died unmarried in 1808, in Genoa, Italy.

Only one of them left descendants, viz., Sophia Marion, who by her marriage with Mr. Clarke had six children, two of whom survive, Mrs. Louisa Vanuxem Peacock,<sup>1</sup> late of Harrisburg, Pa., and Emeline Marion, wife of John Clarke Sims,<sup>2</sup> an original proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. The only brother of Mrs. Vanuxem and Mrs. Sims, Brainard Clark, died many years since, leaving a family. These three families comprehend the entire descent of Dr. John Ross. He died Sept. 7, 1796, aged forty-four. His remains were interred beside those of his father in St. Andrew's churchyard, Mount Holly.

Dr. John L. Stratton descended from a Long Island family, and was born in Cumberland County, N. J., Feb. 23, 1778. He studied medicine with Dr. James Stratton, and married his daughter Anna in 1803. He attended lectures at the Philadelphia Medical College, and at the close of the last century commenced practice in Mount Holly, where he remained, except a short time he was with Dr. Nathan Cole, of Burlington, during the remainder of his life. He had a large and laborious practice, extending from the Delaware to the sea-shore. He was universally re-

<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Peacock died May 2, 1869, leaving no issue by her second husband; by her first, Thomas Neale Sims, late of Mount Holly, she left one son, Alfred William Sims, engineer, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Of the issue of this marriage, Clifford Stanley Sims, of Mount Holly, was admitted July 4, 1861, to membership in the Society of Cincinnati, of New Jersey, as representative of his great-grandfather, Maj. John Ross, and John Clarke Sims, Jr., of Philadelphia, was also admitted to membership July 5, 1875.—*Extract from Wickes' History of Medicine and Medical Men of New Jersey to 1800.*

spected and greatly beloved. He was the father of Hon. J. L. N. Stratton, of Mount Holly. He died Aug. 17, 1845.

#### SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

**Mount Holly Lodge, No. 14 (old No. 18), A. Y. M.,** was instituted at the Washington House, Mount Holly, N. J., under a warrant dated Nov. 8, 1803, and for several years the lodge meetings were held regularly in the parlors of Joseph Read and Parson Brainard, or until about 1812, when the lodge purchased a building on Water Street that stood on the site now occupied by "Masonic Hall." The services at the dedication of the Masonic Hall consisted in part of a procession and a public address delivered by Rev. Brother George W. Richards, of Philadelphia. The address was delivered in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, then on Church Street, the building now a part of Risdon's foundry.

The warrant members were Joseph Read, W. M.; Charles Ellis, S. W.; and Samuel J. Read, J. W.; all lawyers.

Old No. 18 was very flourishing up to the year 1832, when from the excitement caused by the alleged abduction of William Morgan the lodge suspended labor until 1848. The old lodge was composed of some of the most respectable and influential gentlemen in the county of Burlington.

Upon the resuscitation of the lodge in 1848 there were not enough of the old members living to sign the application for that purpose. Samuel Read, grandson of the first Worshipful Master, and William E. Bryan, members of Tuckerton Lodge, No. 4, withdrew from that lodge and signed the petition for this lodge. Most Worshipful Grand Master Dr. Lewis, of Eatontown, N. J., officiated, and installed Matthew McHenry, W. M.; James Rogers, S. W.; and Robert Rogers, J. W. This lodge retains the original warrant, having the number changed to 14.

The first records of this lodge now in existence are dated May 21, 1804, and show that this was the first meeting after the institution of the lodge, and that the Master and Wardens were installed by the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Aaron D. Woodruff. The first initiate was John Frazer, who was subsequently appointed Tyler of the lodge. At this first meeting Alexander R. Cox and Mahlon Budd were appointed Senior and Junior Deacons *pro tem*.

At the first annual election, held Dec. 10, 1804, the following officers were duly elected: Joseph Read, W. M.; Charles Ellis, S. W.; Samuel J. Read, J. W.; and Alexander Cox, Sec. and Treas.

The following-named persons have been elected Masters of this lodge since 1804: Joseph Read, 1805; Samuel J. Read, 1806-16; Matthew McHenry, 1817; Charles F. Lott, 1819; Jacob Egbert, 1820; John Beatty, Jr., 1821-22; J. J. Sleeper, 1823-24; James Cushman, 1825-26; George Haywood, 1827; Richard Eayre, 1828-29.

The last meeting of the old lodge was held Dec. 27, 1830, when the charter was surrendered, and labor suspended till April 17, 1849. At this time Grand Master Dr. John P. Lewis was present, and resuscitated the lodge in due and ancient form, by installing the following officers: Matthew McHenry, W. M.; James Rogers, S. W.; Robert Rogers, J. W.; Samuel Read, Sec. and Treas.; and William E. Bryan, Tyler *pro tem*. The following Masters have since been elected: Samuel Read, 1849; George W. Curtis, 1850, 1852-55; Anthony Phillips, 1851; Thomas B. Woolston, 1856; W. E. Bryan, 1857-58; Charles Ewan, Jr., 1859-64; George H. Pancoast, 1865-66; John B. Deacon, 1867; William C. Patterson, Jr., was elected December, 1868, and subsequently declined on account of non-residence, when, on Jan. 14, 1869, Past Master Charles Ewan was elected to fill the vacancy; Samuel C. Woolman, 1869-70; Milton Hansell, 1871; Fred. W. Kelley, 1872-73; John W. McCormick, 1874; Joseph Lundy, 1875-77; Josiah W. Ewan, 1878-79; Joseph H. Gaskill, 1880. The following are the officers of the lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, commencing Dec. 27, 1881: George W. Craig, W. M.; John W. Bodine, S. W.; Caleb S. Ridgway, J. W.; Charles Ewan, Treas.; William M. Risdon, Sec.; J. Harvey Gaskill, S. D.; T. French Ballinger, J. D.; William H. Cline, S. M. C.; James H. Pitaker, J. M. C.; Henry Darnell, John Eking, Stewards; and Past Junior Grand Warden George W. Curtis, Tyler.

In 1875, after the officers of No. 14 were installed, the lodge was presented with a handsome gavel made of the cedar of Lebanon, made in the ancient city of Jerusalem, and sent from that city by Commander John J. Read, United States navy, a great-grandson of the first Master of No. 14.

**Bridgetown Library Company** was chartered June 11, 1765, by George the Third, king of Great Britain, etc., through William Franklin, Governor-General of Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey.

The incorporators were John Monrow, John Clifton, Samuel Reeve, Josiah Haines, George Wills, Joseph Budd, Jr., William Foster, Chichester Reynolds, John West, Samuel Farrington, John Brainard, Joseph Farrington, Solomon Southwick, John Budd, Jr., Daniel Hopewell, John Arney, Thomas Shinn, William Budd Carpenter, Joshua Bispham, John Cox, Nathan Haines, William Budd, Jr., John Mullen, Henry Budd, Thomas Reynolds, Burbridge Brock, William Budd, Sr., William Wills, Thomas Paxson, Howell Davis, William Claypole, John Hatkinson, Adam Farquhar, John Murrill, Edward Andrew, Alexander Ross, Joseph Ridgway, Joshua Lamb, Samuel Budd, Earl Shinn, Zachariah Rossell, John Clark, Samuel Jones, Aaron Smith, Daniel Jones, Jr., John Budd, John Bispham, James Dobbins, Jr., Thomas Cooper, Daniel Toy, Stacy Budd, John Forker, James McElhago, Samuel Woolston, William Woolston, Vincent Leeds, James Dobbins,



Joseph Mullen, Thomas Budd, Levi Briggs, Joseph McIntosh, and John Goldy. The great seal of the province of Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey, is attached to the ancient document.

Soon after the granting of the charter a small library was obtained of the best books then in the market, and for many years the *Bridgetown Library* was the institution of Mount Holly.

Like most organizations of this kind in the early history of the country, the time came when it required an act of the State Legislature to give a new lease of life, and so with this, after nearly a century, or on July 4, 1859, "The Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science" was organized and incorporated by the Legislature, and approved Feb. 7, 1860, and invested with all the powers necessary for the government of such an organization. Standing committees were appointed on Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, Ornithology, Oology, Ichthyology, Herpetology, Entomology, Conchology, Mammalogy, Botany, History and Antiquities, and Numismatics. Large additions were made to the library, and a museum of historical antiquities, properly arranged, where is now a collection of antiquated relics that any museum might be proud of. An act of the Legislature, approved April 21, 1876, authorized the addition of a circulating library, which adds much to its former value. Nathan Dunn, a former citizen of Mount Holly, died in 1841, leaving to the trustees of this library his very valuable private library, also bequeathing to this library a sum of money the proceeds or interest of which is to be expended in the purchase of books for the Lyceum of History and Natural Science.

The library and museum, or historical rooms, are in the new and elegantly furnished rooms in the Levis Block, east side of Main Street. The officers for the present year are: President, Marmaduke S. Pancoast; Vice-Presidents, Andrew E. Budd, M.D., and John Ekings; Recording Secretary, Charles Ewan Merritt; Corresponding Secretary, John C. Ten Eyck; Librarian, M. S. Pancoast; Treasurer, Howard C. Levis; Curators, Charles H. Estill, Francis Ashhurst, M.D., Joseph C. Clark, Howard C. Levis, Richard H. Parsons, M.D., and John C. Ten Eyck; Trustees, Francis Ashhurst, M.D., Andrew E. Budd, M.D., Charles Ewan Merritt, Joseph C. Clark, Franklin B. Levis, Clifford Stanley Simms, and James N. Stratton; Assistant Librarians, Mrs. D. W. Carr and Miss Nellie Carr.

**Burlington County Farmers' Club.**—Organized 1871. Has about one hundred members. President, James Lippincott, Mount Holly, N. J.; Secretary, Henry I. Budd; Treasurer, Edward L. Bowne. Object of the association is the discussion of all matters pertaining to agriculture. Monthly meetings the third Saturday of each month.

**The Building and Loan Association of Mount Holly.**—This association was organized in March,

1862, with Richard C. Shreve as president, Franklin B. Levis secretary, and I. P. Goldsmith treasurer.

Mr. Richard C. Shreve was subsequently succeeded by James D. Shreve as president. Mr. Levis was succeeded in the secretaryship, in March, 1881, by his son, Howard C. Levis. Mr. Goldsmith still retains the treasurership of the association.

This association commenced with one thousand shares of stock, which ran for a number of years, when the constitution was amended so that at each annual meeting new series of stock could be issued, so that there has been added from time to time ten series of stock, making eleven series issued by the association since its organization. The first four series have run out and have been canceled, leaving in existence but the six last series. This association has thus far been quite successful, incurring a less number of losses than any other association in the county, and returning to the stockholders a large increase of stock, the result of good management in not investing on second mortgage, so that through all the financial depressions the association has never been obliged to carry unproductive real estate. Its provisions for the issuing and cancellation of stock are of such a liberal character, consistent with safety, as to make it popular with the laboring classes, which it was intended in its organization to benefit. The present board of directors are Franklin B. Levis, John K. Bailie, Thomas R. Risdon, Jr., John Ekings, E. Holeman, William McDonald, and Michael H. Johnson.

**Unity Lodge, No. 99, I. O. of O. F.**—This lodge was instituted May 26, 1879, with the following named charter members: Past Grands Samuel Taylor and Japhet B. Joyce, from Mutual Lodge, No. 82; Past Grand George Farnum, from Ocean Lodge, No. 38; Charles Lewis, from Pemberton Lodge, No. 49; and William M. Zelly, from Vincentown Lodge, No. 23. The first officers elect of the lodge were Samuel Taylor, N. G.; Japhet B. Joyce, V. G.; William M. Zelly, Rec. Sec.; and Charles Lewis, Treas.

The regular meetings of this lodge are held on Monday evening of each week in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on High Street above Water Street. Membership in April, 1882, was ninety-eight.

The following are the Past, Noble, and Vice Grands of this lodge, also the date of installation, since the first election: John W. Brown, N. G., and William M. Zelly, V. G., installed July, 1879; William M. Zelly, N. G., and Herbert W. Edmunds, V. G., installed January, 1880; Herbert W. Edmunds, N. G., and Joseph Harvey Gaskill, V. G., installed July, 1880; Joseph Harvey Gaskill, N. G., and George O. Morris, V. G., installed January, 1881; George O. Morris, N. G., and T. Walter Boston, V. G., installed July, 1881.

The officers for the first term of 1882, installed in January, were as follows: T. Walter Boston, N. G. Thomas S. Fish, V. G.; Joseph W. Colkitt, Rec. Sec.

H. J. W. Pederick, Per. Sec.; W. K. Rudderow, Treas.; J. Harvey Gaskill, C.; George W. Hughes, W.; W. L. Powell, R. S. N. G.; Isaac S. Uncles, L. S. N. G.; J. Howard Clothier, I. G.; Samuel C. Brown, O. G.; Harry Hawkins, R. S. S.; Horace D. Cronk, L. S. S.; Charles Stanton, R. S. V. G.; Frederick Danz, L. S. V. G.

**Mount Holly Lodge, No. 19, I. O. of O. F.**—The above-named lodge was instituted at Mount Holly, N. J., April 12, 1843, by Marshall C. Holmes, Most Worthy Grand Master, assisted by other grand officers.

The petitioners for this lodge were Samuel Read, David Hultz, and William Foster, Jr., who were initiated into and had taken their cards from Madison Lodge, No. 17, of Allentown, N. J., Henry B. James, who drew his card from Concordia Lodge, No. 4, of Trenton, and Anthony Phillips, who demitted from Trenton Lodge, No. 3.

The first officers were Samuel Read, N. G.; David Hults, V. G.; Anthony Phillips, Sec.; and Henry B. James, Treas. Read was a bricklayer, Hults and Phillips blacksmiths, Foster a carriage-maker, and James a jeweler.

At the time of the institution of this lodge there were but two lodges of Odd-Fellows south of Trenton, viz.: Bordentown, No. 16, and Madison, No. 17, at Allentown, and the community regarded the organization of a lodge of Odd-Fellows with some suspicion, but a series of lectures tended much to enlighten the people upon the subject. From No. 19 the following lodges have been formed: Burlington Lodge, No. 22; Vincentown Lodge, No. 23; Ocean Lodge, No. 38; Pemberton Lodge, No. 49; Medford Lodge, No. 100; Columbus Lodge, No. 101; Pocahontas Lodge, No. 107; and Winslow Lodge, No. 40. The last-named is in Camden County. Mount Holly Lodge has been honored with officers for the Grand Lodge of the State at different times. Samuel Read was Most Worthy Grand Master of the State in 1845-46, and represented the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in the Grand Lodge of the United States in 1848-50. John W. Bodine was Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge in 1880-81. Of the original petitioners, Hults, Phillips, and Read are the only ones connected with the lodge at present, January, 1882. Total number of past officers, forty-one.

Present membership, one hundred and fifty. Funds invested, twelve thousand dollars. The officers elected in January, 1882, were as follows: N. G., Walter A. Barrows; V. G., Richard H. Parsons, M.D.; Rec. Sec., Joseph C. Kingdon; Per. Sec., J. Fred. Laumaster, for the twenty-fourth year; Treas., Thomas F. Keeler, for the twenty-fifth year; Conductor, Joseph Carr, for the twenty-ninth year; Warden, Arthur Jones, for the thirty-fifth year; R. S. to N. G., Ira H. Jones; L. S. to N. G., Mark Z. Branin; R. S. to V. G., Ed. P. Holeman; L. S. to V. G., Henry Flenard; O. G., William R. Ewan; R. S. S., M. H.

Johnson; L. S. S., John Sherman; Trustees of Lodge, Joseph Carr, Edward B. Jones, and Joseph C. Cowgill; Trustees of Widows and Orphans, E. K. Bancroft, George F. Harbert, and John Eking.

**Mount Holly Encampment, No. 9, I. O. of O. F.**, was instituted at this place Oct. 17, 1844, and is still working, with a small force of workmen.

**Good-Will Lodge, No. 14, A. O. U. W.**—This lodge of United Workmen was instituted in Mount Holly, N. J., Feb. 17, 1882, with the following charter members and officers, viz.: Floyd Armstrong, P. M. W.; Walter A. Barrows, M. W.; J. Fred. Laumaster, F.; Frank Dill, O.; G. A. Lippincott, G.; E. B. Jones, R.; S. S. Wyllie, F.; S. L. Tomlinson, R.; W. B. Wills, I. M.; S. F. Sapp, O. M.; Floyd Armstrong, Charles B. Parsons, and W. P. Bryan, Trustees; Dr. Richard H. Parsons, M. E., also W. M. Risdon and C. M. Rodgers. The regular meetings of the lodge are held on the first and third Thursday evenings in each month in the *Mirror* building.

**Gen. A. E. Shiras Post, No. 26, G. A. R.**—This post, in Department of New Jersey, located at Mount Holly, was instituted in July, 1879, with the following charter members, viz.: J. C. Clark, Clifford Stanley Sims, Walter A. Barrows, J. P. Burnett, Charles Ewan Merritt, Samuel B. Gale, Robert F. Coleman, Thomas J. Alcott, Samuel Carr, Henry C. Risdon, Washington W. Watts, A. B. Scattergood, James Smith, John K. Scattergood, and J. Fred. Laumaster. The following named comrades were the first officers of the post: Charles Ewan Merritt, C.; Clifford Stanley Sims, S. V. C.; Washington W. Watts, J. V. C.; Thomas J. Alcott, Chap.; John P. Burnett, Surg.; Walter A. Barrows, O. D.; Henry C. Risdon, Q.M.; H. C. Buckley, Adj.; Samuel Carr, O. G. The Commander for 1881 was Walter A. Barrows. The regular meetings of the post are held in the post's hall, in *Mirror* building, Main Street, on the first and third Friday evenings of each month. The present Commander is Jacob Nock; Senior Vice-Commander, William Johnson; Junior Vice-Commander, Samuel Sapp; Quartermaster, Samuel Carr; Adjutant, John Throckmorton. Present membership, one hundred.

**Washington Council, No. 5, Junior O. U. A. M.**—This council was organized at Mount Holly, Sept. 18, 1868, with the following named charter members, the charter being granted by the State Council of Junior O. U. A. M. of Pennsylvania: Harry Kelley, Robert Brown, James H. Pitcher, Joseph H. Shinn, Charles Murdock, Burr White, E. P. Pitcher, Jr., Howard Carr, William Baillie, Frederick Stainrook, Edward Flenard, Samuel W. Kirkbride, George W. Hughes, Joseph R. Bodine, Benjamin W. Haines, Frank Bullock, Alexander Nesbit, John N. Anderson, Joseph W. Kiner. The first officers were Samuel W. Kirkbride, C.; E. P. Pitcher, Jr., Rec. Sec.; Joseph R. Bodine, Treas.; Howard Carr, W.; James H. Pitcher, V. C.; Alexander Nesbit, Asst. Rec. Sec.; Burr White, Con.; William Baillie, O. S. The regular meetings of



the council are held on Friday evening of each week. The officers in May, 1882, were as follows: Gilbert Newbold, C.; J. S. Shreve, V. C.; J. Fred. Kiner, Rec. Sec.; Harry Dill, Asst. Rec. Sec.; B. W. Haines, Treas.; W. J. Haines, Con.; E. Baugh, W.; John Woolston, I. S.; H. Peterson, O. S.; H. D. Cronk, Jr., P. C.; George W. Hughes, J. W. Kiner, J. Fred. Kiner, Trustees; E. E. Cline, J. Howard Clothier, Representatives to Supreme Council.

**Washington Council, No. 10, O. U. A. M.**—This council was organized in Mount Holly, Jan. 13, 1866, with the following named charter members: A. S. White, William Kiner, A. B. Scattergood, J. G. King, I. A. King, W. G. Pederick, F. W. Kelly, J. L. Campbell, H. J. W. Pederick, O. L. Shinn, H. Baugh, J. W. Bodine, J. A. Sailer, J. Monroe, F. Cook, J. B. Frake, J. K. Scattergood, J. Anderson, E. H. Brooks, J. D. Clevenger, F. Dill, J. Flenard, J. R. Kirkbride, C. I. Lindsey, W. H. Morton, and G. H. Peak.

The first officers of the council were as follows, viz.: William Kiner, C.; A. B. Scattergood, V. C.; H. Baugh, R. S.; J. L. Campbell, A. R. S.; F. W. Kelly, F. S.; F. Cook, Treas.; J. A. Sailer, I.; W. G. Pederick, E.; J. W. Bodine, I. Pro.; J. Monroe, O. Pro.; Owen L. Shinn, Absalom B. Scattergood, and William Kiner, Trustees.

The following names comprise the list of Past Councilors of this council: W. Kiner, W. G. Pederick, A. S. White, T. Aikens, F. Armstrong, W. Reeves, H. J. W. Pederick, W. Hinkle, J. Love, R. Stone, J. A. Sailer, J. W. Bodine, A. M. Bodine, J. S. Zelly, J. W. Brown, two terms, T. Gulick, J. Fisher, G. White, E. H. Brooks, G. C. Powell, S. English, J. B. Taylor, R. E. Cook, C. P. Rogers, J. D. Williams, J. M. Wills, F. B. Keeler, W. Hughes, G. Hughes, C. P. Brewin, G. F. Harbert, C. Stanton, and H. Woodington.

The regular meetings of the council are held on Thursday evening of each week in Dilts Hall, on Main Street, Mount Holly. The officers for 1882 were Thomas Gulick, C.; D. H. Aaronson, V. C.; H. Baugh, R. S.; W. M. Reeves, A. R. S.; H. J. W. Pederick, F. S.; William Kiner, Treas.; J. Kiner, I.; J. Love, E.; G. H. Peak, I. Pro.; C. L. Aaronson, O. Pro.; G. H. Peak, W. M. Reeves, and J. S. Zelly, Trustees. Total membership, 57.

**Mount Holly Lodge, No. 13, A. O. of G. F.**—This lodge was instituted March 17, 1869, with the following named persons as charter members: Henrie J. W. Pederick, Aaron S. Haines, Job Ewan, William H. Hinkle, Ellsworth Reeves, Thomas Ireton, Walter Smith, William J. Brannan, Charles Lewis, William Holt, Abel Flenard, Harman Baugh, Jr., George Warren, Isaac Risley, William G. Pederick, Jacob Flenard, Charles Taylor, William J. Kerr, John Logan, Garret S. Scheink, William McDonald, William H. Phasis, Adelbert S. Bullock, Brainard Johnson, Edmund Huff, Jacob M. Wilson, David Reeves,

Lucius L. Ayres, George T. Gibbs, John P. Howell, and Henry A. Hogan.

The following named persons comprise the first list of officers: W. G., William J. Brannan; W. V. G., Harman Baugh, Jr.; W. Chap., Lucius L. Ayres; W. R. S., Henry A. Hogan; W. F. S., Henrie J. W. Pederick; W. Treas., William J. Kerr; W. S. W., David Reeves; W. J. W., Ellsworth Reeves; W. Tyler, Adelbert S. Bullock; W. Junior Tyler, Charles Taylor.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Friday evening of each week in Good-Fellows' Hall, Main Street, Mount Holly.

The lodge has paid out for relief of distressed brethren since its organization over three thousand five hundred dollars, and at present has a fund of three thousand dollars invested and cash on hand. The weekly sick benefits are four and five dollars, graded according to number of degrees taken.

The present officers are as follows, viz.: Andrew W. Malsbury, W. G.; William H. Hinkle, Sr., W. V. G.; Benjamin Shoesmith, W. C.; Henrie J. W. Pederick, W. R. S.; Harman Baugh, Jr., W. F. S.; Lucius L. Ayres, W. Treas.; Thomas A. Gibbs, W. S. W.; Daniel Cline, W. J. W.; Walter H. Hinkle, W. Tyler; James Love, W. J. Tyler.

Present membership, one hundred.

**Mechanics' Building and Loan Association.**—This organization was instituted in Mount Holly, July 29, 1871. Article first of the constitution fully explains the object of the association:

"This Association shall be denominated 'The Mechanics' Building and Loan Association of Mount Holly, N. J.,' and shall have for its object the accumulation of a fund, by the savings of the members thereof, sufficient to enable them to build or purchase for themselves dwelling-houses, or to invest in such manner as they shall deem most advantageous.

"The amount of capital stock of this Association shall not exceed 1700 shares."

The first officers of this company, elected in 1871, were as follows: President, James Lippincott; Secretary, James N. Stratton; Treasurer, Samuel M. Johnson; Directors, Thomas R. Risdon, Mark Z. Branin, Charles W. Heisler, E. B. Jones, A. B. Cherry, O. L. Jeffries, and E. Holeman.

The directors for 1882 were O. L. Jeffries, E. Holeman, Charles Lewis, William McDonald, Henry Buckley, and Thomas F. Keeler. The officers are James Lippincott, president; C. Ewan Merritt, secretary; William R. Rudderow, treasurer.

**Lodge No. 16, I. O. of Philozathians.**—This lodge is located at Mount Holly, and was organized May 15, 1874. Its regular communications are held at the lodge-room in Mill Street, on Friday evening of each week, with a membership of seventy-eight. The officers for the first quarter in 1882 were as follows: P. S., Catharine Collins; First Asst. P. S., Susan Deaves; Second Asst. P. S., Louisa Sines; W. A.,

Mary Rogers; First Asst., Lizzie Shinn; Second Asst., Arabella Collins; Con., Josephine Shinn; Treas., Ann Collins; F. S., Annie Shinn; R. S., Annie Lewis; I. G., Annie Bouger; O. G., Emma Gaunnt; Chap., Rachel Pitcher.

**Marion Circle, No. 9, Brotherhood of the Union.**

—This circle was organized in Mount Holly, April 22, 1874, with the following-named persons as charter members: John Throckmorton, Thomas E. Akins, Daniel McCoy, Lippincott Dennis, Joseph Grooms, A. L. High, Burr Streaker, George Streaker, George W. Sterns, Obadiah Engle, Charles West, Daniel Cline, Benjamin Seaman, Charles J. Peters, John P. Howell, William K. Taylor, Charles Ridgway, Thomas Elbertson, Charles H. Forker, William Derand, William Brown, John Dennis, Frank Nicholas, John Longstreet, John W. Matthews, Daniel F. Gaunnt, George T. Newell, Samuel H. Cown, John Mickle, Joseph S. Wells, Reading Stillwell, Gordon P. Pearce, Joseph A. Taylor, Aaron F. Brown, Joseph F. Core, Edward Grant, William Russell, Joseph Hooper, John Stiles, William Garon, Robert F. Coleman, George S. Severs, Frank Stainrook, George Heisler, James C. Cain, Edward Harned, John Worrell, Samuel R. Elliott, John H. Heaveland, George Monroe, Thomas Donelay, Asa V. Long, James Rishey, and William Heisler.

The following named persons were installed as the first officers of the circle: John Throckmorton, C. W.; James E. Cain, C. J.; Frank Stainrook, C. F.; George T. Newell, H. S. K.; Gordon P. Pearce, Reg.; John Longstreet, Treas.; Robert F. Coleman, H. H.; Lippincott Dennis, W. of Day; Charles Ridgway, W. of Night.

The regular meetings of this circle are held on Wednesday evening of each week in "Red Men's Hall," Mount Holly. This is truly a beneficiary society, and up to Jan. 1, 1882, have paid sick benefits amounting to \$1916.86. Present membership, 87.

The officers for 1882 are as follows: Andrew L. High, C. W.; Franklin M. Bennett, C. J.; John Sprow, C. F.; George Clevenger, H. H.; Robert F. Coleman, H. S. K.; John Throckmorton, H. R.; John Longstreet, Treas.; Benjamin Sprow, W. D.; Walter Cramer, W. N.; Robert F. Coleman, William J. Johnson, and C. M. Rodgers, Trustees.

**Lady Marion Home Communion, No. 6.**—This communion was organized in Mount Holly, N. J., April 10, 1875, with the following named persons as charter members: Thomas E. Akins, Hester Akins, Rachel J. Atkinson, Aaron F. Brown, Cora A. Brown, Ellen Briggs, James Comack, Annie E. Comack, James Cain, Susan Cain, Robert F. Coleman, Rebecca Coleman, Sarah U. Coleman, Bella Cline, Joseph S. Carr, Emma Conklin, Hattie Conklin, Horatio Edleman, Sallie A. Edleman, Charles Gibbs, Mary S. Gibbs, E. H. Gibbs, Florence Gibbs, Mary A. Gibbs, George M. Heisler, Annie Hartwick, William H. Johnson, John Longstreet, Harriet Longstreet, John

D. Longstreet, Mary J. Longstreet, Alonzo Mead, Edith Morgan, George T. Newal, Charles J. Peters, Hester C. Peters, Margaret Peak, James Richey, Mary Richey, George Sterns, Annie Sterns, George Severs, C. W. Severs, Annie Stainrook, Etta Stainrook, Susan A. Shinn, Martha Shinn, John Throckmorton, Hannah Throckmorton, Joseph A. Taylor, Maggie B. Taylor, Nathan Wilson, Sarah J. Wilson, Emma Shemeley, Minnie Satterday, Catharine Satterday, Mary Flinn, Annie E. Bowker, Asa V. Long, Lizzie H. Long, Budd Powell, Martha Powell, Sallie C. Talmann, Annie P. Taylor, Rebecca R. Taylor, Jane Cobb, Nellie Layton, Maggie Flake, Sallie Reaves, John Mickle, and Lizzie Wilson.

Immediately after the organization of the communion, the following named persons were duly inducted into the several offices for which they had been selected: Robert F. Coleman, P. G.; James Richey, G.; Mary Richey, Protector; James Cain, Prophet; Rebecca Coleman, Prophetess; George Sterns, Priest; Annie Stainrook, Priestess; A. F. Brown, S. K.; John Throckmorton, Register; John Longstreet, Treasurer; Maggie B. Taylor, W. D.; George M. Heisler, W. N.; James Richey, Robert F. Coleman, James G. Estlow, Trustees.

The regular meetings of the communion are held on Saturday evening of each week in "Red Men's Hall," Mount Holly. Present membership, 85.

Since the organization of the communion there has been expended for the relief of sick members and for sick benefits the sum of \$1743.51, previous to Jan. 1, 1882. The present officers are as follows: Beula Flenard, P. G.; James G. Estlow, G.; John W. Mathew, Protector; Frank Atkinson, Prophet; Hannah Sprow, Prophetess; John Caudle, Priest; Hannah D. Throckmorton, Priestess; John Throckmorton, H. S. K.; Robert F. Coleman, Register; John Longstreet, Treas.; Minnie Satterday, W. D.; Edward Harned, W. N.; James Richey, James G. Estlow, Peter Flenard, Trustees.

**New Jersey Lodge, No. 1, K. of P.**—The Knights of Pythias, a secret benevolent order, was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864, by J. H. Rathbone. New Jersey Lodge, No. 1, of Mount Holly, and Damon Lodge, No. 2, of Camden, were organized on the 12th day of December, 1867, at Camden, N. J., by William P. Westwood, Grand Chancellor of the District of Columbia, C. M. Barton, and W. H. Myers. The following officers were elected and installed in No. 1: C. C., Samuel Read; Treas., Anthony Phillips. The following named persons were the charter members: Mark Griesenberger, Aaron S. White, Anthony Phillips, John Peterson, Morris H. Keeler, William R. Haines, Marvel S. Pitcher, Thomas R. Risdon, Jr., Samuel B. Keeler, Samuel Read, Charles H. McIlvain, J. Fred Laumaster, W. C. Girvin, John B. Love, Samuel B. Gale, Charles W. Heisler, and Charles M. Sloan.

The officers of New Jersey Lodge, No. 1, for 1882



were as follows: C. C., Charles M. Sloan; V. C., J. Howard Clothier; P. C., John Nippins; K. R. S., S. S. Bower; M. of F., Henry C. Buckley; M. of E., Robert L. Nixon; P., George F. Harbert; M. at A., William L. Anderson; I. G., Henry Peterson; O. G., Samuel B. Gale.

**Mount Holly Division, No. 8, Sons of Temperance.**—This division was instituted on Thursday evening, Jan. 23, 1845, in the upper room of a dwelling-house on Mount Holly Avenue, by D. G. W. P. Benjamin F. Yard, assisted by P. W. P.'s H. M. Hough and H. B. Morse, of Mercer Division, No. 5. The following named persons were the charter members, also the first officers of the division: W. P., Samuel A. Dobbins; W. A., John W. Watkinson; R. S., Israel Lippincott; A. R. S., Charles Jones; F. S., Isaac L. Elbertson; Treas., George Ogburn; Con., Louis Gotta; A. C., John Brown; I. S., George W. Boultinghouse; O. S., Clarkson Thompson.

The Past Worthy Patriarchs of this division have been Samuel A. Dobbins, John W. Watkinson, Louis Gotta, Israel Lippincott, John H. Bothner, Arthur Jones, Israel Elbertson, William Kenney, Lenza A. Cox, William Kiner, P. F. Slack, George W. Poinsett, William T. S. Cheeks, William Lucas, James Rogers, William Bott, Abram H. Duer, Charles Bennett, Ezra Halbert, H. H. Rhees, A. H. Duer, Theodore Collins, Samuel Wood, D. W. Carr, John A. Jones, James D. Shreve, Jonathan Alcott, Elwood Parsons, Thomas Letchworth, J. W. Shinn, I. Letchworth, C. W. Atkinson, Frederick Austin, Benjamin Peterson, Charles S. Bates, H. A. Johnson, H. T. Peak, David Reeves, Ezra Clark, W. P. Taylor, A. B. Scattergood, B. D. King, William J. Kelley, Stephen Hankins, William Bailey, Elwood Haines, Joseph G. King, A. F. Bailie, David Brown, Richard Barrington, John M. Bailie, Loxley J. Rhees, Charles S. Stockton, Joseph W. Atkinson, James H. Kempton, J. L. Rhees, George W. Palmer, Rev. R. V. Lawrence, Andrew Wright, Rev. Samuel Aaron, Edward S. Falen, Rev. R. A. Chalcker, Alexander Cameron, Samuel Bower, Edward T. Idell, J. P. Lippincott, George W. Arms, John Bailey, Rev. William Franklin, James Yates, A. H. Burr, Abram E. Woolston, James Clothier, R. B. Borel, Matthias Hughes, John W. Bodine, B. M. Hamilton, William F. English, E. W. Shreeve, Clifford Kelley, Michael Woolston, Harold Kelley, Fred. T. Burr, Samuel Carr, Jackson L. Keeley, James Kinsey, George W. Morris, and William A. Polock.

The officers for the first term of 1882 are as follows: Samuel Carr, W. P.; Jackson L. Keeley, W. A.; William J. Kelley, R. S. and A. R. S.; Samuel Carr, F. S.; James D. Shreeve, T. and C.; Joseph W. Atkinson, Chaplain; Matthias Hughes, A. C.; Frank B. Shreeve, I. S. and O. S.

The regular meetings of the division are held at its rooms on Pearl Street, between Buttonwood and Cherry Streets. On Friday evening, Aug. 18, 1854,

several of the members of this division received cards of dismission for the purpose of forming America Division, No. 26.

**John Brown Division, No. 101 (Colored), S. of T.**, was instituted in the rooms of Mount Holly Division, Nov. 30, 1866.

**Mount Holly Fire Department.**—For the first century and a quarter of this town's existence it was without a fire department, and no doubt less danger was felt by the inhabitants than at present, when they have a good water supply. The town is not incorporated; hence no responsibility. The subjects of engines and hose-carts have been discussed for nearly or quite a hundred years, and the grand result is three crippled hose companies. In 1805 the fire question was agitated to such an extent that a fire company was formed, officers elected, an old dilapidated engine purchased, together with a few buckets, and the would-be deluger of fires started on the high road to firemen's glory. We give the organization of the old company, which has the honor, if it be any, of being the ancestor of the present fire department:

**"UNION FIRE COMPANY.**—At a meeting of the subscribers to the new Fire Company about being established in the town of Mount Holly at the house of Griffith Owen on Saturday evening March 23 A.D. 1805 Benajah Butcher was chosen chairman for the evening, and Alex<sup>r</sup> R. Cox Secretary.

"The chairman informed the Company that this meeting had been called for the purpose of framing rules for the regulation of the Fire company now about being established.

"It was therefore *Resolved* that the following gentlemen compose a committee to draft a constitution and by laws and report the same to this meeting at some future period: Samuel J. Read, Charles Shreve, Benjamin West, Mahlon Budd, Benajah Butcher, Edward Thomas.

"*Resolved*, that John W. Sterling, Joseph Bennett, Jr., Andrew Davis, John Field, Thomas Smith, Jr., David Gaskill, Jr., be a committee to inspect the new engine, and that they be directed to clean the same and report the condition at the next meeting.

"At an adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the new Fire Company on Saturday, March 30, 1805,

"The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the regulation of the Company reported the same and with some few exceptions they were unanimously adopted.

"*Resolved*, that this Company shall be known by the name of the 'Union Fire Company' of Mount Holly, and that they proceed immediately to the choice of their officers for the ensuing year, when the following persons were duly chosen: President, Samuel J. Read; Vice-President, Griffith Owen; Secretary, Alexander R. Cox; Treasurer, Charles Shreve; Engineers, David Gaskill, John Field, Joseph Bennett, Jr., Andrew Davis, John Blackwood, and Palmer McNeill.

"And agreeable to the By Laws, Benajah Butcher to act as Clerk until the stated meeting in June next.

"Ordered that the Secretary be directed to have fifty copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, printed at the expense of the company and distributed the same among the individual members thereof and likewise that he procure three quires of printed notices, the expense to be defrayed as aforesaid.

"Ordered, that the engineers, as soon as possible, attend to the cleaning and repairing of the engine, the expense thereof to be paid from the funds of the Company.

"Agreeably to the By-Laws each member on signing the articles of association is to pay into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of fifty cents, which was accordingly done by the members whose names appear in the margin, and the sum of thirteen dollars and  $\frac{3}{4}$ % was paid into the hands of the Treasurer.

"*Resolved*, that this meeting adjourn.

"ALX. R. COX, Sec'y."

The following are the names referred to: B. Butcher, B. West, Abr. Brown, J. Field, W. Kirkbride, D. Gas-

kill, Jr., J. Bennett, Jr., A. R. Cox, John L. Stratton, Thomas Kenny, B. Burr, P. McNeill, J. Blackwood, C. Shreve, S. J. Read, A. Davis, J. W. Sterling, S. Sailer, Thomas Smith, E. Thomas, J. White, A. Hunter, J. Kempton, G. Owen, B. S. Budd, J. Cox, and M. Budd.

At a subsequent meeting the engineers gave it as their opinion that the engine would answer the purpose, provided they had no fires.

**AMERICA HOSE COMPANY, No. 4,** was organized April 13, 1858, with the following named members: Samuel Read, W. Budd Deacon, Watson Antrim, John T. Alcott, William H. Campion, Morris H. Keeler, Horace Cronk, Samuel B. Keeler, and A. S. White. The first officers were: President, Samuel Read; Vice-President, George C. Brown; Secretary, Watson Antrim; Treasurer, J. F. Laumaster. The regular meetings are held on the first Monday evening of each month. The present officers are: President, W. Budd Deacon; Vice-President, B. B. Phares; Secretary, E. P. Holeman; Treasurer, George Deacon.

For want of proper data, which was several times promised by Messrs. Cowgill and Reiley, but never furnished, we are unable to give anything in relation to other companies.

**Farmers' National Bank of New Jersey.**—The Farmers' Bank, as it is called, is located on Mill Street, Mount Holly, and was organized under "Article of Association," according to the then existing laws of the State of New Jersey, July 9, 1814, and chartered by the State Legislature, Jan. 26, 1815, with the following named incorporators: Edward Thomas, Burr & Deacon, John L. Stratton, Love Baker, James Coppuck, John Dobbins, John Dobbins, Jr., Uriah Borton, John L. Nugent, Alexander Shreve, Samuel Clark, Isaac Budd, James Shreve, Joshua S. Burr, Richard Shreve, Eva H. Ridgeway, Jesse Cox & Sons, William Roberts, Jr., Edward Harris, William Burr, Samuel Woolman, William Hilyard, David Peacock, Job Collins, William Sharp, Hezekiah Stokes, John Sisty, Crook Stevenson, B. B. Clark, Thomas Black, Charles Ellis, William Richards, Caleb Earl, David Vanderveer, Anthony S. Earl, Samuel Haines, William L. Earl, John S. Brognard, William Page, Gilbert Page, William Woolman, Jacob Prickitt, Abram Brown, John Irick, John Newbold, Joel Cliver, John Fenimore, William Irick, Jacob Clark, Charles Shreve, S. B. Bispham, Isaiah Jeanes, Aaron Kille, Joseph Cooper, Collin Cooper, James Wilmer, Moses Kempton, John Kempton, Jacob Ridgway, Jr., Jacob Downing, Ellis Clark, Benjamin Clark, Samuel Grant, Benjamin Jones, William Schlatter, Isaac T. Longstreth, Charles Perry, James White, Thomas Richards, Thomas Cooper, Richard Coe, Thomas S. Ridgway, William H. Shaw, and J. McIlvaine. The following named persons were the first board of directors: Charles Shreve, William Richards, John Dobbins, Abraham Brown, John L. Nugent, John W. Cox, Samuel Clark, William Irick, Alexander Shreve, Jo-

seph McIlvaine, Charles Ellis, Caleb Earl, John Black, John S. Brognard, Love Baker, Samuel Haines, Benjamin Jones, Stacy B. Bispham, William Schlatter, Edward Thomas, and John Clark.

The pioneer officers of this bank were Charles Shreve, president; John Beatty, Jr., cashier; Charles Read, clerk; Abraham Brown, attorney. The original capital stock was fixed at two hundred thousand dollars, but only half the stock (twenty-five dollars per share) was called in.

The bank was reorganized in May, 1865, and converted into a national bank, and at the same time declared a stock dividend of one hundred per cent., making the par value of fifty dollars per share. The market value of the stock is now fifty dollars per share, for twenty-five dollars paid in. Since the organization of the association in 1814 there have been four elections for president,—the first already named; the second was William Irick, elected Jan. 6, 1816; third, John Black, elected April 29, 1816; and the present president, Hon. John L. N. Stratton, elected July 17, 1875. The capital stock of the bank remains as at first, two hundred thousand dollars, with an undivided surplus of seventy-five thousand dollars.

The present directors of the bank are Hon. John L. N. Stratton, Benajah Antrim, Marmaduke S. Pancoast, James W. Deacon, James N. Stratton, David Darnell, George Goodell, Joseph Carr, John U. Black, Alfred L. Black, Benjamin D. Haines, Henry Risdon, Frank Githens, Joseph M. Reeves.

The present officers of the bank are: President, Hon. John L. N. Stratton; Cashier, Isaac P. Goldsmith; Teller, John B. Davis; First Clerk, Jeremiah H. Colkitt; Second Clerk, Clifford B. Deacon; Bank Attorney, Col. James N. Stratton.

**Mount Holly National Bank.**—This bank was organized July 1, 1857, under the general banking law of the State of New Jersey, with the following named gentlemen as incorporators, who were also the first board of directors: Moses Wills, Joseph K. Hulme, Benajah B. Powell, Benjamin F. Shreve, Barclay White, and Thomas D. Armstrong. June 1, 1865, it became a national bank, under which system it is still operating. Under the national system the first directors were Moses Wills, Thomas D. Armstrong, Benjamin F. Shreve, Benajah B. Powell, George Black, Benjamin R. Stokes, George B. Borton, John R. Slack, Israel Lippincott, Garret H. Polhemus, Job H. Gaskill, Austin R. Haines, Barclay White, Allen Fenimore, Thomas C. Alcott, and John B. Hankinson.

During the suspension of specie payment by the general government in 1862 small change became very scarce; then this bank, the first among a total of three or four throughout the country, issued fractional notes of \$1.25, \$1.50, which became very popular, and were in large demand from all parts of the country.



Moses Wills was president of this bank from its organization to the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 3, 1873. Thomas D. Armstrong was the first cashier of the bank, and upon the death of Mr. Wills he was elected, Nov. 28, 1873, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Armstrong served until the time of his decease, Feb. 3, 1875. March 5, 1875, Mr. O. H. P. Emley was elected president, which position he filled until his decease, Feb. 12, 1879, and on the 25th day of the same month Augustus M. Wills, the present president, was elected. Floyd Armstrong, the present cashier, is a son of the first cashier, and Mr. Wills is a son of the first president of the bank.

The bank has a cash capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with its banking-house located on the east side of Main Street, near Garden.

THOMAS D. ARMSTRONG, a lineal descendant of one of the old Revolutionary families of Sussex County, N. J., who were conspicuous for their fidelity to the cause of colonial independence, was born April 22, 1817, in the township of Montague, N. J., and was one of twelve children of James Britton Armstrong and Mary Dayton Foster. Thomas D. spent his youth on his father's farm and attending school until twenty-two years of age, when in the spring of that year (1839) and again in 1840 he went down the Delaware River to assist Isaac Bonnell and Jacob Shimer in the counting and sale of their lumber. Subsequently he remained in Philadelphia for three years, during which time he made the acquaintance of Margaret Ann, daughter of Jonathan Doane, a half-brother to George W. Doane, late Bishop of New Jersey, whom he married Jan. 9, 1843, and soon after returned and settled on a farm belonging to his father, in the township of Franklin, Sussex Co. In the fall of 1845 he was nominated and elected member of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, and re-elected in the fall of 1846 and 1847. The most marked private act he was called to take part in was the effort to obtain a charter for the Farmers' Bank of Wantage, at Deckertown, which was accomplished in the winter of 1849, and upon the organization of the bank in the spring following he was chosen its cashier, which position he retained until January, 1857, when he resigned the trust, which was most prosperous under his care, on account of his fast-failing health.

He then removed his family to the city of Philadelphia, and gave his attention for the remaining winter months to the effort made to procure a charter for another bank at Newton, but the Legislature refusing to grant any bank charters that year he was unsuccessful. While at Trenton, Mr. Armstrong formed the acquaintance of several gentlemen from Mount Holly, N. J., who were also trying to procure a charter for a new bank at that place; they having failed, he united with them and established the Mount Holly Bank under the free banking law of New Jersey, of which he became cashier and its active

manager. He subsequently removed his family to Mount Holly, where they have since resided.

Mr. Armstrong was also director and treasurer of the Tuckerton Railroad Company, director of the Kinkora Railroad Company, of the Morris Canal Company, and of the Pennsylvania and North Carolina Land and Lumber Company, one of the board of trustees of the State Normal School, and member of the State Board of Education, besides being a director of several other companies of less note. It was while having these many responsibilities that his health became much impaired. His zeal can be no better expressed than by the following incident: During the building of the Tuckerton Railroad he kept the books, and collected and disbursed seven hundred thousand dollars, which duties often kept him occupied until after midnight. During the summer of 1873 he superintended the rebuilding of the bank and dwelling, and upon their completion his health became so impaired that he was obliged to give up all public business. In politics Mr. Armstrong was a Democrat. In 1870 he was tendered the nomination for member of Congress for the Second District of New Jersey, but declined on account of the pressure of private business. In the fall of 1871 his name was presented to the State Convention for the nomination of Governor, Burlington County giving him her unanimous vote; subsequently all candidates withdrew in favor of Joel Parker.

Mr. Armstrong died Feb. 3, 1875. Mrs. Armstrong survives her husband, and their only son, Floyd Armstrong, now occupies his father's position as cashier of the Mount Holly Bank, having assumed the duties of that office when but twenty-five years of age.

**Union National Bank.**—This bank was originally organized under the general banking law of the State of New Jersey, and the first meeting of shareholders was held Feb. 11, 1871, and the first meeting for the election of directors was held Feb. 25, 1871, and on the 28th of the same month Benjamin F. Shreve was elected president, Charles M. Harker, Jr., cashier, Franklin B. Levis, attorney, and on March 4, 1871, S. L. Tomlinson was elected teller and bank clerk, and on the 20th of the same month the bank was formally opened for the transaction of business in E. A. Cox building on Main Street, nearly opposite the Washington House, with a cash capital of \$110,000. The bank remained in this location until Oct. 31, 1871, when, their new building being completed, the business was transferred to the present banking-house, corner of Main and Mill Streets. Feb. 8, 1872, a special charter was obtained for this bank, and Sept. 15, 1876, changed to a national bank. The incorporators named in the original charter, and who were also elected directors at the first meeting held for that purpose, were Benjamin F. Shreve, Benjamin Ridgeway, Benjamin C. Campion, Joshua Tomlinson, Charles M. Harker, Franklin B. Levis, Josiah B. Pew, Mark R. Sooy, Jacob Merritt, Edward L. Bowne,







*Thos. D. Armstrong*

Franklin Githens, Isaac Fenimore, Jacob H. Leeds, Caleb Wilkins, Samuel A. Dobbins, John Forsyth, Samuel H. Horner and their associates.

Aug. 2, 1877, Charles M. Harker, Jr., was retired from the position of cashier, and William I. Emley elected to fill the vacancy thus made, and Jan. 8, 1878, the capital stock was reduced from \$110,000, the original amount, to \$90,000. July 20, 1874, Benjamin Ridgway was elected president of the bank, which position he held until his decease, which occurred in October, 1880. Jacob Merritt was elected vice-president of the bank Jan. 14, 1879, and re-elected annually till 1881, when the office was abolished, and Jan. 11, 1881, he was elected president to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ridgway.

The directors for 1882 are Jacob Merritt, Franklin B. Levis, Josiah B. Pew, John Forsyth, Isaac Fenimore, Jacob H. Leeds, Caleb Wilkins, Thomas Wilson, Joseph W. Emley, Daniel F. Gibbs, William B. Wills, Benjamin D. Deacon, and Charles M. Sloan; President, Jacob Merritt; Cashier, William I. Emley; Teller, S. L. Tomlinson; Attorney, Franklin B. Levis.

**Mount Holly Gas-Light Company.**—Previous to 1855 the only method by which the town and residences were lighted through the dark hours of night was by such means as oil and tallow afforded. In that year some one conceived the idea of lighting Mount Holly by gas, and soon a company was formed, gas-house built, mains laid, and pipes and burners introduced into the prominent business-places and many of the dwellings. At first but few consumers of gas patronized the company, which caused the price of gas to be sold at higher rates than was anticipated, and during the war gas was furnished to consumers at the high price of six dollars per thousand feet. At present the company are well patronized, and gas is furnished at as reasonable rates as in other towns.

The present directors and officers of the company are as follows: Directors, John L. N. Stratton, Charles Bispham (since deceased), John S. Irick, William Clothier (since deceased), and Franklin B. Levis; President, John L. N. Stratton; Secretary and Treasurer, Franklin B. Levis.

**Mount Holly Water-Works.**—In 1845 a company was organized at Mount Holly for the purpose of supplying the town with water, for the better convenience and comfort of the inhabitants as well as for use in case of fire for the protection of property. A basin or reservoir was constructed on the lower mound above the town, at an altitude of ninety-eight feet above the Rancocas Creek. To convey the water to the reservoir, a six-inch ascending main two thousand seven hundred feet in length was laid from the grist-mill to the reservoir. At the mill the pipe was connected with a force-pump, and in this way the waters of the Rancocas were forced up into the reservoir. R. C. & A. R. Shreve, owners of the mill, contracted to pump water to supply the town for a term of five

years, but they soon found the action of the pump caused so much jar and unsteady motion to the mill that it interfered with the grinding of grain. At the end of the five years the Water Company purchased the water on Buttonwood Street and erected their present buildings, and drew a supply of water from the mill-race through iron pipes, with fall enough to fill a small reservoir at the pump-house. In connection with their water-works the company added a saw- and planing-mill, which proved an unprofitable enterprise, and that part of the business was soon abandoned. The company have laid mains through most of the streets in town, and water is now one of the permanent blessings of the town.

The first president of the company was Abram Brown, who died in 1848. Hon. John C. Ten Eyck was then elected, and served until his election to Congress in 1860, when Richard C. Shreve was elected, and served till 1881, when he declined further honors, and Marmaduke Pancoast was elected. The present officers of the company are: President, Marmaduke S. Pancoast; Secretary, Henry C. Risdon; Treasurer, Franklin B. Levis; Directors, M. S. Pancoast, Charles Bispham (since deceased), Theodore H. Risdon, Henry C. Risdon, Franklin B. Levis, Benjamin F. Shreve, and James W. Deacon.

**Mount Holly Creamery Company.**—The buildings of this company are located on Water Street, in Mount Holly, and were built in 1881.

The company was organized Jan. 24, 1881, with a capital stock of \$10,000 (200 shares), par value \$50 per share. The charter for the organization was obtained Feb. 6, 1881, in which were named the following charter members: James Logan, Henry I. Budd, Charles F. Hulme, Lyndly M. Smyth, Thomas B. Gandy, Benjamin H. Deacon, Isaac F. Ballinger, Joseph Powell, Isaac M. Powell, Isaiah E. Atkinson, Joseph H. Bowne, Mordecai L. Haines, Asher B. Pew, James McIlhane, Budd Atkinson, Samuel A. Dobbins, Jr., J. B. Wilson, Mark Haines, and William Tomlinson.

The following board of directors were also named: James Logan, Henry I. Budd, Joseph Powell, Benjamin H. Deacon, Lyndly M. Smyth, Charles F. Hulme, Thomas B. Gandy, Isaiah E. Atkinson, and Isaac F. Ballinger. James Logan, president; Henry I. Budd, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent.

The daily capacity of the creamery is ten thousand quarts, or fifteen thousand pounds of milk, and is complete in all its parts, and possesses many new features not possessed by the majority of creameries.

The entire property and franchises were sold Dec. 20, 1881, to Henry I. Budd, of Mount Holly. This creamery is in the midst of one of the largest milk-producing sections of New Jersey.

#### MODERN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Prominent among the industries of Mount Holly is the turbine water-wheel manufactory of T. H. Ris-



don & Co. Firm composed of T. H. Risdon, T. R. Risdon, W. W. Tyler, and L. L. Ayres.

In 1832 the father of the senior partner of the present firm started a small blacksmith-shop in Mount Holly, and a few years after added some machinists' tools to his blacksmithing, to enable him to finish up his work as well as to forge it. In 1845 he associated himself with others in business and started the Eagle Iron Foundry, occupying the old St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church building on Church Street as a foundry, it having been abandoned for church purposes. After conducting the business a few years the old firm dissolved, when Thomas R. Risdon, Sr., and Theodore H. Risdon, the senior partner of the present firm, purchased the Eagle Foundry, and until 1861 carried on the business of iron foundry and machinists under the firm-name of T. R. Risdon & Son.

In 1861, T. H. Risdon purchased his father's interest in the foundry and machine-shop, and until 1867 carried on the business, the foundry being in Church Street, and the blacksmith- and machine-shops being in Pine Street, on the water-power lot near the old fulling-mill. In 1867, T. H. Risdon erected the large machine-shop near the foundry on Church Street, and moved all the business to that place, where it is located at present. This establishment has grown by small accretions from the small blacksmith-shop of 1832 to its present proportions, and being so long identified with Mount Holly it properly requires mention in connection with the town. This establishment employs about fifty experts, and is almost exclusively engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Risdon turbine water-wheel. The firm use the term "celebrated" for the reason that the wheel has acquired the record of giving more power with the same amount of water than any other wheel.

In 1874, at the Holyoke testing flume, in Holyoke, Mass., a forty-three-inch wheel of this make gave a useful effect of ninety-one and three-tenths per cent. of the power of the water, a result not equaled before or since. In all the public tests up to the year 1876 the wheels made by this firm excelled all others. The last public test was made in 1876 in the Hydraulic Annex to Machinery Hall at the Centennial International Exposition. At this exhibition nearly all the prominent water-wheels made in the United States, as well as from several foreign countries, were exhibited. Nineteen of the most prominent of these wheels were tested by the judges of the group, aided by competent engineers.

That was the most thorough and complete test ever made in this country. The apparatus used was the same for all wheels, and the capacity of the wheels nearly the same. The tests were all made by the same experts, and in every case the different competitors carefully examined and watched the test throughout the trial. At this trial the Risdon wheel gave eighty-seven and two-thirds per cent. of the useful effect of the water, a result reached by none other,

and it is a matter of local pride that the Mount Holly Risdon wheel beat all competitors, foreign as well as domestic. The result of the trial was certified to by Samuel Webber, engineer in charge; John Cotter, his assistant; John S. Albert, chief of machinery bureau, and all the judges of the group of hydraulics. Hundreds of these wheels are running in the United States, France, and Mexico, under falls from three feet to one hundred feet, some on horizontal and some on vertical shafts, and give the best of satisfaction wherever used.

**Thread-Mill.**—In 1857 a new enterprise, the manufacture of cotton-thread, was started at Mount Holly by Samuel Semple & Son, in the building formerly occupied by S. F. Levis as a paper-mill. Hulme & Shreve also built for the use of the thread-mill the large frame building adjoining the plaster-mill. In this unpretentious way commenced the manufacture of spool-cotton. While here they enlarged their business to the full capacity of the buildings, employing about one hundred persons. Their increasing sales from time to time demanded more room, and in 186—the firm built the large brick mill now standing on the corner of Washington and King Streets, which is filled with the most approved machinery, propelled by steam, and operated by over two hundred persons in the employ of the firm.

**Iron-Works of T. C. Alcott & Son.**—T. C. Alcott, son of Zaccheus Alcott, was the senior member of the firm, and born in New Jersey in 1806, and commenced working at the iron business when about sixteen years of age, at Hanover Furnace, in Burlington County, N. J., where he remained till 1831, the most of the time acting as keeper of the furnace. From here he went to Slaymaker's furnace, near Wrightsville, Pa., where he remained till the spring of 1833, and then went to Southampton furnace, near Chambersburg, Pa., as founder, where he remained till the fall of 1836. From Southampton furnace he returned to Mount Holly, bringing with him Joseph Taylor, a founder at Greenupsburg, Ky., and in the spring of 1837 built a small foundry, twenty by thirty feet, on the site of the present machine-shop. This building he soon found to be too small, and about the year 1840 built an addition thirty by forty feet. Again in 1844 he erected a brick building, forty by forty feet, which he used as a foundry and machine-shop, having room in the machine-shop for one lathe and one small drill-press and boring-mill. In 1855 the original frame buildings were taken down, and a two-story building forty by eighty feet built, which is now used as a smith- and machine- and pattern-shop.

Until the spring of 1865 the business had been conducted by T. C. Alcott, at which time he admitted his son, T. J. Alcott, as a partner. In 1869 they again found their foundry buildings too small, and built a new brick addition, forty by forty feet, which makes the present buildings forty by one hundred and sixty feet. From time to time new cranes, cupola,

and machinery have been added, until their facilities enable them to turn out castings of almost any required weight, and with the lathes and boring-mills in their machine-shop of sufficient capacity to turn almost any required length, and finish castings as large as ten feet in diameter, which capacity is very rarely exceeded by any of the largest shops in our country.

For a number of years past the main feature of their business has been the manufacture of water-wheels, commencing when the "Hotchkiss," "Parker," and "Howel" wheels were considered quite an improvement under some conditions. Subsequent to the manufacture of the above-named wheels they commenced the manufacture of Burnham's turbine water-wheel. Owing to the great simplicity and superior advantages of their improved turbine, their reputation is constantly extending, and wherever used they are always spoken of in the highest terms, are in operation alongside of various makes, and at actual work in same penstock with wheels that claim the highest percentage, and yet the Alcott wheels always measure fully up to such wheels in every particular.

In March, 1872, the senior member of the firm, Thomas C. Alcott, died, since which time the business has been conducted by T. J. Alcott, retaining the old firm-name of T. C. Alcott & Son.

In 1872 letters patent were granted to T. J. Alcott for an improved turbine water-wheel, since which time various improvements and modifications have been made, and other patents and reissues on former patents have been allowed. These turbine-wheels are now used in all sections of our own country as well as in foreign countries,—South and Central America, Sweden, England, and Dublin, Ireland.

**Furniture Manufactory.**—Among the industries of Mount Holly we find that of Thomas F. Keeler & Sons, manufacturers of furniture, sash, doors, blinds, and dealers in lumber. Mr. Keeler commenced the manufacture of furniture in Mount Holly in 1834, and in 1837 built the furniture-store on High Street, now occupied by T. F. Keeler & Sons. He also engaged in the lumber business, built a mill below what is now the canning-factory, which he subsequently sold, and then purchased his present property in rear of Trinity Church, to which he added steam-power in the winter of 1881.

The furniture and undertaking business of C. M. Rogers, on Main Street, was established Nov. 18, 1881.

Asa Gaskill commenced general blacksmithing business in 1834, in rear of what is now America Hose Company building, and in 1845 built his present shop, corner of Garden and Buttonwood Streets, where he is engaged in the manufacture of light wagons.

The carriage manufactory of J. G. Heaviland, on the corner of Washington and Madison Streets, was established by him in 1874.

The marble-works of Jackson L. Keeley was first established in April, 1864, on Garden Street, corner of Buttonwood, opposite Gaskill's carriage-shop, and in 1878 removed to present location on Washington Street.

Baillie's marble-shop, on Water Street, was first established by a Mr. Neal, and was succeeded by Mr. Shafer, who sold to A. F. Bailie in 1870.

George H. Peake commenced the manufacture of carriages in all the branches pertaining thereto in 1838. At that date his shop stood on the site now occupied by the residence of Samuel F. Levis, corner of Washington and Bispham Streets. The old shop was subsequently converted into a barn, and now stands in rear of the brick house, east of Levis' dwelling. Mr. Peake remained in Washington Street but seven years, when he removed to Main Street, and in 1876 located on Water Street, where he is still engaged in the manufacture of sleighs and light carriages. The blacksmithing connected with his shop is under the supervision of Mr. Leander Murphy.

Charles L. Branson is the pioneer dealer in agricultural implements of all kinds in Mount Holly. He commenced at his present place of business in Church Street in 1851, where for over thirty years he has been engaged in the sale of the most improved farm machinery of the present age.

The saw- and planing-mills at Mount Holly were built by Shreve & Hulme, now owned by Richard C. Shreve, and operated by Isaac Parminter.

Mr. Parminter cuts annually two million feet of lumber, and gives constant employment to fourteen men. Water-power is used for driving the machinery for both saw- and planing-mills.

Among the papers of Mr. T. C. Alcott, of Mount Holly, we found an old document of which the following is a copy:

"THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That Zachens Alcott, son of Anthony Alcott hath put himself, and by these Presents, by his said Father, doth voluntarily, and by his own free Will and Accord, put himself Apprentice to Isaac Thay of Waterford Yeoman, to learn his Art, Trade and Mystery, and after the Manner of an Apprentice to serve him & his assigns from the Day of the Date hereof, for, and during, and to the full End and Term of Sixteen years next ensuing. During all which Term, the said Apprentice his said Master faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands every where readily obey. He shall do no Damage to his said Master, nor see it to be done by others, without letting or giving Notice thereof to his said Master. He shall not waste his said Master's Goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not Commit Fornication, nor Contract Matrimony, within the said Term: At Cards, Dice, or any other unlawful Games, he shall not play, whereby his said Master may have Damage. With his own Goods, nor the Goods of others without Licence from his said Master, he shall neither buy nor sell. He shall not absent himself Day nor Night from his said Masters Service without his Leave; Nor haunt Ale-houses, Taverns or Play-houses; but in all Things behave himself as a faithful Apprentice ought to do, during the said Term. And the said Master shall use the utmost of his Endeavour to teach, or cause to be taught and instructed the said Apprentice in the Trade or Mystery of a Husbandman, and procure and provide for him sufficient Meat, Drink apparell, Lodging and Washing, fitting for an Apprentice, during the said Term of Sixteen years and shall give said Apprentice Twelve Months day schooling, three months whereof, in the last year of said Term, and at the Expiration thereof, Shall give said Apprentice One New Suite of Apparel throughout, together with all his other Wearing Apparel.



"And for the true Performance of all and singular the Covenants and Agreements aforesaid, the said Parties bind themselves, each unto the other firmly by these Presents.

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

"THOMAS GITHENS,  
"THOMAS REDMAN."

"In Witness whereof the said Parties have interchangeably set their Hands and Seals hereunto—Dated the First Day of March in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. Annoque Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy two 1772.

his  
"ANTHONY X ALLCOTT."  
mark.

The above-mentioned Zacheus Allcott was born in 1767, and died in 1833, aged sixty-six years.

**Some of Mount Holly's Men of Prominence.**—Localities, like individuals, are ever proud of their possessions of note, whether they be men of eccentricity, wealth, knowledge, genius, power, or all combined in one. Some may have a world-wide reputation as a philanthropist, while another's traits may be of an eccentric character, and confined to the narrow limits of the locality in which he for a time may move. In STEPHEN GIRARD we have a combination of some of the above traits of character, and as impetuous as he was eccentric. Born in the environs of France, May 24, 1750, of obscure parentage, he is supposed to have left France at the early age of ten or twelve years, as a cabin-boy in a vessel bound to the West Indies. Whatever may have been the cause of his thus leaving home so early in life never has been known. From the West Indies he sailed to New York, and from there made several voyages to New Orleans, and soon became part owner and commander of the "Water Witch." We next find him in business in Water Street, Philadelphia, in 1769. From 1772 to 1776 he was no doubt alternating between the profession of captain and merchant, making voyages to New Orleans and San Domingo. At the approach of the British army in 1777 he removed to Mount Holly, purchasing of Isaac Hazelhurst the house and lot on the north side of Mill Street for five hundred dollars, now owned and occupied by Daniel Holeman.

Here Girard kept a small store, also manufactured a few cigars on a small scale, employing for that purpose the small boys then frequenting the town, among whom was the late ex-Sheriff Haines, who was at the time Girard left Mount Holly one of his creditors to the amount of eight cents for making cigars, which in after-years Stephen paid, with interest added, which made in all about twenty-four cents.

During his three or four years' stay in Mount Holly, many anecdotes might be related of the eccentric Stephen, but we will give but the one that caused his removal from this place. Near by lived a farmer, who in coming to and from Mount Holly had to pass Girard's shop. He, too, was an oddity in his way, and known as "Bill" Clark. "Bill" came to town occasionally, and at times would become slightly ele-

vated by the too frequent draughts of Rancocas water, or other causes, and on his way home showed evidence of bad walking, caused, no doubt, by the bad condition of the streets, which, by the way, has not been improved any since. On these special occasions Girard's little dog, who had taken a dislike to the way in which Clark walked, manifested that dislike by nipping the pant-legs or boot-heels of Clark as he was passing. On one occasion doggy got too firm a hold of "Bill's" pants, and in trying to kick him loose he slung the little canine into the store, as the door was open, when Stephen came running out, with his impetuous nature at fever-heat, demanding of "Bill," "What for kick you mine leetel toggy?" Clark retorted with adjectives that savored strongly of brimstone, notifying Stephen that next time he would shoot the d—d dog. True to his word, "Bill" shot Stephen's pet animal, which resulted in a lawsuit, and a verdict in favor of "Bill" Clark. This so enraged Girard, to think a jury would not allow him damages for the loss of his pet dog, that he determined to stay no longer among the Hollyites, and before nine o'clock of the next day he had sold out and shook the dust of Mount Holly from his feet, and never again visited the place, and ever after treated any of the Hollyites with the utmost contempt. Yet the people of Mount Holly refer to him with pride as one of the pioneer merchants of the town.

HON. GEORGE HAYWOOD, remarkable for longevity and business abilities combined, was born in Culpeper County, Va., Jan. 22, 1792. His father died when George was about eight years of age, and the family soon returned to Mount Holly, from whence they had previously emigrated. His early education was quite limited, as he was one of those consumptive-appearing children not expected to live out his teens. However, at the age of ten or twelve he was employed as a clerk in a store in Mount Holly for a year or two, and in 1813 or 1814 he entered the law-office of John L. Nugent, of Mount Holly, intending to make law his future profession, and in due time commenced practice. The judges upon the bench at that time were not of a character to inspire confidence in young Haywood, and the idea of addressing such men in the opening of a case with the words, "May it please your Honor," as was the custom, was disgusting to the young disciple of Blackstone, and he at once gave up the practice of law and engaged again in mercantile pursuits, this time as proprietor, where he remained for several years. While thus engaged he was appointed a justice of the peace, and soon after was appointed one of the lay judges for the Burlington County courts, which position he held for twenty-nine years, and president of the court for nineteen years of the time. In 1822 he was elected a vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church of Mount Holly, and in 1831 elected secretary of the Mount Holly Insurance Company, still holding and actively

engaged in both positions. He was also one of the originators of the Union National Bank, and during his eighty-four years' residence in Mount Holly was actively engaged in business pursuits of various kinds. Judge Haywood died at Mount Holly, May 4, 1882.

JOHN WOOLMAN, the celebrated traveling preacher among the Friends, a man distinguished for purity of heart and benevolence of principle, was born in what was then Northampton, now Easthampton, township, in 1720. At a very early age his mind was drawn towards religious subjects, and at eighteen years of age was permeated with religious truth. He lived with his parents, and wrought on his father's plantation till he was about twenty-one years of age, when he hired himself to tend a shop and keep the books of a man who did business in Mount Holly. His employer, though a retailer of goods, was by trade a tailor, and kept a servant at that business, of whom Mr. Woolman learned the trade. In 1743 he made his first religious visit into East Jersey, and in 1749 married Miss Sarah Ellis. He was frequently called to write wills for his neighbors, but always refused to write any in which the right of holding human beings as property was acknowledged. He several times opened a school at Mount Holly for the instruction of poor Friends' children and others, being concerned for their improvement in knowledge. His care for the rising youth was truly great. His ministry was sound, deep, and penetrating, after pointing out the dangers which the indulgence of custom leads into. He was a constant attendant upon the Yearly Meetings of Friends, assisting in the business thereof with great weight and attention. He died at York, England, at the house of Thos. Priestman, of smallpox, 7th day 10th month, 1772, and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground in that city on the 9th of the same month. He was a member of the Mount Holly Particular Meeting, and a minister for upwards of thirty years.

REV. JOHN BRAINARD.—Few men have ever lived who sacrificed more for the genuine good of others than did the youthful Brainard. Born in a delightful New England town, surrounded by all the creature comforts of that period, he chose the thankless, self-denying, tiresome task of a missionary

among the Indians, whose dialect he knew nothing of, and of whose customs he had learned but little, and that little through his brother David, who had just fallen at the post of duty, as he looked upon it. John Brainard, with the spirit of a Christian martyr, entered the field upon which his sainted brother had so gloriously fallen, a field that few would desire to cultivate; but thrilled by the burning words and

*Dear Friend Burlington Pa. mo  
Through the Mercies of the Lord my beloved  
Companion and helpmate B. Parvin and I were  
helped to perform our Journey to Wababowling  
and came back to Bethel on Seventh day night  
was yesterday at the Swamp Meeting. Lodged last  
Night at John Cadwaladers and am now  
hastening home. — Our Journey though attended  
with much deep Exertion hath been greatly to our  
satisfaction. We were at seven Religious meetings  
with the Indians many of which people I believe  
were in these troublous times greatly comforted in  
our visit and they all appeared kind & desirous to  
us. — I saw nothing amongst any of them in that  
place which to me appeared like disaffection to the  
English. — but our conversation was mostly with the  
sober sort. — The Moravian Preacher who was  
there when I went and continued there while I stay appeared  
kind and courteous from first to last and I believe  
his intentions are honest.*

*In a humbling Sense of His goodness in whom  
my poor Soul had trusted I remain with kind Love  
to thee and family & all my dear Friends John Woolman*

*For  
Israel Pemberton  
in Philad<sup>a</sup>*

dying request of that brother, zealous to win the soul of the poor pagan Indian, and fully devoted to God, he counted all things lost to succeed in this truly Christlike work.

Among the many places visited by Brainard was



Mount Holly, N. J., where in 1767 he gathered together a Presbyterian congregation, built a church, parsonage, and school-house, the last named still standing; all located on what is now "Brainard Street," in Mount Holly, named in honor of Mr. Brainard. He continued to reside here till 1775, when it seems he removed to Brotherton, in the southwest part of the county. The war with Great Britain broke out, and Mr. Brainard was not of that stock that was likely to stand neutral in such a crisis. The battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, and the declaration of independence had aroused the people like the shock of an earthquake. In 1776 he preached a sermon at Mount Holly glowing with patriotism. His text was from Psalm cxliv. 1: "Blessed be the Lord my strength, which teaches my hands to war, and my fingers to fight." In this sermon he appealed to the people to enlist and fight for their country. Knowing the character of Brainard, the British retaliated in 1777 by first using his church for a horse-stable, and upon leaving Mount Holly they burned it.

Rev. John Brainard was a grandson of Daniel Brainard, one of the original proprietors of Haddam, Conn., and son of Hon. Hezekiah Brainard, one of His Majesty's Council for that colony, and was born at Haddam, Feb. 28, 1720. His mother was Dorothy, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Hobart; he graduated at Yale College in 1746; ordained in 1747; married in 1752 to Experience Lyon; was for more than twenty years a missionary among the Indians; trustee of Princeton College from 1744 to 1781; chaplain in the army during the old French war, 1759; moderator of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia in 1762; died in 1781. There is but one of Mr. Brainard's descendants left in Mount Holly, viz., Clifford Stanley Sims, a great-great-grandson.

**JOSIAH WHITE and JOSEPH WHITE.**<sup>1</sup>—The suffering and persecution experienced during the reign of Charles II. by Non-conformists with the Church of England caused many members of the Society of Friends, subjects of the British crown, to seek in her colonies for that liberty of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own conscience which had been denied to them in the mother-country. Among those who suffered under the Uniformity and Conventicle Acts of that reign were Thomas White, of Omnar, in the county of Cumberland, and his son, Christopher White, of London. Besse informs us that in 1664, for attending the Bull-and-Mouth Meeting in London, Thomas White was committed a prisoner to Newgate by Alderman Sir Richard Brown, that magistrate striking him on the face and kicking him. Also that "at Kingston, on the Thames, in May, 1670, soldiers were appointed to keep Friends out of their meeting-house by force, who beat them cruelly with sticks, and punched them with carbines in the breast and back.

They punched Christopher White on his breast so that the blood flew out at his nose."

Such treatment from high officers of the crown under Parliamentary laws caused Christopher White to look towards the young colony of West New Jersey as a place of refuge and rest, where the inherent rights of man received from his Creator could be exercised untrammelled by despotic influences.

While in London, during or previous to the year 1675, he purchased of John Fenwick, proprietor of one-tenth of West New Jersey, a town lot in New Salem, together with one thousand acres of land which was located on Alloways Creek.

Christopher White, his wife Esther, daughter Elizabeth by a previous marriage, their son Josiah, with two servants, John Brinton and Jane Allen, emigrated to America, and landed from the ship "Kent" at Salem, N. J., June 23, 1677. He resided on his property in Salem until 1682, then removed to his allotment of land on Alloways Creek. In 1690 he built a large brick house of peculiar architectural design in shape of a cross, having a tower, high ceilings, and very thick walls, on the king's highway from Salem to Cohansey, which passed through his lands. It is said that he imported the bricks from England for its construction. From the records of the colony and his meeting he appears to have been a man of considerable standing and influence. His name appears as one of the signers to the Concessions and Agreements of West Jersey. He died about the year 1698, aged fifty-six years.

Josiah White, son of Christopher, married Hannah Ashbury in 1698. He resided upon the Alloways Creek farm, and died about the year 1726, aged fifty-one years.

Josiah White (2d), son of Josiah, born in 1705. When about twenty-two years of age, under a law of the West New Jersey Legislature, entered into a contract with the owners of lowlands bordering on Alloways Creek to construct a dam across the tide-waters of said creek, with sluiceways for draining the lowlands above the site of the present Hancock's Bridge; said contract named a sum to be paid for the work, provided the dam stood for one year. The owners of meadows above the dam soon discovered that their lands did not drain as well as before its construction; also that they had lost the navigation of the creek for transporting lumber to market. Tradition says that the dam was cut during the night before the year of guarantee expired. The company decided not to pay the contractor, and he was under the necessity of selling his patrimonial estate to pay the indebtedness he had incurred in erecting the works for their benefit. After disposing of his estate to Joseph Stretch and others he was enabled to pay his indebtedness and have £500 left. He then determined to leave his native county.

May 29, 1730, Josiah White (2d) purchased from Samuel Gaskill, for a consideration of £100, one

<sup>1</sup> Compiled from family MSS. Richardson and Shourds, by Barclay White.

hundred acres of land called Gaskill's Neck, lying between the Rancocas Creek and mill-race at Bridgetown (now Mount Holly), N. J., and soon after erected thereon his brick dwelling-house, now standing on the northwest corner of Pine and White (Church) Streets, Mount Holly; also a brick fulling-mill on the easterly side of Pine Street, nearly opposite to his dwelling, in which mill he manufactured cloth during the remainder of his life.

Josiah White (2d) was a minister in the Society of Friends. In 1734 he married Rebecca, daughter of Josiah Foster, a native of Rhode Island, and Rebecca Foster (*née* Borden), his wife, of the family from whom Bordentown, on the Delaware, derives its name.

Many anecdotes are on record illustrating his plainness and truthfulness of speech, his skill in the treatment of disease by herbs and roots, his generosity in refusing compensation for medical services, and his honesty in the every-day business of life. Illustrative of his aversion to receiving payment, even indirectly, for medical attention and services, the following instances are recorded. A person whose family had repeatedly been benefited by his prescriptions sent him a quarter of mutton as a present, without reference being made to the benefits received. Josiah insisted upon paying for the meat, remarking, "That quarter of mutton seems to be always before me while gathering herbs."

A man of considerable estate applied to him for advice on account of a chronic eruption upon his leg, which was successfully treated. For this service the person offered him fifty pounds, which, being refused, he left him by will the sum of sixty guineas. Notwithstanding the nature of the gift Josiah was by no means easy in mind to accept the legacy.

When the British and Hessian troops were in Mount Holly, in the year 1777, a large field of employment was opened for his benevolence; he administered to their infirmities and diseases such simple applications as he had found effectual, and many of those unfortunate hirelings evinced in various ways their gratitude. He then took occasion to reason with them on the principles upon which their unhalloved war was conducted, and by exhibiting the matter in its true light brought them to consider how wicked it was to come some thousands of miles with guns, swords, and cannon to kill their fellow-creatures, whom they had not seen, men who had never done them an injury; "even me, who have been so willing and ready to assist you in sickness and relieve your disorders and afflictions, you came to destroy with the rest."

Many of those poor tools of tyranny appeared deeply affected with his plain but irresistible reasoning, and seemed much ashamed of their conduct. They acknowledged that they were wrong, and that if it were to be done over again they would refuse their assistance.

He was firm in his opposition to the system of human

slavery in every form, and from early manhood labored privately with individuals holding slaves, whenever opportunity offered to effect emancipation. In this and other matters of benefit to his fellow-men his practice was consistent with his profession, rejecting most scrupulously in his choice of dye-stuffs those which had a tendency to injure the cloth, and all in the manufacture of which slave labor entered or health was impaired. To such an extent did he carry his testimony against injurious dye-stuffs that he left the following clause in his will, prohibiting the use of them by his successor under certain penalties:

"I also desire, as my will, that he dye no new cloth London Brown or Red, or to rot cloth to support pride, which runs before destruction; and my will is, that year he so offends, and no other year, he and his heirs and assigns forever pay to my two daughters, Hannah and Rebecca, ten pounds each, current lawful money of the Jerseys, to them and their heirs forever; but if he has no lawful issue, and it so happens that my real estate fall to my two daughters or their heirs, that the same penalty of so dyeing cloth be on them, their heirs and assigns forever, twenty pounds a year to be paid to the overseers of Mount Holly meeting every year, settling with the overseers of the town to see the money is justly laid out for the schooling poor children of said town or township, according to their discretion."

Josiah White (2d) died 5th month 12, 1780, in the seventy sixth year of his age.

John White, son of Josiah (2d), was born 7th month 9, 1747; married, 6th month 7, 1775, Rebecca, daughter of Jeremiah Haines, a descendant of William and Sarah Haines, of England in the seventeenth century, and died 8th month 22, 1785, leaving four sons, one of posthumous birth. His widow continued the fulling and agricultural business, training her sons in habits of industry, sobriety, and usefulness. Two of them, John and Christopher, died soon after attaining their majority. She lived to see her younger sons filling prominent business and social positions, and died at Mauch Chunk, Pa., 3d month 22, 1826, in the eighty-second year of her age.

Josiah White (3d) was born in Mount Holly, 3d month 4, 1781. About the fifteenth year of his age he entered the hardware-store of James Hutton, on Market above Front Street, Philadelphia, for whom he labored until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving for his services board and twenty dollars per year. He entered into the hardware business on his own account the day after he became of age, intending, as he said, not to lose one day until he had accumulated enough money. That amount was forty thousand dollars, and it was to be gathered together before his thirtieth birthday. He states,—

"About the twenty-eighth year of my age I sold out my goods to my brother Joseph and Samuel Lippincott, having by this time obtained the amount of property I had desired as being sufficient for me. My aim had been to lose no time until I had acquired enough, and then to appropriate the balance of the life a good Providence allowed me in such a way as would give me the most comfort. No morning, I thought, ever opened more clearly than mine now presented, having realized by industry and integrity my best anticipations, escaped the pollutions of trade, having an abiding feeling to do what was right in the sight of my Maker and fellow-man, with a desire to be useful to the latter, and to do what was strictly right in the eyes of the former, with good hopes



to rely on for a peaceful, pleasant, and moderate journey through life, so as to step from a calm journey through this world into that which never ends."

Notwithstanding all these resolutions and plans of life, he was destined to enter still deeper into the vortex of trade and the perplexities of business. In the year 1810 he purchased a water-power of three and a half or four feet fall at the Falls of Schuylkill, with all the water of the river, the right to construct a lock for navigation, and to charge fifty cents toll on each boat for passing; also three or four acres of ground on the east side, and seven or eight acres and an old tavern-house on the west side of the river. He soon found that his purchase was not likely to meet his expectations. He says, "I had supposed the cost of necessary improvements to make the property productive would be within my means, but I soon discovered my error, and instead of being the man of leisure I had expected, I must, to secure myself from ruin, leave all my mechanical amusements and turn into the roughest and most exposed parts of the business."

He built a large mill for the manufacture of wire and a smaller one for making nails, and took Erskine Hazard into partnership in the manufacture of wire. In 1810 he obtained a patent for rolling iron, nails, etc., and in 1812 others for similar purposes and for making wire and heading nails. He says, "My purchase of the Falls property introduced me into a sea of trouble and disappointment, from which I was unable to extricate myself with propriety for seven years. For although we succeeded in making wire and wrought rolled nails, and essentially succeeded in every branch of business which we undertook, so far as to perfect the articles, yet none proved profitable; and, in addition, our mills were both burned down, and had to be rebuilt or the business be abandoned."

In the year 1817 he sold the small mill and an interest in the Schuylkill water-power to Joseph Gillingham, and they offered to supply the city of Philadelphia with three million of gallons of water every twenty-four hours for twenty years for twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and then three million of gallons every twenty-four hours at three thousand dollars a year forever. These terms were not accepted, but in the year 1819 the city of Philadelphia purchased the Falls property on terms advantageous to the proprietors.

While in business at the Falls, White & Hazard built a wire bridge over the Schuylkill, which was considered a great curiosity; it was four hundred feet span, with about thirty-three feet curve, the main wires three-eighths of an inch rolled iron. One ton weight was suspended by one main wire, and it sustained forty persons at one time. They also made and used an iron boat.

During the war of 1812 Virginia bituminous coal became very scarce, and White & Hazard procured

a cart-load of Lehigh anthracite coal, which cost them one dollar per bushel, but it was entirely wasted without getting up the heat requisite for their furnace. Another cart-load was obtained and a whole night spent in endeavoring to make a fire, when the workmen shut the furnace-door and left the mill in despair. Fortunately, one of them returning for his jacket in about half an hour noticed the door was red-hot, and upon opening it was surprised to find the furnace of a glowing white heat. The workmen were summoned, and four separate parcels of iron were heated and rolled by the same fire before it required renewing. The furnace was again filled, and as letting it alone had succeeded so well, the experiment was again repeated with similar result.

In 1792 a company had been formed called the Lehigh Coal-Mine Company, which acquired title to a large tract of land and opened a mine at "Summit Hill." A small quantity of the coal reached Philadelphia, and it is said was tried under the boiler of the engine at the Centre Square, but only served to put the fire out, and the remainder was broken up and spread on the walks instead of gravel.

Josiah White states "The Lehigh Coal-Mine Company had tried to the best of their means to open and work the mine and get the river improved; had a lottery, on which it is said they raised ten thousand dollars to aid in improving the river. There had been five laws obtained, but all their efforts failed and the river was abandoned, and it was not until the Lehigh Coal-Mine Company (two distinct individual contracts and leases) had failed in working the mines and also the said five failures in improving the river and denouncing it as impracticable that we came forward to improve it."

In the early part of 1818, White & Hazard leased from the Lehigh Coal-Mine Company ten thousand acres of land for twenty years for one ear of corn a year if demanded, agreeing from and after three years to send to Philadelphia at least forty thousand bushels of coal per annum on their own account, and on the 20th of March, 1818, obtained an act from the Legislature of Pennsylvania to improve the navigation of the Lehigh River.

His notes state,—

"In the 4th month, 1818, Erskine Hazard and myself, having sat up all night to settle our business at the Falls and giving the power of attorney to another person to attend to the whole of it during our absence, went down to the stage-office to proceed to Stoddartsville for the purpose of commencing the leveling of the Lehigh River; but the stage having gone before our arrival proved an advantage, as we were detained a week, the weather becoming milder in the mean time, making it safer and pleasanter to lodge out in the woods. We leveled the river from Stoddartsville to Easton, the ice not having all disappeared. There was no house between Stoddartsville and Lausanne, thirty-five miles; everything was in a state of nature. Above the Gap in the Blue Mountains there were but thirteen houses within sight of the river, including the towns of Lausanne and Lehighton."

White & Hazard also surveyed the leased tract of land, purchased an additional tract on Mauch Chunk Creek, and located and leveled a road from the Sum-

mit Mine to the Lehigh River, a distance of about nine miles. This road was carefully "laid out by an instrument on the principle of dividing the whole descent into the entire distance as regularly as the ground would admit of, and have no undulation." The perpendicular elevation of the mine above the river is one thousand feet, the rocks along the route were broken, and in about three months, most part in the winter season, a road was constructed having a regular declination of two and a half feet in every hundred; on it one horse could draw four tons.

This turnpike road was used by the company until the year 1827, when a railroad from Mauch Chunk to the Summit Mine was constructed by Josiah White as engineer; the sleepers were laid four feet apart upon a foundation of stone, the rails were rolled iron bars three-eighths of an inch thick and one and a half inches in width, spiked upon a wooden foundation. At the bank of the river an inclined plane was constructed with chutes to deliver the coal directly into the boats from the cars. The entire railroad was completed in about four months, and *was the first railroad constructed in America, with the exception of one three-quarters of a mile in length at Quincy, Mass., Stone-Quarry.*

The outlines of the first plan for a Lehigh Navigation and Coal Company were concluded in 1818. It proposed to raise a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with par value of shares one thousand dollars each. Personal application and solicitations were made to a number of the leading capitalists of the day for subscription to the stock. Stephen Girard said he "formed no partnerships." Joseph Bonaparte "respectfully declined joining in the enterprise." One person, after listening, stated he was "unable to appreciate their remarks." Another agreed to give them a hearing for "five minutes by the watch." One made an appointment to hear them, but when called upon had "gone to a party." Another wrote that his "Wilkesbarre friends believed we could not be in earnest in our navigation." They finally succeeded in obtaining fifty thousand dollars, which was considered sufficient for the purpose.

The plans taken to improve the navigation of the Lehigh River, Josiah White thus describes:

"8 mo., 1818, bought a horse for \$100, and a small Dearborn wagon for \$65, and rode to Lausanne; the wagon broke down twice before we arrived; began our work on the river at the mouth of the Nesquehoning Creek. We rigged two scows for lodging- and eating-rooms for the men, about 70 in number, also one scow for the Managers' counting house, store-house, and dwelling, and one for kitchen and bake-house. These four boats were raised one story of six feet, and covered with board roofs. In these boats we placed all our stores, tools, and equipage. As it was our design to make the river navigable with small wing-dams and channel-walls, a single rift would not keep one hundred men more than from one to six days to complete, so, as we finished work at one place, we moved down with our floating town to the vicinity of the next. We continued working in this way until we froze up in the ice.

"We improved the Lehigh with wing-dams, as we could not raise the money necessary to make a slack-water navigation, and we did not know that the market would take from us enough coal to justify the expense of a more perfect navigation. The distance we improved with wing-dams was forty six miles, the fall being 360 feet. Nearly all the rapids

were covered with bowlders, so it cost about \$1200 a mile, exclusive of dams. Our design was to get eighteen inches depth of water by twenty-five feet width, so that by contracting the channel at the rifts to this width with the bowlders or paving-stones, and raising the wings and channel-walls no more than to hold the 18 or 20 inches of water, they stood well enough; the walls parallel to the channel of the stream were made six times the width of their height, and walls across the stream eight or ten times their height; the channels being made as straight as possible kept themselves clean."

He continues:

"In 1819 we found the natural flow of water in the Lehigh insufficient to give us eighteen inches in depth and twenty feet width, as required by law, and were obliged to make an experiment to obtain the water by artificial freshets. I devoted myself for several weeks to form a plan of sluice that would answer, and succeeded in producing the lock and sluice called the 'bear-trap,' which name the workmen gave it to elude the curiosity of persons who teased them with inquiries as to what we were making. We put up twelve of these locks and dams in 1819, and proved them so as to determine that they would answer our purpose 'of sending down a fleet of boats upon an artificial freshet.' I took out a patent for them 12 mo., 1819.

"As our work was generally in the water seven or eight months in the year, my portion of it being to lay out the walls and channels in the river, etc., I dressed in clothes suitable, being a red flannel shirt, roundabout coat, cap, and strong shoes, with a hole cut in the toe to let out the water. Our clothing was made of coarse cloth and buckskin, tanned in oil to turn water. During each day of the summer season I was as much in the water as out of it for three years, allowing the clothing to dry on my back while keeping up the circulation by walking about my business, and seldom caught cold, sleeping in the boat's bunk wrapped in blankets, without a bed, in the same manner as the workmen during the first two years.

"In the year 1820 the company sent its first coal to market by our artificial navigation, the quantity being 365 tons, which proved to be more than sufficient for family supplies in Philadelphia, and the company was indebted to the Rolling Mills for taking off this stock."

The price charged was \$8.40 per ton; the old company had sold for \$21 per ton. After the boats were emptied they were broken up and the lumber sold, the iron used in their construction being the only portion of them returned to Mauch Chunk. Such was the opening of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal trade.

A charter was granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Feb. 13, 1822, incorporating the "Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company," with a capital stock of one million dollars, of which the old stock was to constitute a part.

Since 1820 the tonnage of coal sent to market has steadily increased. During the year 1880, 28,640,819 tons of anthracite coal was sent to market from Pennsylvania mines east of the Susquehanna River. The company finally completed a canal, and extended it to White Haven, eighty-four miles above the mouth of the Lehigh.

In 1831, Josiah White retired from the active management of the companies' works. At the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1832 the thanks of the stockholders were presented to him "for his able and valuable services during the long period of his arduous appointment." In his report made at the same time he says, "It is now the twenty-second year since I commenced operations in the work of internal improvement at the Falls of Schuylkill, in which time I have been absent from that kind of service but very few days. It is also the fourteenth year since I began



with my colleague, Erskine Hazard, our labors at Mauch Chunk and on the Lehigh. The whole work is now done."

Josiah White (3d) was twice married, and died 11th mo. 14, 1850, in the seventieth year of his age. By will he provided for the establishment of two manual labor schools, one in Indiana and one in Iowa, having reference especially to the religious training of the pupils.

Joseph White, brother of Josiah (3d), and youngest son of John and Rebecca Haines White, was born in Mount Holly, 12th mo. 28, 1785. In 1807 he married Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Doughty Smith and Elizabeth Smith (*née* Schooley), his wife. Soon after marriage he entered into a partnership with Samuel Lippincott in the hardware business on Market Street, Philadelphia.

In the year 1811, Joseph White left Philadelphia with the intention of traveling on horseback to St. Louis, Mo., and other places in the Western and Southern States, for the purpose of collecting debts due the firm and extending its business. While in Brownsville, Pa., he noticed a man standing in the door of a store, whose costume indicated he was a member of the Society of Friends. Being a stranger in a strange place, Joseph was attracted towards this member of his own religious society. Asking for some trivial article of merchandise as an excuse for opening a conversation, he entered the store. This new acquaintance proved to be Elisha Hunt, who, with his brother Caleb, were conducting a mercantile business there. The conversation that ensued was interesting to both, and when supper was announced Joseph was invited to join the family circle. The Hunts made a proposition that if Joseph White would give up his travel on horseback and assist them in building and freighting a keel-boat, Caleb Hunt would join him on the trip to St. Louis, thus making a more pleasant journey with favorable prospects of a successful mercantile venture; such an arrangement was agreed upon.

In the spring of 1812, Joseph White and Caleb Hunt, with a crew of French Canadian boatmen, started their keel-boat from the landing at Brownsville, Pa., bound for St. Louis, Mo. "During the previous 11th month an earthquake, which is known as the 'earthquake of New Madrid,' had changed and rent the banks of the Ohio River." As far as the mouth of the Ohio the voyage was comparatively easy, requiring only watchful care to keep the boat in the current and avoid obstructions; but from the Ohio's mouth to St. Louis, against the rapid current of the Missouri River, was another kind of labor. They now doubled the number of their men, and pulled the boat up stream with a long rope, a number of hands on shore dragging it. This was called "cordelling" and "bushwacking," as the men would catch a bush with one hand and pull the rope with the other. Such arduous labor was well calcu-

lated to lead the reflective mind to consider if some other power could not be successfully applied for propelling boats against such a current.

After reaching St. Louis their merchandise was sold, partly for cash, the balance payable in lead to be delivered to St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi River, during the spring of 1813.

Returning by keel-boat to the mouth of the Cumberland River, they there left their boat, and on horseback returned to their respective homes.

"At Bowling Green, Kentucky," Joseph White records, "I fell in with the proprietor of a cave" (Mammoth Cave), "who wanted me to purchase it; he asked \$10,000. With five men he makes one hundred pounds of saltpetre per day; to manufacture it costs him from five to six cents per pound; it is now worth twenty-five cents per pound in Lexington, Kentucky." This horseback journey from the mouth of the Cumberland River to Philadelphia appears to have required forty-one days.

During the autumn of 1812, Elisha Hunt visited his friend in Philadelphia, and while there they examined a little stern-wheel steamboat built under a patent owned by Daniel French, of Connecticut, and then running as a ferry-boat between Cooper's Point, in New Jersey, and Philadelphia.

French informed them that he could construct steamboats that would run five miles an hour against the current of the Mississippi River. A stock company was formed to construct steamboats and carry passengers and freight by steamboats between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. The stock of this company was divided into six shares, of which Joseph White owned two, or one-third of the entire stock.

The Steamboat Company purchased the right to use French's patent west of the Allegheny Mountains, engaged his services, erected shops at Brownsville, manufactured tools for working iron, cut logs into plank with whip-saws, and with the ferry-boat above mentioned as their model, constructed the steamboat "Enterprise," costing about fifteen thousand dollars, and in the latter part of the summer of 1813 she left Pittsburgh for New Orleans, under the command of Capt. Henry Shreve, a son of Israel Shreve, of Burlington County, N. J., a colonel in the Revolutionary army.

The "Enterprise" arrived at New Orleans, and was there seized by the State marshal at the instance of Fulton and Livingston, for coming within the limits of Louisiana, they having obtained from the Legislature of that State a charter granting them the exclusive privilege of running steamboats on the waters of that State. Capt. Shreve gave security for trial, the "Enterprise" was released and returned up the river with a full cargo of freight and passengers, arriving in Pittsburgh, as announced in the city newspapers and copied into Cramer & Spears' "Almanac," "in the remarkable short passage of twenty-six days from New Orleans, thus proving the practicability of navi-

gating the Mississippi River by steam." The "Enterprise" was the first steamboat that ever made the voyage from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and return. Her charge for passage between the extreme points was one hundred and twenty-five dollars per passenger and eight cents per pound for freight. She found the contract lead at St. Genevieve and delivered it at Pittsburgh, from whence it was carried to Philadelphia in Conestoga wagons, and there sold, netting its owners over one hundred per cent. profit from their keel-boat venture.

The next time the "Enterprise" arrived at New Orleans, Gen. Jackson pressed her into the service of the United States and sent her to Alexandria, on the Red River, with provisions, etc., for the army there. Fulton and Livingston obtained judgment against the Steamboat Company in the State Court, but on appeal the United States Court set aside that decision and left the navigation of the Mississippi River free and open to all. Said suit cost the Steamboat Company between \$1500 and \$2000.

The "Enterprise" made about three round voyages between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. After peace was declared between the United States and England, passengers and freight went around by sea. The boat was finally sunk at Shippen's Port, below the falls of the Ohio River.

The Steamboat Company then built a second steamboat, called the "Despatch," designed for shoal water. She soon sank in the Ohio River. The Steamboat Company manufactured tools necessary for the construction of steam machinery, and also constructed a cotton-mill at Brownsville, in which they placed a steam-engine manufactured in their shops.

After Capt. Henry Shreve left the service of the Steamboat Company he constructed a boat at Wheeling called the "Washington." Shreve was employed by the government to remove snags out of the Mississippi River, and afterwards entered into a contract with the United States to remove the Red River raft. He invented a powerful snag-boat, and with it improved the navigation of the Red River to Shreveport, which town was named after him.

Elisha Hunt, who died at Moorestown, N. J., in the ninety-fourth year of his age, states in one of his letters: "The little office connected with our Brownsville store was the rendezvous of many intelligent and enterprising young men, and there all the recent inventions for improving travel, etc., were argued and discussed. Among our regular visitors were Neil Gillespie Blaine (grandfather of ex-Secretary Blaine), Robert Clark, Stephen Darlington, and others."

Among other merchandise consigned to Joseph White by the Hunts from their Brownsville store for a market in Philadelphia during the year 1813 or 1814 was one barrel of "Seneca Oil," gathered at Oil Creek, Pa., which was sold by him to Daniel Smith, a druggist, as medicine. The oil had been gathered

by damming the rivulets, and spreading blankets over the surface to absorb it. It was then wrung from the blankets into barrels. Coal oil had been gathered at Oil Creek by the Seneca Indians, and was used by them for medicinal purposes, hence its name, "Seneca Oil." The value of Seneca oil for illuminating purposes, and the vast deposits of coal oil beneath the surface of the ground, which have since added so largely to the wealth of Pennsylvania, were then unknown and unsuspected.

Joseph White was extensively engaged in coal operations in the Lackawanna and Schuylkill regions during the latter years of his life, and died in Philadelphia, 5th mo. 25, 1827, aged forty-one years.

**THE LIPPINCOTT FAMILY.**—The Lippincotts in America are all descended from Richard and Abigail Lippincott, who removed from Devonshire, England, in 1639, and settled at Dorchester, near Boston, New England. Having been excommunicated from the "church" for non-conformity (withdrawing from the communion), and suffering much from Puritanical oppression, Richard Lippincott returned with his family to England, and resided at Plymouth in 1653, and early thereafter became a member of the religious Society of Friends, then emerging from the various sects around them, and in consequence endured much persecution for the testimony of a good conscience. On the 20th of January, 1660, he with other Friends was taken from the meeting-house at Plymouth and committed to prison by Oliver Creely, mayor. How long he remained in prison we have no account. In 1663 he emigrated to Rhode Island, where he resided for several years, and finally, in 1669, established himself at Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N. J., in which place he was the largest landed proprietor among the patentees of the new colony. He was a consistent and exemplary Friend, accompanying George Fox during his religious visit in this country, and a man of character and influence. A short time previous to his death, which occurred 9th month (November, old style) 25, 1683, he purchased of John Fenwick one thousand acres of land in Shrewsbury Neck, upon which some of his descendants now live. His widow, Abigail, died in 1697, leaving a "considerable" estate, having given freedom to all her slaves before her death, which fact is worthy of record. The name of Lippincott was derived from Lovecote, which is described in the Domesday Book, or census made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086 of lands held by Edward the Confessor in 1041-66. This Saxon name implies that a proprietor named Love held the house, cote, and lands, hence called Lovecote, which name was probably already ancient. Surnames were not settled until about this date, and hence Lovecote, Loughwyngcote, Lyvenscott, Luffingcote, Luppincott, through which variations it has descended to become fixed in Lippincott during the last two centuries, and is undoubtedly of great antiquity.



The College of Heralds at London has granted eight different coats of arms to this family. The arms accompanying this account was in possession of Philip Lippincott, Esq., of Devonshire, England, in 1620, when visited by the heralds, and was at that time already ancient. It is also the arms of Sir Henry Lippincott (who was created a baronet by George III. in 1778), and his grandson, Robert Cann Lippincott, Esq., proprietor of four thousand acres of land in



THE LIPPINCOTT COAT OF ARMS.

Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, who resides at Overcourt, six miles north of Bristol, in a handsome hall in the midst of a park of two hundred acres. In heraldic style the arms are thus described: *Per fesse embattled, gules and sable, three leopards passant, argent. Crest. Out of a mural crown, gules, five ostrich feathers, alternately argent and azure.* The motto, "*Secundis dubisque rectus*," translated, means "upright in prosperity and adversity, or firm in every fortune." The children of Richard and Abigail Lippincott were Remembrance, John, Abigail, Restore, Freedom, Increase, Jacob, and Preserved, some of whom are said to have been named after the trials, successes, vicissitudes, etc., of the parents.

Remembrance and John remained in Monmouth County, where they have numerous descendants; Restore and Freedom settled in Burlington County; Abigail and Preserved died in infancy; Jacob settled in Gloucester County, N. J., but left no family, his children dying in infancy; Increase married Samuel Dennis.

Restore, third son of Richard, was a member of the Council of New Jersey several years, and an active,

public-spirited citizen, who was much respected for his regard for truth and justice. In 1692 he bought five hundred and seventy acres of land in Northampton township, upon which he settled, and in 1698 he, in company with John Garwood, purchased two thousand acres of land near Pemberton. He married Hannah Shattock, of Boston, by whom he had nine children, all of whom lived to marry except one daughter. His second wife was Hannah Owen, by whom he had no issue. Thomas Chalkley, an eminent Friend, in his journal states that he was present at the funeral of Restore Lippincott, at Mount Holly, in 1741, and was informed that "Restore left behind him nearly two hundred children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren."

Among the very numerous descendants of Restore may be mentioned James, of Mount Holly, a surveyor and conveyancer, well known throughout the county for his large experience and ability in settling estates, who owns part of the old homestead farm of his grandfather, Arney Lippincott, near Pemberton; the Rev. Caleb A., his brother, who was a distinguished Methodist minister; Morgan and William G., retired farmers at Mount Holly; Charles, of Burlington; Stacy B., James, Wilkins, Joshua, Joseph, and many other thriving farmers near Mount Holly; also Crispin, of Vincentown, father of the Rev. Benjamin C., an able Methodist divine, and Rev. Joshua A., now Professor of Mathematics at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; Albertson C. and Freedom W., of Evesham, influential and successful farmers; Judge Benjamin H., of Moorestown, and very many others. It is proper to state that J. B. Lippincott, the celebrated publisher of Philadelphia, is a direct descendant from Richard and Abigail, through Restore's son James, and his fourth son, Jonathan. Freedom Lippincott, fourth son of Richard, married Mary Curtis, of Burlington, as the following certificate from Book A, "Burlington Meeting Records," shows:

"BURLINGTON, ye 14 of ye 8th Mo., 1680.

"These are to certifie whom it may concerne that Freedom Lippincott, of Shrewsbury, and Mary Curtis, of Burlington, hath declared their Intentions of Marriage at two generall Monthly Meetings heare, & after ye consideration and consent of friends and Relations they weare Joyned in marriage at a Publique Meeting in Burlington, ye day and yeare above written, in ye presence of us."

The names of the witnesses number twenty-one.

Early after his marriage Freedom purchased lands on the Rancocas Creek, near Bridgeboro', where he settled. He died in 1697, aged thirty-seven, leaving five children,—Samuel, Thomas, Judith, Mary, and Freedom.

From Samuel are the large families of Jacob H. and Samuel, of Evesham, the latter being the father of Samuel, Clayton, John H., Nathan, Mark, and William Cooper Lippincott, ex-sheriff of Burlington County.

Freedom settled in Evesham, and had ten children; the descendants of but few now reside in this county. Of the sons, Solomon and Samuel settled in Gloucester-

ter County, the latter being a public Friend at Woodbury, and the former, in 1740, gave the land and built the meeting-house, which was called Solomon's Meeting-house, and was located near Mickleton. Thomas, son of Freedom, an active and useful citizen, in 1711 bought one thousand and thirty-four acres of land lying in the present townships of Chester and Cinnaminson; has also numerous descendants. From his son Nathaniel we have the Rev. Thomas Lippincott, an able Presbyterian divine and a vigorous opponent of slavery when efforts were made to establish it in the State of Illinois, in which he was a pioneer; his son, Gen. Charles E., an active politician, an editor, a member of the California Senate during his residence in that State, a distinguished officer in the war of the Rebellion, at one time auditor of the State of Illinois, and now a banker at Chandlerville, in that State. Also the families of Aquila and Amos, of Moorestown; Thomas, of Westfield, the father of Joseph B., Seth, John Marmaduke, and Charles, all members of the Society of Friends. James I. Lippincott, of Haddonfield, N. J., editor of the American revised edition of "Chambers' Encyclopædia," an author and genealogist, who is now engaged in writing a complete history of the Lippincott family, and Dr. Joseph Warrington, of Moorestown, a medical writer and philanthropist, are among the descendants to Nathaniel. From Isaac, son of Thomas, and brother to Nathaniel, we may mention Clayton Lippincott, of Moorestown, who has served several terms as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and settles more estates than any person in the county; his brothers, William and Israel, who were successful farmers of Westfield, the latter having sons, William R. and Wallace, both of whom have been members of the New Jersey Legislature, and the latter county collector two terms; Thomas, of Mount Laurel; Carlton, of Chester; the numerous families of the late Benjamin, Joseph W., Daniel, and others, of the city of Burlington; Isaac, of Moorestown; Peter, of Westfield; Samuel A. and Stacy S., of Mansfield, all men of influence and usefulness in their respective neighborhoods. From Isaac also, through his son Samuel, of Westfield, we may note Joshua, the father of Samuel K., who was a highly successful business man and a leading director in the State Bank at Camden, N. J.; Joseph, of Riverton, the father of Asa, and grandfather of Ezra and Edward; Isaac, of Moorestown, the husband of Mary I. (Hallowell), an eminent minister among Friends; Levi, of Chester, the father of David, Aaron, Asa R., and Levi, who each have sons, all of whom are thriving farmers near Moorestown; Abraham, of Westfield, the father of Isaiah, Isaac, and Edwin, and grandfather of Charles, of Cinnaminson, the originator and publisher of the genealogical tree of the Lippincott family, which contains the names of more than ten thousand Lippincotts, so arranged as to show the relationship by means of limbs, branches, twigs, and different colored leaves in a very correct as well

as beautiful manner, for which invaluable work, requiring so much time and good ability, he will ever be held in high esteem and grateful remembrance by the Lippincotts and their descendants. On the female lines and by marriage the Lippincotts are, and have been, connected with many of the oldest, most influential, and respectable families of not only Burlington County, but throughout the State.

It is a conceded fact that the early Lippincotts were mostly boys and as a family are very prolific,—ten or a dozen children were often the number, with numerous instances of more; twins are quite common, and one instance of triplets is given. This undoubtedly is the most numerous family in New Jersey, and upon the records at the clerk's and surrogate's offices in this county the name will be found mentioned more frequently than that of any other, with perhaps the exception of that of Haines, whose maternal ancestors were in many instances Lippincotts. It is thought by many that outside of New Jersey the Lippincotts are not numerous, but the descendants of Richard and Abigail are found living not only in Maine and Canada but as far south as Georgia, throughout the great West, even to California and Oregon. Being generally Friends or of Quaker extraction, they as a family have not been particularly noted further than being honorable, successful, and thriving farmers and business men in their respective neighborhoods, though some have been powerful preachers of the gospel, filled professors' chairs in colleges, occupied positions of honor and trust in not only county but State affairs, and have distinguished themselves in the war of the Rebellion.

**Mount Holly in 1892.**—This pleasantly-situated town, with all its natural advantages for enlarging her borders and becoming great among the cities of the State, has chosen rather to stand idly by and remain a quiet looker-on, allowing the large industries of the country to locate at other points, thereby carrying with them the trade, commerce, and wealth that might have been developed in Mount Holly, thus preventing the town becoming a bee-hive of industry, filled with the hum of spindles, the rattle of machinery, and the sweet music of thousands of skilled workmen.

Conservatism, however, has held sway these many years, and had it not been for three or four enterprising men this place would no doubt to-day have been a third Lumberton or Hainesport. The county buildings have had their influence, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has done its share towards making the town as large as it is.

Notwithstanding the wealth of the town is made up largely of retired farmers from the surrounding country, there have crept in a few enterprises since the first quarter of the present century that go to make up in a large measure the business of the town. Risdon's and Alcott's water-wheel manufactories and foundries, Semple's thread-works, the railroads, canning-works of J. L. Anderson & Sons, shoe-factories, etc., have



fought their way through the obstructions of conservatism and are now giving employment to hundreds of persons and adding business to the place.

Three of the old taverns that were here in 1800 are here yet, kept of course by other parties, but not up to that standard demanded by the public in towns of five thousand inhabitants.

The streets are probably in about the same condition they were one hundred and fifty years ago, only there are a few more of them, and all strangers to the polluting touch of improvement, except that portion of Main Street between Mill and Garden Streets, which was paved in 1882. Their virgin bosoms have never been marred or disfigured by the laying on of expensive gravel-beds or ugly and costly paving-stones; neither has the insidious under-drain crept in to attract from the surface and carry off the surplus water incident to fall and spring rains.

An improvement has, however, been made in the number of business-places since the light of the present century dawned upon Mount Holly. In 1800 there were but three stores, and two or three small shops not yet dignified by the title of "store," and four or five taverns.

At the beginning of 1882 there were nearly or quite two hundred places of business of different kinds, some of which we herewith give: There are seven churches, three national banks, two water-wheel manufactories, thread-mill, one creamery (for which see special histories), two dealers in agricultural implements, viz.: C. L. Branson and J. B. Collins; four bakeries, six barber-shops, six blacksmiths, viz.: G. F. Harbert, Frank L. Kates, Charles E. Murdock, John S. Peak, John Quigley, and Elwood T. Richmond; four carriage-makers,—A. Gaskill, G. C. Heaviland, G. H. Peak, and Mark R. Peak; two surveyors,—James Lippincott and Barclay White; three carpenters and builders, viz.: Brennan & Bullock, B. C. Gaskill, and B. E. Haines; one cooper, A. B. Scattergood; two dentists,—William M. Risdon and T. W. Dobbins; four drug-stores, viz.: E. B. Jones, L. Miller, C. Moffet, and A. S. White; twenty-four grocery, ten notion, and seven dry-goods stores, two book-stores, viz.: John Eking and the Misses Rhees; of the boot and shoe stores and shoemakers there are twelve, three carpet-weavers, five cigar-stores, two billiard- and pool-rooms, seven meat-markets, three clothing-stores, viz.: Holeman & Sons, J. Greenwald, and E. Katz; three coal and wood dealers, six dress-makers, two flour- and feed-stores, one fruit dealer, two furniture-stores and undertakers, viz.: Thomas F. Keeler & Sons and C. M. Rodgers; one gents' furnishing-store, two hardware-stores, one hat and cap store, J. B. Love; fourteen lawyers, three livery-stables, two marble-yards, two music-stores, two painters, eight physicians, viz.: Francis Ashurst, Ephraim K. Bancroft, Charles Bispham, Jr., Richard E. Brown, Andrew E. Budd, William C. Parry, Richard H. Parsons, and Walter Ward; two

plumbers, steam and gasfitters, one produce and commission merchant, one artist, George A. Lippincott; two harness-shops,—Samuel Risdon and Lorenzo W. Prickett; two saw- and planing-mills,—Thomas F. Keeler & Sons and Isaac Parminter; one veterinary surgeon, Dr. C. K. Dyer; three jewelry-stores, viz., Alfred Doran, W. S. Brown, and John Zurbruegg; shoe-factory of Spangler & Co.; there was also one liquor-store, telegraph-office, soap- and candle-factory, sash- and blind-factory, six saloons, two tailors, three stove and tin stores, one auction and sales-room, James D. Shreve; two photographers, several real estate and insurance agents, the Mount Holly Insurance Company, three newspapers, one grist-mill, express company, railroad depot, and several other places of business, such as are usually found in a town of four thousand six hundred and thirty inhabitants. There is also at this place a fruit-canning establishment, owned and operated by J. L. Anderson & Son, and the match-factory of Gibbs & Deacon, each of which employ a large number of workmen. The Arcade Hotel is kept by William L. Butterworth; the Washington by Joseph Reagen, and Smith's Hotel by John F. Smith.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### CHARLES BISPHAM.

Charles Bispham, the subject of this sketch, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., Dec. 2, 1798. He was the son of John Bispham and Margaret Budd. The former, born in Mount Holly, March 20, 1759, was a man highly esteemed for his integrity of character and personal interest in all improvements, both civil and religious, of those Continental times. The latter, born Nov. 27, 1763, was the daughter of Dr. Stacy Budd, and sister of Dr. Benjamin Budd, both eminent physicians of their day, and closely allied by blood to Rachel Budd, the mother of that eminent statesman, William Bradford, attorney-general of the United States under Washington.

Having the misfortune to lose his father at the early age of thirteen years, Charles Bispham was placed at school in Philadelphia, residing with his brother, Stacy Budd Bispham, several years his senior, of the well-known house of Archer & Bispham, then largely engaged in the India and China trade; there he remained until he entered as clerk the house of his brother, where he continued until the age of twenty-one years; at which time he, in connection with Mr. William Foster, through the influence of Mr. Archer, who discerned by his industry and close application the elements of success, made up a cargo for Calcutta in the ship "Bengal," Mr. Foster and himself going as supercargoes.

Encouraged by the success of his first venture, a few months after his return from India he made up



*Chas. T. Brough*

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*Theodore H. Risdon*

another cargo for Buenos Ayres, stopping a few weeks at Montevideo on his outward passage.

Again going as supercargo in the ship "Nasseau" to Canton, he stopped on his way home at St. Helena, there visiting the house where Napoleon died, a miserable frame structure, with ceilings so low one could almost touch them with the hand, although he positively refused to occupy a better, provided him by the English government. When about three days out, after leaving St. Helena, their vessel made a very narrow escape from being taken by pirates. Observing a ship on fire to the leeward, and supposing it to be an English vessel with a number of ladies on board who had sailed from St. Helena a few hours before them, they bore down for her to render what assistance lay in their power, but fortunately for them she soon blew up, when they discovered a rakish-looking brig alongside of her, which had before been obscured from their view by the smoke from the burning vessel. As soon as the pirates discovered the "Nasseau," mistaking her for an English man-of-war, they made all sail, and stood directly from her. To keep up this deception they determined to stand after as long as they would run from them, but keep the men at the braces to tack ship the moment the mistake might be discovered, which very soon proved to be necessary, the pirates giving chase for them, and so continued until the darkness of night hid them from their view. They subsequently had the satisfaction of knowing the survivors of the crew were hanged at Cadiz, Spain, they previously acknowledging to having captured thirteen vessels from China and Calcutta, destroying all, after removing the valuable part of their cargoes and murdering the passengers and crew.

About the year 1828, Mr. Bispham made an excursion through a part of Spain, visiting Seville, Cadiz, and several other large cities, living at Seville with our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, then our minister to Spain. Besides the great pleasure derived from his society, he obtained from him much assistance in gaining access to all places of note and interest, and through the friendship then formed, Mr. Irving intrusted to his care the MSS. of his "History of Columbus," to be placed in the hands of the publishers in this country.

In 1830, Mr. Bispham entered into a copartnership with the house of Alsop & Co. for a period of ten years, to be divided into two terms of five years each. Mr. Henry Chauncey and himself taking that branch located at Valparaiso, South America, and whilst residing there he was appointed consul under the administration of Gen. Jackson.

Their business proved so eminently successful that at the expiration of their term both Mr. Chauncey and himself were able to retire from further active service in the house.

Mr. Bispham returned to his native town in 1840, residing in the homestead where he was born, and which has been in the family over one hundred years,

from that time till the day of his death, there devoting himself assiduously to the interest of the town, engaging actively in building improvements, farming, and various rural occupations.

He was one of the projectors of the Mount Holly Railroad, of which until his death he continued to be its president, and was prominently connected with all the worthy and benevolent institutions in the vicinity.

In 1845, Mr. Bispham married, at Elizabethtown, N. J., Margaret Barber, daughter of Hon. William Chetwood; they had five children, four of whom, one son and three daughters, are now living. He might be considered one of the pioneers of cottage-life at Long Branch, having in 1855 built for a summer residence the fourth cottage erected in that place, where until 1881 he passed each successive summer of his life. He died May 10, 1882, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. As has been justly said of him, "He was a man of sterling merit and great popularity, his acquaintance embracing some of the most eminent citizens of Philadelphia, and widely extending throughout the United States. All who knew him became his friends, in feeling if not association, and his death was none the less regretted because it came to him when the full round measure of his years were complete."

#### THEODORE H. RISDON.

The progenitor of the Risdon family in New Jersey was John, the son of a captain of a vessel sailing from the Bermuda Islands to one of the American ports. He landed when but a lad with his mother in Philadelphia, and was extended hospitality by a farmer residing in Moorestown. Among his children was John, the grandfather of Theodore H., who was a soldier during the war of the Revolution, and died at the advanced age of ninety years while a resident of Chester township, near Moorestown.

Among his nephews was Isaac N., who acquired a fortune in the wholesale clothing business in Philadelphia, after which he resided in Mount Holly until his death. He was a man of much enterprise, projected a cemetery, and erected many attractive dwellings in the place of his residence.

Thomas R., a son of John above mentioned, was born in 1805 on the homestead where the years of his childhood were spent. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Joseph Hays, a blacksmith, at Moorestown, and upon attaining his majority established himself in business at Mount Holly, N. J. He was married during the year 1835 to Miss Elenor Hall, of Bordertown, to whom were born five children, three of whom are living,—Theodore H., Thomas R., Jr., and Clara, wife of Floyd Armstrong, of Mount Holly. The death of Mrs. Risdon occurred in December, 1880, when she was sixty-eight years of age.

The early life of Theodore H. was spent upon the farm. After a limited time at the public school of



the neighborhood, he entered the shop of his father with a view of acquiring the blacksmith's sturdy craft. At the age of twenty-one years he was admitted as a partner in the general business of blacksmithing and the manufacture of machinery. He in 1862 purchased the interest of his father, which was greatly extended and improved. Water-wheels are made a specialty in his establishment, and the fact is conceded that the turbine water-wheels here produced are not excelled in America.

The excellence of these products is in a great degree due to the mechanical knowledge and business capacity of Mr. Risdon and his associates. A more detailed history of this branch of industry will be found in the chapter on manufacturing interests in this work.

Theodore H. Risdon was in January, 1859, united in marriage to Miss Josephine Bryan, of Mount Holly, to whom was born one daughter, Theodora, now in the eleventh year of her age. Mr. Risdon is a prominent member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Mount Holly, and has officiated for eleven years as one of its vestrymen.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Descriptive.**—Bass River is one of the southeastern border township of the county. It is bounded on the north by Randolph and Woodland townships, on the east by Little Egg Harbor township, on the west by Wading River, which separates it from Randolph township, on the south by Mullica River. It was formed from Little Egg Harbor and Washington townships in 1864, and derived its name from a small stream, called Bass River, which rises in the northeasterly part of the township. The township contains 47,245 acres of land, with a population of about 900. In dimensions its greatest length is fourteen miles, its greatest breadth is seven miles.

**Natural Features.**—The general surface of Bass River township is undulating, with a few hills in its northern part. The soil is sandy and gravelly, except in the southern part, which is alluvial deposit. A large portion of this township is sterile and barren, and covered with a dense growth of scrub oak and pine. The township is watered on its western boundary by Wading River and its tributaries. Bass River takes its rise in the northeasterly part of the township, and flows through its centre and empties into the Mullica River. This river has been well known for the great number of rock fish or bass which has been caught in its waters, and hence received its name from the earlier settlers. The original name

given to it was Rock River, which gradually assumed its present name.

The principal road running through the township is the one leading from Tuckerton to Washington, and from New Gretna to Penn's Place, Randolph township. The roads, except in the southern part, are not well improved. It has no railroad facilities, which, indeed, are not at present demanded, owing to its sparse settlement.

Iron ore has been discovered in this township in large quantities, but is not being worked at present.

With its cedar swamps and cranberry bogs in the northern part of the township, its fertile lands and fisheries in the southern part, Bass River township, yields its inhabitants a good living.

**Early Settlement.**—It appears that the first white settler within the limits of the township was an Englishman named John Mathis, who came from Long Island in 1713. Shortly after, he in company with Moses Forman and William Birdsall purchased from Daniel Leeds, one of the New Jersey proprietors, a tract of land containing two hundred and fifty acres, at that time called Biddle's Island, but now known as Daniel Mathis' Island. Within a year after the joint purchase, Moses Forman and William Birdsall sold their interest to Mathis, who remained, and had the island cleared into a farm. From this time on, all his operations appeared to be successful, and he went on purchasing tract after tract of salt marsh, cedar swamp, and woodland until he owned many thousands of acres.

In 1716, John Mathis married Alice Higbee, widow of John Higbee, and eldest daughter of Edward Andrews, the founder of Tuckerton. Mathis' wife brought him a valuable personal property. She had the reputation of being a "strong-minded woman," who was possessed of unusual business talents, ordering and arranging her affairs with the utmost regularity and good judgment, and it is also affirmed that she was a greater speculator than her husband, and it was in a measure owing to her influence and speculative passion that he became such an extensive landholder.

Taking into consideration the age in which she lived, and also the meagre opportunities for acquiring knowledge, she had a fair education. She is described as a large, tall, and muscular woman, of a dark complexion, with black eyes and black hair, which she inherited from her father, Edward Andrews.

John Mathis' wife had two children by her first husband; these were Abigail and Edward Higbee. Abigail Higbee was born the 22d day of the 5th month in the year 1713. She married Robert Leeds. Their children were Solomon, Rebecca, and Mary. Edward Higbee was born the 4th day of the 6th month in the year 1714. He married and lived in Atlantic County, N. J.

John Mathis had six sons and one daughter, viz.: Micajah, Job, Daniel, Jeremiah, Nehemiah, Eli, and Sarah.

<sup>1</sup> The publishers are indebted to Leah Blackman, author of "History of Little Egg Harbor," for much valuable material in relation to this township.

After John Mathis had got his island farm into successful operation, he purchased eight hundred and thirteen acres of John Budd, and on this tract cleared a farm now known as the Frenches', or more properly the Thomas E. French farm, on the east side of Bass River. His next location and also formation of a farm was what is usually denominated the Enoch Mathis or Smith Mathis farm, which is situated on the west side of Bass River, opposite his farm on the east side of the river. The next farm he established was which now constitutes the Arthur Cranmer place, and also the Daniel Sooy farm. John Mathis was a large slaveholder, and employed most of his negroes in clearing uplands.

It will be seen that at this time John Mathis had four farms carried on under his superintendence, which he continued to do until his sons married, when he deeded each one of them a farm and set them to work for themselves. John Mathis was not only a farmer and land speculator, but he was a money-lender. During the Revolutionary war he loaned the government a considerable sum of money, but when pay-day came the government had nothing to pay with except Continental paper, which was next to nothing. Mr. Mathis was compelled to take large packages of the worthless script, which was preserved in the Mathis family for generations. The war proved a ruinous thing to John Mathis' money affairs, but did not interfere with his extensive real estate.

John Mathis was the first king's magistrate appointed in the township then embraced in Little Egg Harbor. He purchased his copy of the laws of New Jersey from Richard Smith, of Burlington, the father of Smith, the historian of New York and New Jersey, in 1732. He was intimately associated with the leading business men of his time, and was familiarly known as Great John Mathis.

**CRANMER FAMILY.**—In 1729, Stephen Cranmer settled at Bass River, on the farm known as the Caleb Cranmer farm, which lies contiguous to the river. Stephen Cranmer was considered one of the wealthy men of Bass River, and a man of considerable influence in the place of his adoption, and for some generations his posterity were people of wealth and influence. The Cranmers of New Jersey claim to be the descendants of Thomas Cranmer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was burned at the stake for his devotion to Protestantism by order of Queen Mary, at Smithfield, England, May 21, 1556.

The Cranmers do not all spell their names alike: some have it Cranmer, others Cramer, and still others Crammer, but the variation is easily accounted for. In old times most people had but little if any learning, and orthography suffered in their hands.

William, Josiah, and probably Thomas Cranmer were the forefathers of the Cranmers of Ocean County, N. J., and John and Stephen were the ancestors of the Cranmers of Burlington County, who settled at Bass River.

The Cranmers are notable (especially former generations) for being partial to family names, it being a tradition among the family that there were six Josiah Cranmers, all residing within a short distance of each other, and in order to distinguish one from another they were denominated thus: Old Josiah and Young Josiah, Big Josiah and Little Josiah, Over the Creek Josiah and Poplar Neck Josiah. The descendants of Stephen Cranmer were quite numerous, many of which still reside in the township, and are classed among the more prominent farmers in Bass River township.

**THE FRENCH FAMILY.**—At an early date there was a family by the name of French who settled in the lower part of Burlington County, and it is probable that Francis French, Sr., was a descendant of this family. Some time before the Revolutionary war, Francis French, Sr., settled at Bass River, and purchased a farm containing eight hundred and thirteen acres of land of Benjamin Mathis, and turned his attention to tilling the soil. He was twice married, his first wife being a French, and his second wife was Phoebe, daughter of Jacob Cranmer. He had three sons, Thomas, William, and Jacob. Thomas married Hannah Johnson, of Atlantic County, N. J. Their children were William, Francis, Joseph, Thomas, Jr., David, John, Rachel, Sarah, Ann, Mary, Abigail, and Elizabeth.

Capt. William French, as he is styled, has had two wives; his first wife was Lavinia, daughter of Isaac Cranmer, his second wife was Phoebe, daughter of Daniel Mathis (2d). His family consisted of Hannah, Martin Van Buren, Livingston, Hiram A., Nelson, Ebenezer T., Mary Jane, Matilda, and Arabella.

Hannah married and resides in Philadelphia; Martin Van Buren married and resides at Jersey Shore, Pa.; Livingston married Sarah, daughter of Lloyd Jones, of Tuckerton; Hiram A. married Mary, daughter of Jesse R. Sears; Nelson married Carolina Collins, of Atlantic County; Mary Jane married Josiah Hackett, of Salem, N. J.; Arabella married Thomas Ballinger, of Medford, N. J.

**Second Branch.**—Francis French (2d) became quite an extensive landholder, and was a man of fine business qualifications. His sons are the principal business men of Bass River township. He married Ann, daughter of Daniel Mathis (2d). Their children were Thomas E., Daniel, Lewis, Burrows, Levi, Francis, Mary Ann, Phoebe, Leah, Ellen, and Anna. Thomas married Jane Gaskill, of Tuckerton. Daniel married Elizabeth Giberson, of Atlantic County. Lewis married Mary, daughter of Reuben Cavilur. Burrows married Mary, daughter of David Cavilur. Levi married Julia, daughter of Joseph Adams. Francis married Ella, daughter of Joseph B. Sapp. Mary Ann married John Franklin Cranmer. Phoebe married Alfred, son of Joel Bodine. Anna married Dr. Clark.

**Third Branch.**—Joseph French married Martha,



daughter of Josiah Cale. Their children were Maria, Eliza, Martha, Margaretta, Mary, Josephine, Lavinia, and Emma.

*Fourth Branch.*—Thomas French, Jr.'s, first wife was Harriet, daughter of Micajah S. Mathis. He married his second wife at Jersey Shore, Pa., where he resides.

*Fifth and Sixth Branches* were David and John, who died unmarried.

*Seventh Branch.*—Rachel French married John Lowland. Their children were Thomas, Sarah, Asbury, Marshal, Henry, Elmira, Abbie, and James.

*Eighth Branch.*—Sarah French married Charles Adams, of Bass River township.

*Ninth Branch.*—Ann French married Sylvanus Seaman, and had children.

*Tenth Branch.*—Mary French married John Hewling, and removed to the West.

*Eleventh Branch.*—Abigail French married George Allen. Their children are Ellen, Hannah, Thomas, Achsah, Mary, Harry, George, John William, and Joseph.

*Twelfth Branch.*—Eliza French married Lewis Giberson, and had five children, respectively Hannah, Thomas, Sarah, James, and Julia.

**THE LEAK FAMILY.**—Capt. John Leak, an Englishman by birth, came to America at an early day, and settled at Bass River, during which time he followed the occupation of surveyor. He married Martha, daughter of Samuel Rose, and took up his abiding-place at Bridgeport. His wife is said to have been a very beautiful woman, and attracted much attention by her beauty during her reign. John Leak became one of the leading men of the township of his adoption, and it is said he "fared sumptuously every day." Capt. Leak's children were Samuel, William, George, John, Mary, Achsah, Phebe, and Martha.

Samuel Leak married Sarah, daughter of Micajah Mathis, Sr. Their children were John, Stacy B., and others whose names we have no knowledge of.

John Leak married Rosanna Allen, and had children,—Sarah, Kesiah, Mary Eliza, Martha, John, Amy, and Phebe.

Stacy B. Leak married Hannah, daughter of Hezekiah Adams (2d). Their children were William, John, Mary Ann, Esther, Achsah, Hezekiah, Abigail, and George.

William Leak married Catharine Loveland. Their children,—George, William, Catharine, Mary, and Elizabeth.

George Leak married Hannah Mathis.

Mary Leak married Joseph Allen, of Bass River.

Achsah Leak married Chalkley Cranmer, and after his decease she married Joseph Sears.

Phœbe Leak married John Towers, and had one daughter, Phœbe.

Martha Leak married Reuben Clark.

**THE ADAMS FAMILY.**—Hezekiah Adams, Sr., settled in Bass River township at an early date, and

purchased the farm now owned by his grandson, John Adams. Among his contemporaries Hezekiah Adams had the reputation of being an honest man, which Pope says is the noblest work of God. The Adamses are people of a social, friendly, and pleasing address. Hezekiah Adams had children,—Joseph, Hezekiah, Jeremiah, Charles, David, Dorcas, and Mary.

Joseph Adams married and removed to the West.

Hezekiah married Margaret Humphrey. His family consisted of William, Ellis, John, Joseph, Humphrey, Enoch, Hannah, and Phœbe.

Jeremiah Adams married Elizabeth Jenkins. They were the parents of Reuben Adams.

Charles Adams married Hannah Jenkins. Had seven children,—Joseph, David, Mary, Sarah, Dorcas, Hannah, and Rebecca.

David Adams married Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel Mathis (3d), and became the proprietor of the present Bass River Hotel.

Dorcas Adams married Isaac Cranmer, son of Caleb Cranmer, Sr.

Mary Adams married Caleb Cranmer, Jr.

**THE LOVELAND FAMILY.**—The Lovelands were natives of Connecticut, and came to Burlington County, N. J., and settled in Bass River township prior to 1800, and purchased a small tract of land and commenced farming.

Charles Loveland was a sea-captain, who sailed a brig and made voyages to foreign ports. He married Mary Gleason, of Connecticut, and had children,—Charles, Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth, Esther, Henrietta, and Catharine.

Samuel Loveland married and remained on the old homestead. His children were Samuel, Charles, Sarah, Jesse, Catharine, Jemima, and Joana.

But few who bear the name of Loveland reside in the township.

**THE SEARS FAMILY.**—Joseph Sears was one of Bass River's pioneer settlers. The time he settled in Bass River township is not known. He purchased a few acres of land and reared up a home. He was married twice. His first wife was Catharine Carter, who was a granddaughter of John Cranmer, Sr., of Bass River. His second wife was Achsah, widow of Chalkley Cranmer, Sr. His children were John, Haman, Louisa, Rebecca, Mary, Chalkley C., William C., and Jesse R. Sears.

Joseph Sears was a sea-captain, and followed the water.

**Township Organization.**—The act of Assembly establishing the township of Bass River bears date March 30, 1864, and the description embodied in said act reads as follows: "All those parts of the two townships of Little Egg Harbor and Washington, beginning at a point opposite the mouth of Belangy's Creek, in the division line between Burlington and Ocean Counties; thence running a northerly course up Belangy's Creek, the several courses thereof, to the

main stage road leading from Tuckerton to Bass River; thence a northerly course to the point where the line between the townships of Little Egg Harbor and Southampton intersect the boundary line between Burlington and Ocean Counties; thence along the said line of said Southampton township to Pappoose River; thence down the same, several courses thereof, to its mouth; thence down Mullica River to division line of Burlington and Ocean Counties, to the place of beginning."

### Civil List.

#### CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Levi French, 1864-66, 1879-81; Joseph B. Cramer, 1867-69; Z. M. P. Mathis, 1870-73; Daniel M. Mathis, 1874-76; Charles A. Cramer, 1877-78; John O. Mathis, 1882.

#### TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Chalkley C. Sears, 1864-65; Nathan Moore, 1866, 1868; Caleb J. Mathis, 1867; Joseph L. Hilliard, 1869; Robert F. McKeen, 1870-82.

#### ASSESSORS.

Caleb L. Adams, 1864; Arthur H. Cramer, 1865-66; Daniel M. French, 1867-68; Caleb J. Mathis, 1869-70; Joseph French, 1871-72; William H. Mathis, 1873-81; David R. Adams, 1876-77; Levi French, 1878; Chalkley S. Cramer, 1882.

#### COLLECTORS.

Thomas E. French, 1864; Daniel F. Sooy, 1865-66; Jessie R. Sears, 1867-68; Levi French, 1869-76; Joseph B. Lamson, 1877-79; Mark W. Adams, 1880-82.

#### TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Jesse R. Sears, 1864; Daniel M. Mathis, 1864-67, 1880-82; William J. Palmerteer, 1864-65; William French, 1865, 1869; Thomas E. French, 1866-68, 1870; Chalkley C. Sears, 1866-67, 1871, 1873-75, 1878; Elihu M. Sears, 1868; P. K. Mathis, 1868-69; John S. Cramer, 1869-70, 1874-75; John O. Mathis, 1870-71; Isaiah A. Allen, 1871; Hiram E. French, 1872; David W. Mathis, 1872-75; Joshua Green, 1872-73; William W. Cramer, 1876-78; Benjamin F. Headley, 1876-78; Chas. B. Cramer, 1876; Levi French, 1877; Daniel M. French, 1879; Richard S. Bartlett, 1879-82; Joseph B. Lamson, 1880; Eli Mathis, 1880-81; William G. Cramer, 1882.

#### CONSTABLES.

Caleb Mathis, 1864; Charles A. Green, 1865; Joseph Adams, 1866-67; Joseph B. Cramer, 1868, 1878-82; Arthur H. Cramer, 1869-77.

#### JUDGES OF ELECTION.

Joseph B. Cramer, 1864, 1867; Eli Mathis, 1865-66; William N. French, 1869; John F. Cramer, 1870-72; David R. Adams, 1873; Jeremiah Mathis, Jr., 1874-77, 1882; James E. Cramer, 1878-81.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Nathaniel Moore, 1864; Joseph French, 1869-70; Joseph L. Hilliard, 1870; Eli Mathis, 1874; Magor Mathis, 1874, 1880.

#### OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Levi Adams, 1864-66, 1868; Eli Mathis, Sr., 1867, 1869; Joseph Adams, 1872-74; Eli Algar, 1875-82.

**Schools.**—This township takes its rank among the first in the southern part of the county as to her educational facilities. There are five school districts respectively,—Harrisonville, Union Hill, Bass River, New Gretna, and East Bass River, which are numbered 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108. The amount of apportionment from State appropriations, \$1414.80; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$85.20; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$1500; present value of the school property, \$2800. Whole number of children

of the school age residing in the district, 323; average number of months the schools have been kept open, 8.4; average number who have attended school during the time it has been kept open, 123; number of male teachers employed, 3; number of female teachers employed, 2; average salary paid male teachers per month, \$30.18; average salary per month paid female teachers, \$34.07.

**The Friends' Meeting.**—The Friends' meeting-house which stood for many years at Bass River Neck, on the lower road leading from Bass River to Bridgeport, was erected about the time of the Revolutionary war by the Friends of Bass River township. At the time this church was erected there appeared to have been a separation between the Friends of Tuckerton and those of Bass River. The church at Bridgeport was resigned to the new denomination of Friends, or Hicksites, as they were called.

The members of the Hicksite branch continued to hold meetings in their new church for several years, until many of the more leading spirits removed to other sections of the county, and the Friends gradually decreased in membership until there was no one left to go to this little church except Lucy Ann Evans, and on meeting-days she would go to the meeting-house and sit during the usual worshiping hours all alone, herself being sole minister and audience. This practice she kept up until her death, which occurred in 1834.

**The Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Although the Methodist Episcopal Church is fully a century old, not a single record of its organization or later progress is extant. The historian was unable to find out from the pastor more than the present membership and the erection of the present church. He has, however, from other sources obtained a few facts regarding its early history. A class was formed at nearly the period of the Revolutionary war, almost contemporaneous with the founding of the Friends' Meeting. No church building had then been erected, and services were held in private dwellings in the neighborhood. Soon after the class was formed they organized themselves into a separate body and erected a church at Bass River, where they continued to hold religious worship until 1850, when the old church was deemed inadequate to hold the congregation, which had increased in membership. The present church is a frame structure, situated on the road leading from New Gretna to Red Tavern, and cost \$2500. It has a membership of thirty. The present pastor is Rev. William Stately.

**The First Presbyterian Church of Bass River.**—Presbyterian services were first held in Bass River at the house of Capt. Charles Loveland, later at the house of John Leaks, by Rev. John Brainard, who visited this place at an early date. Services were held in private dwellings and school-houses in Bass River for many years, and in 1849 a lot was given by Joseph Cranmer, and the present church was erected



at a cost of two thousand dollars. The church is of wood, and is situated at New Gretna, on the road leading from Tuckerton to Washington. The first stationed pastor was Rev. William C. Davis, who remained here for several years. The present pastor is Rev. Albert Worthington. The present membership (1882) is fifteen.

**Burial-Places.**—There are three graveyards in Bass River township, all of which were established by the different churches where they are located. The oldest interment made in the township was at Bridgeport, which was laid out at about the time the Friends' Meetings were established there. In this ancient city of the dead lie the remains of Lucy Ann Evans, who departed this life in 1834. She was for many years a minister of the Friends at Tuckerton.

The Methodist burial-ground at New Gretna was established many years ago, and contains many old graves, of which nothing stands to mark the last resting-places of the old pioneers who are interred there.

The Presbyterian graveyard, which is located at New Gretna, also contains many graves, with only common field-stones stuck up to mark the resting-places of some departed friends.

#### VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

**New Gretna**, or Bass River, as it was formerly called, is located in the southeastern portion of the township, and is a small and somewhat scattered hamlet. It contains one Methodist and one Presbyterian Church, one hotel, one wheelwright-shop, one blacksmith-shop, post-office, four stores, and a few scattered dwellings.

The hotel was erected in 1851, by Thomas French, who carried on the business for a short time, and was succeeded by Franklin Adams, who purchased the property in 1856, and has carried on the business since.

Among the early merchants of New Gretna was John Miller, who carried on the business as early as 1812 for a period of years. He was succeeded by William Allen, who carried on the business for a period of twenty-five years. Since that time there has been a succession of merchants in New Gretna. The present merchant is Francis French.

Adolphus H. Lansing erected a wheelwright-shop in 1856, and did quite an extensive business in the manufacture of heavy wagons, which he shipped to the Western States. The wheelwright business is still carried on by Mr. Lansing. Among the early blacksmith-shops in Bass River was the one erected by Caleb Cranmer, who rented it to John M. Cook, who carried on blacksmithing for several years. The present blacksmith is Joseph Truax. The post-office at New Gretna was established in about 1853, with Franklin Adams as postmaster, which position he now holds. The office was formerly kept in a store erected by Mr. Adams. At the time he purchased

the hotel property it was moved to a building adjacent the hotel, where it is at present located.

The first physician to locate at New Gretna was Dr. P. K. Hillier, in 1866, who followed the healing art for several years, and was succeeded by Dr. Stamly G. Clark, and he by the present physician, Dr. Moses W. Reeves.

**Red Tavern** is a little hamlet situated about two miles northeast from New Gretna, in a farming district. It contains one hotel and a few dwellings. The hotel was erected prior to the Revolutionary war, by William Davis, who carried on the business for several years. In 1816, Recompense Darby became the hospitable host, and carried the business on for a few years. Since Mr. Darby disposed of it the old tavern has passed through many hands. In 1853, Francis Adams purchased the property and carried on the business until 1855, since which time it has been closed.

**Harrisville** is a small hamlet situated on a branch of Wading River, about seven miles from its mouth, in the northern part of the township. It is the seat of a flourishing paper-mill. This mill was erected in about 1834, by an incorporated company, and was operated under the management of William McCarty. This company carried on the manufacture of hardware manilla paper for about twenty years, at which time the company dissolved, and the mill was closed for a short period. The present operators are the Messrs. Richards, formerly of Philadelphia. The number of hands required to run this mill is ten. The principal shipments are made to New York and Philadelphia.

**Bridgeport** is situated on Wading River, in the western part of the township, and contains one hotel, post-office, and a few dwellings. The hotel was first kept by Joseph Townsend, in 1840, who carried on the business for several years, and was succeeded by Robert McKeen, who in connection with the hotel opened a store, and carried on the hotel and store business until his death, since which time the business has been conducted by his widow, Mrs. Catharine A. McKeen.

The post-office is kept by Mrs. Catharine A. McKeen.

**Industrial.**—The principal industry carried on in Bass River township is ship-building. The first vessel built at Bass River was the brig "Argo," which was built about 1800. She was built at Micajah Mathis, Sr.'s, landing, on what is known as the "Francis French farm." Soon after the building of the "Argo," Micajah Mathis built at the same place a large sloop called the "Hope." She was designed for the purpose of carrying lumber from Egg Harbor to New York City. Since the construction of these two vessels ship-building has been carried on to a considerable extent at Bass River. The principal ship-yards at Bass River are on the Francis French place and Caleb Cranmer place.

The cultivation of cranberries is carried on to some extent in this township. There is a great amount of valuable cranberry soil within its boundaries.

Bass River township is noted for its valuable winter fisheries.

The saw-mill at the head of the west branch of Bass River was erected at an early date. In 1767 it was sold by High Sheriff Imbey, and was then called Baker's mill, probably after its founder. Eli Mathis, Sr., was the purchaser of the mill at sheriff's sale, and during the same year Eli Mathis sold the mill tract, containing twenty-one acres, and also one-half of the mill, to his brother, Micajah Mathis, Sr., and it is probable that these two men sold the mill and the twenty-one-acre survey to Ebenezer Tucker, who owned and operated the mill for many years, until it was burned by the British in 1778.

Page's saw-mill, as it is now called, was erected by Ebenezer Tucker, in about 1800. This mill is located on the west branch of Bass River, and has been in operation until 1881.

Large quantities of wood, rails, and charcoal were formerly exported from Bass River to New York and other cities.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### BEVERLY TOWNSHIP AND CITY.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—Beverly is one of the river townships, and was taken from Willingboro' township in 1859. It is bounded on the northeast by Burlington, on the southeast by Willingboro', on the south and southwest by Delran, the Rancocas being the dividing line, and on the west and northwest by the Delaware River.

The following is the act incorporating the township:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey,* That the township of Willingborough, in the County of Burlington, shall be and the same is hereby divided into two townships in the following manner, that is to say: All that part of the said township south of the southerly line of the Burlington and Bridgeborough turnpike road shall constitute and be known as the township of Willingborough, and all that part lying north of the southerly side of said turnpike road shall constitute and be known as the township of Beverly.

"SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the inhabitants of the township of Beverly are constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Beverly, in the County of Burlington,' and shall be entitled to all rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in said County of Burlington are or may be entitled or subjected to by existing laws of this State. . . .

"SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the inhabitants of the township of Beverly shall hold their first town-meeting at the town hall in the city of Beverly, in said township, on the second third day in the third month (March) next."

This act approved March 1, 1859.

<sup>1</sup> By W. H. Shaw.

**Natural Features.**—This township contains four thousand six hundred and seventy-two acres of land, which in the pioneer settlement of this section was not considered worth clearing up for farming purposes, as the soil was sandy, and considered by the early settlers unfit for agricultural purposes. However, the soil was easy to work and near the city of Philadelphia, where all kinds of fertilizers could be purchased at reasonable prices, and with a plentiful application of such the soil of Beverly has been brought up to a high state of cultivation, and is one of the principal truck-raising townships along the Delaware. The surface of the township is quite level and free from streams, there not being any that flow across the township. The Camden and Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the township parallel with and about half a mile from the Delaware River, giving the people in the two villages and the city of Beverly the best of facilities for reaching the city of Philadelphia twelve or fifteen times per day. Besides the railroad there are steamers plying between Beverly and Philadelphia every few hours. The population of this township for 1880 was 3128, and the city of Beverly 1759.

For pioneer settlers, see Beverly City.

**Civil Organization.**—The following is a copy of the proceedings of the pioneer town-meeting of what is now Beverly township:

"At the annual town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Beverly, held on the 8th day of March, 1859, the following-named persons were elected to the several respective offices: Clerk, John P. McElroy; Assessor, Richard F. Wilmerton; Collector, Abraham Marter; Chosen Freeholder, Samuel C. Deacon; Commissioners of Appeals, Samuel Perkins, Nathan Crane, Michael Davis; Surveyors of Highways, Charles R. Fenimore, Micajah Dobbins; Judge of Election, Henry V. Fenimore; Constable and Overseer of the Poor, Edward Swanson; Overseer of Highway, Job Kimble; Town Committee, John W. Fenimore, John A. Warren, Charles Master; School Superintendent, Abel H. Nichols; Pound-keeper, John L. Shaw.

"Attest, JOHN P. McELROY.

"One hundred dollars was voted for township purposes."

"Attest, JOHN P. McELROY, CL."

We herewith give a complete list of clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, township committee, justices of the peace, and constables from 1860 to 1882, inclusive.

#### CLERKS.

William C. Stokes, 1860-62; Charles R. Fenimore, 1863; Richard S. Adams, 1864-67; Jacob Perkins, 1868; Samuel Weigand, 1869-70; J. Ritner Praul, 1871-82.

#### ASSESSORS.

Richard F. Wilmerton, 1860-63, 1865; Peter Powell, 1864; Ellis P. Townsend, M.D., 1866-67; Job Kemble, 1868; R. S. Adams, 1869; William E. Blow, 1870; C. C. McElroy, 1871-76; Richard V. S. Perkins, 1877; Charles K. Vausciver, 1878-82.

#### COLLECTORS.

George W. Perkins, 1860-62; Charles C. McElroy, 1863; Abraham Merritt, 1864-71; Charles R. Fenimore, 1872-82.

#### CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Samuel C. Deacon, 1860; Abraham Marter, 1861-62, 1864-66; Paul Jones, 1863; Abraham Perkins, 1867-69; Edward K. Marter, 1870-73, 1875; Abraham Perkins, Sr., 1874; Franklin P. Jones, 1876-78; Andres Ridgway, 1879; Davis W. McClellan, 1880-82.



## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

- 1860.—John W. Fenimore, Joseph Adams, Robert Vansciver.  
 1861.—J. W. Fenimore, Abraham Perkins, Joseph Adams.  
 1862.—Robert Vansciver, Isaac P. Fenimore.  
 1863.—J. W. Fenimore, Abraham Perkins, Jr., George W. Perkins.  
 1864-67.—Charles Marter, Charles C. Lathrop, Micajah Dobbins.  
 1868.—A. Marter, M. Dobbins, Robert Vansciver.  
 1869.—A. Marter, M. Dobbins, Joseph Adams.  
 1870.—M. Dobbins, T. E. Baldwin, A. Master.  
 1871-72.—A. Marter, M. Dobbins, C. C. Adams.  
 1873.—A. Marter, Francis C. Perkins, William C. Stokes.  
 1874.—A. Marter, F. D. Perkins, C. E. Fletcher.  
 1875.—A. Marter, George W. Perkins, George M. Heisler.  
 1876.—Edward T. Mathews, A. Marter, Joseph Weyman.  
 1877.—John B. Staley, Jacob V. Heisler, Davis W. McClellan.  
 1878.—Charles W. Hunter, D. W. McClellan, William Krim.  
 1879.—Joseph B. Carter, George Whitney, Frank P. Jones.  
 1880.—F. P. Jones, John F. McCoy, Edwin K. Marter.  
 1881.—Joseph B. Carter, E. K. Marter, Henry Adams.  
 1882.—F. P. Jones, J. B. Carter, Seth E. Matlack.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- 1860, Thomas Fletcher; 1861, John W. Fenimore, Richard F. Wilmerton, Thomas Fletcher, Abel H. Nichols; 1862, Philip F. Snyder; 1864, Peter Powell, Charles R. Fenimore; 1865, Isaac P. Fenimore; 1866, Thomas Fletcher; 1867, Micajah Dobbins; 1868, Nathan S. Crane, Joseph Black; 1869, Abel H. Nichols, Peter Powell, Charles Wolcott; 1870, Isaac S. Perkins, N. S. Crane; 1871, Jacob Perkins; 1873, George McGonigal; 1874, Peter Powell; 1875, Edward T. Mathews; 1876, William H. Krim, Charles R. Fenimore; 1877, William H. Krim; 1880, George Whitney.

## CONSTABLES.

- Edward Swanson, 1860-67; George W. Fenimore, 1868-69; John Dennis, 1870; Amos Austin, 1871-73; Charles B. Clark, 1875; Jacob Kreiner, 1876 to 1881, when he was elected for three years.

## VILLAGES.

**Delanco.**—About one-half of the tract of ground upon which the town of Delanco now stands, comprising some seventy acres,—that portion lying along the Rancocas Creek,—was formerly known as the old Fenimore farm; the other half, many years ago, as the Heaton farm, this containing some sixty-four acres, and lying upon the Delaware River. The first beginning of the present town of Delanco dates back to the year 1848. On December 18th of that year the last-mentioned portion was deeded by Mr. Abraham Perkins, of Beverly, to the Delanco Land Company, composed of James Wilson Wallace, Mr. Thomas N. Smith, B. G. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, and others, and by this company surveyed and laid out in streets and building lots; and upon the river-bank, along which the company owned a frontage of two thousand five hundred feet, the first house was erected by Mr. Wallace. It was subsequently enlarged and improved, and is now the residence of Mr. John H. Diehl.

Some time prior to this Mr. Richard Wilmerton conveyed to Mr. Thomas S. Fletcher a large portion of his farm upon the Rancocas Creek, and this is said to have been the first property conveyed by deed under the State government of New Jersey. Upon this ground the first dwelling was erected by Mr. Fletcher. It has since been replaced by a fine residence, and is still the home of his son, Mr. C. E. Fletcher.

The original name of the town, or that part of it lying upon the river, was Delaranco, a contraction and combination of the two names of the Delaware River and the Ancocas Creek, its old Indian name. The railroad station erected in 1849 was, however, known by the name of Rancocas until the year 1855, when it was changed to Delanco, and in this year a post-office was first established in the town. The boarding-house on the river-bank, formerly the residence of Mr. Abraham Perkins, and subsequently enlarged for its present purpose, and the wharf were erected in 1850.

After the ground had been surveyed and laid out in streets and building-lots by the Delanco Land Company, in 1848, the place made but very little progress until the year 1852, since which time it has steadily grown to its present size, and it now contains about one hundred houses, and in 1880 there were four hundred and fifty-two inhabitants. The town has a Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Church,—the latter built in 1859, and the former in 1873,—a public school building, hotel, and five stores. The old saw-mill, built by Mr. Richard Wilmerton in 1852, on the creek, is not now used.

In 1866 the town, by an act of the State Legislature, was designated as a road district, which empowered its citizens to elect annually three commissioners, to appropriate a sum of money for the proper maintenance of the roads and streets, and such other incidental expenses as might be necessary.

Along the river-front—one of the finest on the Delaware, both for situation and extent—a number of neat dwelling-houses have been erected. The bank is prettily shaded with trees along its entire length and covered with grass, and affords a delightful walk or drive, and being cool and pleasant in summer, offers great inducements to those who desire a quiet and agreeable location for a country home. The view to the southwest is very open and attractive, commanding a large extent of the river toward the city.

Along this bank, as at other points upon the river, old Indian relics continue to be occasionally found, showing that along the shores of the creek and river in this vicinity must have been the encampments of the dusky aborigines of the soil, before and during the colonial history of the country. Old stone arrow- and hatchet-heads still bear testimony to the rude appliances of the Indians, and a comparatively few years ago it was no infrequent occurrence to come across them. On the Rancocas bank there was dug up in 1878 a human skeleton, evidently that of an Indian, which is still preserved in the hotel here.

One of the most useful and substantial improvements made in the town of late years is the fine draw-bridge, erected at a cost of \$50,000, over the Rancocas Creek, directly connecting it with the opposite town of Riverside, thus opening a more direct and continuous route to Camden, a need long felt, inasmuch as formerly no conveyance of any kind

could reach the opposite bank without going over by the Bridgeboro' bridge, some miles up the creek, thus presenting the highly inconvenient anomaly of having to go some four or five miles in order to accomplish a distance of less than one.

It has also a Library Association, occupying a very respectable building, a civil engineer's office, several builders, stone-masons, plasterers, a blacksmith and boat-builder's shops, and another wharf upon the creek.

The railroad station is on the Rancocas, a short distance above its confluence with the Delaware, commanding an extensive view both up and down the creek, which is much admired.

Delanco, from its location, the salubrity of its air and purity of its water, its thorough healthfulness, and facilities of access to and from Philadelphia by both railroad and steamboat, is second to no place on the river in point of attractiveness, and in the inducements it offers to those who are in search of pleasant and healthful country homes, where may be combined all the conveniences of a much larger town, such as churches, a library, schools, stores, and pleasant society, with enough of the rural element to satisfy the most ardent lover of rustic charms and pursuits.

NOTE.—It may interest the reader to know that during the war of 1812 Stephen Girard sent many of his vessels, for safe-keeping, up the Rancocas Creek to a point about where the railroad bridge now crosses.

**OTHER PIONEER BEGINNINGS OF DELANCO.**—The pioneer merchant of Delanco was Micajah Dobbins. He was succeeded by H. A. Johnson, who was followed by George W. Perkins, and Perkins by J. B. Carter, who is the present merchant in the old Dobbins' store, corner of Franklin and Packer Streets.

The next store was that of W. H. Denight, corner of Ash and Franklin Streets, where he is at present engaged in the grocery business.

Amos Singly's was the third store, on Ash Street, above Franklin.

J. B. Pritchett's store, corner of Buttonwood Street and Rancocas Avenue, was the next, and then came Mrs. Fanny Johnson's trimming-store at the post-office. X. Schmidt is the pioneer cigar and tobacco dealer of Delanco.

The pioneer tavern was that of Henry Kreiner, near the railroad station, and now kept by John McLardy. The pioneer blacksmith was A. Whitney, who worked in the shop now owned by John Eckle. E. Hamlin is the carpenter, Samuel C. Deacon the mason and builder, and G. Hartley the boat-builder of Delanco. The principal occupation of the larger part of the laboring class of Delanco is that of fishermen. Large quantities of fish are caught here, which find a ready sale in the Philadelphia markets.

**Edgewater Park.**—This beautiful town, made up of suburban villas, is situated in the northwest corner of the township, along the left bank of the historic

old Delaware River, immediately above the city of Beverly. The name of the town is derived from its location along the edge of the water and the beautiful park in the centre of the town covering about five acres. It has neither store nor tavern, but its steamboat and railroad facilities are not surpassed by any town along the river. It is connected with the school district of Beverly. The population in 1880 was one hundred and sixty-nine. The present postmaster is John H. Sinnex, who is also station-agent on the Camden and Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

**Monument Cemetery Association.**—The grounds of this association are located in the north part of the township of Beverly, within a few rods of the south line of Beverly City, and on the east side of the road leading to Bridgeboro', and was incorporated under the general laws of the State of New Jersey regulating such associations. We herewith give a brief extract from the records of the association :

"This is to certify that Peter Powell, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Joseph R. Praul, Richard White, Charles A. Higgins, William S. Heisler, William Levanson, Joseph Weyman, Joseph G. Grayell, Michael Davis, Abraham Merritt, William Krim, George M. Heisler, Sr., John Levanson, Jesse A. Jackson, Anthony Burrell, George Raphael, Thomas R. Sagers, Samuel B. Derixson, Christian Weyman, and Gabriel Lunan did meet in Odd-Fellows' Hall, in the city of Beverly, County of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, 1865, pursuant to notice, to form an association for the purpose of procuring and holding lands to be used exclusively for a Cemetery, or place for the burial of the dead, and were organized by the appointment of Peter Powell, Esq., chairman, and Alexander Kirkpatrick as secretary.

"On motion, it was unanimously decided that the corporate name shall be 'Beverly Township Cemetery Association,' and the number of the trustees to manage the concerns of the association shall be nine, whereupon William Heisler, Abraham Merritt, Joseph G. Grayell, William Krim, Christian Weyman, Abraham Marter, Joseph R. Praul, Thomas R. Sagers, and Richard F. Wilmerton were duly elected by ballot, and were divided by lot to serve as follows: For one year, Abraham Marter, Joseph R. Praul, and Thomas R. Sagers; for two years, William S. Heisler, Christian Weyman, and Abraham Merritt; for three years, Joseph R. Grayell, William Krim, and Richard F. Wilmerton.

"It was on motion decided that the annual meeting of the association shall be held on the first Tuesday evening in March.

"On motion, ordered that the trustees be authorized to draw up By-Laws for the government of the association, and present them on the first Tuesday in March next for their adoption or rejection.

"PETER POWELL, Chairman.

"A. KIRKPATRICK, Secty."

At a meeting held Feb. 22, 1865, it was decided that the land owned by Joseph Weyman be purchased for the said cemetery, and that the money realized, to the amount of two thousand dollars, be paid to Joseph Weyman, and on the 27th of the same month the following-named persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: William Krim, president; Joseph R. Praul, secretary; Abraham Marter, treasurer. April 10, 1865, an agreement was entered into with Joseph Weyman for ten acres of land for the sum of two thousand dollars, and June 26th the grounds were surveyed and divided into avenues and lots, and on the 29th of October, 1865, the cemetery was formally dedicated with the most imposing and impressive ceremonies.



March 3, 1874, the corporate name of the association was changed to "Monument Cemetery Association," when we find the following-named lot-owners: Peter Powell, Richard White, Joseph R. Praul, John C. Henry, Philip F. Snyder, Richard H. Morrell, William C. Morton, William S. Heisler, William Fowler, Samuel Cook, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Frank S. Hovey, John A. Hovey, Abraham Merritt, Richard F. Wilmerton, Joseph Black, John W. Fenimore, Jr., George Raphall, Samuel Derixson, M. Jenks Douglas, William R. Vansciver, Andrew Manderson, John A. Payne, William Krim, Anthony Burrell, John Thomason, Abraham Marter, Thomas R. Sagers, Joseph G. Grayell, John Swanson, Bernard Murphy, William Stevenson, Charles Higgins, C. B. Gregory, William S. Lowden, J. Louis Haller, John W. Meircken, William Dwight, Lloyd Vandervere, William H. Monroe, John F. Warrick, Jesse A. Jackson, William E. Blow, John W. Letts, Joseph Grant, Lydia Crealy, William Richardson, Lydia Young, George Heisler, Jr., Joseph Adams, George W. Heisler, William Swanson, Gabriel Inman, George Peters, Samuel Riley, Eleazer Fenimore, Isaac Joslin, George White, Abraham Vansciver, Elizabeth Parker, Charles Oliver, Ezra B. Marter, John Heisler, John A. Warner, Joseph Weyman, and Christian Weyman. Whole number of lots surveyed, 806; total number of interments to March 1, 1882, was 529, which is a fraction less than 33 per year; cash in treasury March 1, 1882, \$141.87; monthly meetings are held by the association on the last Tuesday of each month. The trustees for 1882 are William C. Stokes, Henry C. Thompson, John A. Clark, William E. Blow, John W. Davis, Charles Troxall, Joseph Weyman, Richard White, and Richard H. Morrell; President, Richard H. Morrell; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard White; Superintendents, Joseph Weyman, Charles Troxall, and John W. Davis.

**Coopertown Meeting-House and Graveyard.**<sup>1</sup>—Willingborough, in the county of Burlington, State of New Jersey, derived its name from the location of Thomas Olive, who emigrated from Willingborough, in England, in the early settlement of New Jersey, and built the first grist-mill in the county of Burlington, on a branch of the Rancocas River, known as "Olive's Mill Creek." William Cooper, the father of the eminent Fenimore Cooper, married a daughter of Richard Fenimore; on the erection of the first house, now the village, gave it the name of "Coopertown." Later in life he and his family removed to Otsego, in the State of New York, and there established the Coopertown of that place. More than a century had passed from the time of Thomas Olive before the building of a house for worship in the township of Willingborough, which at that time included the present Beverly and Willingborough. There was a school-house near the centre of the township, where

the people would assemble when notified that a gospel minister would meet with them. On one of these occasions James Simpson, a ministering Friend, advised the inhabitants to provide a suitable house for divine worship, where they could meet at stated times and seek for a qualification to worship in "spirit and in truth," and that divine goodness would be in their midst and give strength to perform the duties of life. The advice thus given met the approval of many worthy citizens of the neighborhood, and a paper was prepared and circulated for subscriptions to raise funds to purchase land and build a suitable house, as set forth in the paper, as follows, to wit:

The inhabitants of the northern part of the Township of Willingborough being about to build a house to accommodate them with a place to meet in for public worship about the three-mile stone on the toll-bridge road, and also a place to bury their dead, and have subscribed for that purpose about four hundred dollars. The subscribers, in order to assist them, in their undertaking, will pay to such persons as they may appoint to receive it the sums respectively affixed to our names:

Joseph Smith.....	\$26.66	Asahel Jones.....	\$1.00
James Sterling.....	glass	Abram Poole.....	3.00
Samuel Brook.....	4.00	Abram Vansciver.....	20.00
Uriah Costill.....	3.00	George Painter.....	10.00
Joseph Siron.....	2.00	John Sprage.....	2.00
Benjamin B. Blackford.....	4.00	William Smith.....	27.60
Charles Ellis.....	boards	Edward Queen, Jr.....	1.00
John Hoskins.....	boards	John Rodman.....	21.00
George Wiegand.....	30.00	John Cox, Jr., G. W.....	6.00
Jacob Adams.....	20.00	Samuel Emkeegs.....	20.00
Thomas Marter.....	25.00	Wm. Woodman surveyed	
Michel Marter.....	10.00	ground.....	5.00
Abram Kelley.....	8.00	Joshua Fenimore.....	5.00
John Martin.....	8.00	Robert Lucas.....	25.00
R. & A. Marter.....	5.00	Joseph Turner.....	13.00
A. Vansciver, Jr.....	8.00	John Kelley & Sons.....	14.00
Isaac Perkins.....	16.00	D. Wallace & Coons.....	5.00
S. Newton & Son.....	26.00	Hugh Costill.....	4.00
J. Kelley, Sr., and Isaac.....	6.00		

Total amount, \$261.00.

The right to erect a meeting-house upon the ground named in the aforesaid subscription list was conveyed by deed (dated tenth day of August, 1802, and recorded in Book K of deeds, p. 426, in the office of the clerk of the county of Burlington, at Mount Holly) from Charles Fetter and Lydia, his wife, of the one part, and George Wiegand, Thomas Marter, Jacob Adams, Daniel Newton, Robert Lucas, Isaac Perkins, Joseph Turner, Paul Wilmerton, Richard Heaton, Abraham Vansciver (son of William), William Adams, and John Hammel, all of the township of Willingborough, of the other part (consideration or purchase-money \$25 paid by the party of the second part). The said party of the first part granted and conveyed unto the party of the second part and to their heirs and to the heirs of the survivor or survivors of them, "In trust, nevertheless, and to and for the uses following, to wit, that the parties of the second part and their heirs and the heirs of the survivor or survivors of them, shall stand seized and be possessed of the same to the interest that thereon there should be erected a house for the worship of Almighty God which shall be opened and free to be used for that purpose for all persons professing and believing in the Divinity of Jesus Christ and desirous of peaceably and orderly assembling there for religious devotion and edification, having first obtained of the trustees for the time being and for a burial ground

<sup>1</sup> By Hon. Charles Stokes, Sr.

and no other uses or purposes. Provided, nevertheless, that whenever thirty families of any one denomination or any number of families sufficient in law to form and take upon themselves a corporate house and capacity for the purpose of worship in the said meeting-house to incorporate themselves agreeably to law then and thereafter, it is the intent of these presents, the said party of the second part their heirs and the heirs of the survivor or survivors of them shall stand seized of the lot of ground, meeting-house and premises to and for the uses of such corporation and their survivors forever."

Soon after the purchase of the ground for meeting-house and graveyard aforesaid, the trustees named in the deed aforesaid organized and proceeded to execute the trusts in regard to building a house of worship of Almighty God (as they say), and to apportion a part of said lot for a place to bury their dead, and to make regulations for burying the same. The funds raised by subscription as hereinbefore set forth not considered sufficient, the following additions were made, to wit:

D. Horner & S. Lyons.....	\$5.00	Richard Heaton.....	\$6.00
M. Fisher & W. Vanhorn.....	5.50	Paul Wilmerton.....	16.00
Richard Smith.....	16.00	John Fisher & Sons.....	11.00
John Swift.....	8.00	Pearson Fenimore.....	8.00
Asa Garwood.....	4.00	John Williamson.....	2.00
Benjamin Ridgway.....	5.00	William Martin.....	8.00
John Kelley, Jr.....	4.00	William Adams.....	16.00
John Hammel.....	16.00	Benjamin Vanhorn.....	10.00
Richard Smith.....	3.00	J. P. Rodman.....	6.00
Michael Matter.....	1.50	Mitchell & Kelley.....	4.00
Jonathan Fenimore.....	1.50	Daniel Stockton.....	1.50
Isaac Jones.....	1.50	James Fenimore.....	2.00
Abraham Marter.....	1.50	Josua Fenimore.....	2.00
John Adams.....	1.50	Bernard Vankirk.....	1.50
Hezekiah Garwood.....	1.50	A. Vausciver, Jr.....	1.50
James Garwood.....	1.50	Richard Matter.....	1.50
Andrew Anderson.....	1.50	Benjamin Horner.....	1.50
Joseph Kelley.....	1.50	Isaac Kelley.....	1.50
Levi Kelley.....	1.50	Jacob Cox.....	1.50
William Durell.....	2.00	Samuel Lyons.....	1.00
James Kelley.....	1.70	R. Marter & H. Jones.....	3.00
John Swift.....	1.50	H. & A. Anderson.....	3.00
John Kelley & Son.....	2.50	J. Kelley & W. Durell.....	3.50
P. Fenimore & Sons.....	2.50	John Kelley & Sons.....	2.50
Peter & Henry Duval.....	2.50	P. Fenimore & Sons.....	2.50
Peter Bankson.....	2.00	Peter & Henry Duval.....	.50
Abraham Wells.....	2.00	Bankson & W. Wells.....	4.00
William Wells.....	2.00	J. Pool & S. Perkins.....	3.00
Jacob Poole.....	1.50	Vausciver & Stockton.....	3.00
Charles Fetter.....	1.50	Fenimore & Vankirk.....	3.50
Samuel Perkins.....	1.50	Marter & Horner.....	3.00
John Vausciver.....	1.50		

It appears that in about 1806 the meeting-house was so far built as to admit of meetings for worship to be held, and the graveyard made suitable for interments. The meeting-house was mostly occupied for a time by the Methodists, and variously by Baptists and by Friends. In the interval between the years 1806 and 1835 the trustees discharged their trust confided to them to the general satisfaction of such as were interested, but they had many difficulties to encounter, and the property was not kept in good repair. Attempts were made on two different occasions to become incorporate and take possession of the premises, as authorized by a provision inserted in the deed of trust for the premises. This measure not being approved by many of the inhabitants, the parties engaged in the movement quietly and in a Christian-like manner withdrew and erected meeting-houses of

their own, one near the Coopertown house, and the other on ground now known as the city of Beverly.

Circumstances growing out of the occasions alluded to and other matters occasioned a call of the inhabitants of Willingborough to meet at the Coopertown meeting-house on the 19th of 12th month, 1835, in terms as follows, to wit:

"Notice is hereby given that the inhabitants of the township of Willingborough will meet at the Coopertown meeting-house on the 19th of the present month, 7th day, at 2 o'clock P.M., to take into consideration the expediency of memorializing the Legislature of this State in favour of sundry explanations and alterations in the provisions of the deed by which the ground is held on which said meeting-house stand; and generally for such purposes as may appear calculated to promote the original design of those who aided in the procuring of said ground and building the said house. "12th mo. 10th, 1835."

Pursuant to the aforesaid notice a meeting of citizens of the township was held, and transacted the following business, to wit:

"At a public meeting held at the Coopertown meeting-house on the 19th day of 12th month, 1835, pursuant to public notice given by advertisement, Samuel Perkins, Jr., was appointed president and Pearson Fenimore secretary. On statement of the object of the meeting, that certain of the trustees to whom the ground on which the said meeting-house and graveyard were situated had signed a memorial to the Legislature of this State relative to some alterations in the deeds of trust, which they intend to present to the coming Legislature, it was unanimously agreed that said memorial be read in this meeting, which was accordingly done, whereupon it was unanimously *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the said memorial is in all things correct and true, and especially that which represents the views of those who contributed to the purchase of the lot and the erection of the house. It was unanimously *Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, be forwarded to the representatives from this county, with a request that they communicate them to the Legislature of this State, and that they will make use of suitable means to have the subject placed in a proper light, and an act passed conformable with the petition of the trustees. *Resolved*, That Samuel Perkins, Sr., Samuel Durell, Abraham Marter, Abraham Wilmerton, and Jacob Vausciver be a committee to give such further attention to the subject as may be necessary, etc."

#### "MEMORIAL.

"To the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, the memorial of the subscribers respectfully represent

"That about the year 1802 sundry of the inhabitants of the Township of Willingborough, in the County of Burlington, taking into consideration that there did not at that time exist in said township any house appropriated to the public worship of Almighty God, and that as a consequence said public worship was greatly neglected, for the remedy whereof, and also desiring that nothing sectarian should connect with the devotion, they united in the purchase of a lot of ground for the purpose of a common burial-place for the dead, and also erect a house upon, which should remain free for the use of all professions of the Christian religion to worship in without regard to sect or name.

"With these views on our parts and as we believe on the part of those who aided in the concern, a deed was executed by Charles W. Feters and Lydia, his wife, for one acre and three rods of land situated in said Township of Willingborough in favor of George Wiegand, Thomas Marter, Jacob Adams, Daniel Newton, Paul Wilmerton, Richard Heaton, Robert Lucas, Isaac Perkins, Joseph Turner, Abraham Vausciver (son of William), William Adams, and John Hammill, all of the Township of Willingborough aforesaid, their heirs and the survivors or survivor of them in trust for the purpose aforesaid. Shortly after a house was erected on the aforesaid lot, and owing to some inadvertency or proper want of understanding between the contributors and the survivor who wrote the deed a clause was inserted authorizing any one denomination of Christians, under circumstances therein named, to appropriate said meeting-house and burial-ground to their exclusive use contrary to the original design of all the contributors and the uniform understanding of the whole neighborhood as we fully believe.

"Your memorialists would further represent that at a recent date, when the aforesaid clause was ascertained to be in said deed, that great



and general dissatisfaction was the result; as the control not only of the house where they were accustomed to offer up their devotions was rendered uncertain, but also the ground rendered sacred by containing the remains of their departed friends and relations were liable to be placed under the exclusive control of some who might forbid them entrance.

"And further your memorialists would also represent that we the surviving trustees, residents of the said township named in said deed, are far advanced in age, and would be glad to be released from said trust, or to have associated with us some persons of younger years and more active life, especially as said house greatly needs repairs and attention which we cannot conveniently give.

"And further, in our apprehension that portion in said deed which provides for a succession of trustees is indefinite and very uncertain and greatly needs legislative aid, for the remedy of which and that relief may be granted in all the aforesaid premises your memorialists make this application, trusting that in your discretion an act will be passed answerable to our desires and in conformity with the views of the original contributors.

"Surviving Trustees.—George Wiegand, Daniel Newton, Richard Henton, Isaac Perkins, William Adams, and John Hammel."

The previous act of the Legislature not conferring power upon a succession of trustees, the serving trustees memorialized the Legislature of 1836 to pass an act providing for a succession of trustees, which was granted, and making it the duty of the trustees under the new act to meet annually on the first seventh day of April in each year, for the transaction of such business as might come before them. Two of the old trustees, George Wiegand and Isaac Perkins, met in accordance with the act of the Legislature on the 2d of 4th month, 1836, and appointed John W. Fenimore, Abraham Marter, Samuel Durell, Abraham Wilmerton, Jacob Vansciver, and Samuel Perkins, Jr., trustees. At this meeting Isaac Perkins was elected president of the board of trustees, John W. Fenimore, secretary, and Abraham Marter, treasurer, for the ensuing year. Richard Marter was appointed sexton for one year, or until another could be appointed. Abraham Marter, Samuel Durell, Samuel Perkins, Jr., and Jacob Vansciver were appointed to solicit subscriptions to make all necessary repairs and improvements to the meeting-house and grounds.

This was a new era in the history of the Coopertown meeting-house and graveyard, and at an adjourned meeting the committee reported two hundred and ninety-seven dollars subscribed, when John W. Fenimore, Samuel Durell, and Samuel Perkins were appointed a committee on repairs. The following is a list of the subscribers and amount of each:

Samuel Durell .....	\$20.00	Abraham Fenimore.....	\$3.00
John W. Fenimore.....	15.00	G. Wilmerton.....	3.00
Abraham Marter.....	10.00	Benjamin Ridgway.....	5.00
Samuel Perkins.....	10.00	W. Fenimore.....	5.00
George Wiegand.....	15.00	Joshua Fenimore.....	5.00
Jacob Vansciver.....	5.00	William W. Burch.....	3.00
Isaac Perkins, Jr.....	5.00	Job King.....	5.00
Lydia Fettes.....	5.00	Richard Fenimore.....	5.00
Charles Marter.....	10.00	Edward Cox.....	5.00
Thomas Marter.....	5.00	Hezekiah Garwood.....	3.00
Charles Stokes.....	5.00	Nathan N. Cole.....	5.00
Isaac Perkins, Sr.....	8.00	Capt. S. Perkins.....	1.00
Richard Marter.....	2.00	Samuel Wiegand.....	5.00
Hannah Marter.....	5.00	Jesse Adams.....	5.00
Philip Richardson.....	4.00	Amos Adams.....	2.00
Wentley Honer.....	3.00	Hugh Johnson.....	.50
William Ogelsby.....	2.00	George Stockton.....	2.00
Robert Vansciver.....	3.00	Isaac Warner.....	2.00
Benjamin Ridgway.....	5.00	William Marter.....	2.00
Abraham Wilmerton.....	10.00	In treasurer's hands.....	6.42
Jacob Hamus.....	3.00	D. F. Vansciver.....	2.00
John Durell.....	5.00	Arthur B. Venable.....	2.00

Jonathan Bowker.....	\$5.00	Pearson Fenimore.....	\$10.00
Abraham Perkins.....	5.00	Jonathan Fenimore.....	3.00
Samuel Perkins.....	2.00	Charles Hubbs.....	2.00
William Newton.....	5.00	Barnet Vankirk.....	2.00
William N. Stockton.....	2.00	J. H. Fenimore.....	5.00
Abner Durell.....	2.00	George Perkins.....	2.00
David Cliver.....	1.00	Daniel Newton.....	10.00
Thomas Marton.....	2.00	Daniel Newton, Jr.....	5.00
Cash.....	1.00	Pete Snyder.....	5.00
S. Perkins.....	1.75	Miller Allen.....	1.00
Lewis Marter.....	2.00	John Shermer.....	2.00
William Siple.....	2.00	William Adams.....	5.00
Paul Jones, for lot.....	1.50	Samuel McElroy.....	2.00
H. W. Buck, work.....	4.50	Paul Wilmerton.....	1.00
Lumber and nails.....	16.88	Samuel Adams.....	2.00
J. L. Shaw, work.....	.50	James Garwood.....	3.00
Benjamin Garwood.....	5.00	J. P. Fenimore, for lot.....	1.50
Richard Jones.....	3.00	H. B. Allen, work.....	3.37
Daniel Fenimore.....	5.00	J. L. Smith, work.....	1.87
Isaac P. Fenimore.....	5.00	Amount of old roof.....	6.21
Total amount, \$164.			

Fourth month 7, 1838. Expenditures up to this date showed a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$35.53.

The trustees continued to hold their meetings regularly; improvements were made as necessity demanded, and in 1876 the trustees purchased of Robert Vansciver a lot of land fifty and a half feet wide and five hundred and sixty-eight and a half feet long on the northerly side adjoining their old lot of land the funds to pay for it being raised by subscription as follows:

John Mitchell.....	\$20.00	Charles Cross.....	\$5.00
E. B. Marter.....	10.00	Benjamin Atkinson.....	5.00
Marcus Heisler.....	10.00	Ephraim Garwood.....	5.00
Thomas A. Marter.....	10.00	Abraham Fenimore.....	5.00
John W. Marter.....	10.00	Jacob Sanson.....	5.00
Micajah S. Marter.....	10.00	D. F. Vansciver.....	10.00
Edwin K. Marter.....	10.00	James M. Seabury.....	5.00
Abraham Perkins.....	10.00	Nicholas W. Sox.....	5.00
John H. Adams.....	5.00	Charles R. English.....	5.00
Abraham Marter.....	10.00	Thomas A. Richardson.....	5.00
John D. Marter.....	10.00	Sarah Wilmerton.....	2.50
William Richardson.....	5.00	Abner Durell.....	10.00
Thomas Marter.....	5.00	Isaac A. Vansciver.....	5.00
Charles R. Fenimore.....	5.00	Thomas M. Austin.....	2.00
Ellis R. Cliver.....	10.00	Charles Wallace.....	5.00
John Shedaker.....	5.00	Cash for wood.....	15.90
Peter R. Heisler.....	5.00	Cash for posts.....	2.75
Jacob D. Shedaker.....	5.00	I. P. Fenimore, posts.....	10.00
John Sanson.....	5.00	Isaac Newton, posts.....	4.00
William W. Sanson.....	5.00	Aaron Dubell, work.....	3.85
William Marter.....	2.50	Albert Ivins, work.....	5.70
Josiah B. Pew.....	5.00	George Wiegand.....	10.00
Albert J. Shaw.....	10.00	Peter F. Matson.....	5.00
Henry Wiegand.....	5.00		

This list amounted to \$324.22. The additional grounds and fencing amounted to \$357, leaving a deficiency of \$32.78, which was more than balanced by sale of lots. The expenses in procuring the passage of the act by the Legislature, the surveying, making deed for lot purchased of Vansciver, making plan of meeting-house, lots, etc., were contributed by Charles Stokes, Esq., of Rancocas, now deceased.

**Delanco Methodist Episcopal Church.**—In 1845, when Richard F. Wilmerton owned the farm lying along the Rancocas River from its mouth to the railroad, he made a plan for a village and procured a charter for it, calling it "Delaranco."<sup>1</sup> After a number of houses had been built, and a few families settled, Rev. William Jeffries, then pastor of the Beverly Methodist Episcopal Church, visited this place in 1855 for the purpose of organizing a society and Sunday-school.

Finding quite a number of persons who were mem-

<sup>1</sup> Named after the two rivers, Delaware and Rancocas.

bers of the Methodist Episcopal Church elsewhere, a class was formed and Micajah Dobbins, a resident of the place, appointed leader.

The first session of the Sunday-school was held in the railroad station house. From there it was taken to the carpenter-shop of Stacy White, and again removed to the basement of the boarding-house of Dr. Parsons, at the foot of Union Avenue, and subsequently to the school-house, which was built in 1856, and to the church in 1860.

In the fall of 1856, R. L. Barvis, of Frankford, Pa., located here. Mr. Barvis, being an active Sunday-school worker, added greatly to the interest and success of the young enterprise. During the fall and winter of 1857-58 a series of meetings were held by the pastor, Rev. Jefferson Lewis, which resulted in the addition of twenty-seven probationers to the society.

In the spring of 1858, Rev. R. V. Lawrence was appointed to this circuit, and during the summer the society was strengthened by the admission of the probationers into full connection.

In the summer of 1859 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$1540.50. In the spring of 1860, Delanco was taken from Beverly Circuit and annexed to Bridgeboro' Circuit, with J. B. Carson as pastor. He was succeeded in 1861 by Rev. Sutcliff as preacher in charge, and Mr. William Zanes, assistant. Mr. Sutcliff remained during the year 1862, with Mr. Moore as assistant.

In the spring of 1863 the circuit was again divided, leaving but three appointments to be supplied by one preacher, Rev. P. Y. Calder, who remained two years, and was succeeded in 1865 by Rev. John P. Fort, who was successful, both as a revivalist and financier, adding numbers to the society and making much needed repairs to the church. Mr. Fort was succeeded in the spring of 1869 by Revs. T. Sleeper and E. Waters, who remained till the spring of 1872. At the annual Conference of 1872, Delanco was made a separate charge or station, with Rev. E. Boggs as pastor, who remained till the spring of 1873, when Rev. T. Shepherd was appointed to Delanco, through whose efforts quite a number were added to the church.

In the spring of 1874, Rev. William Lilly was sent to minister to this people, and remained till September of the following year, 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. N. A. Macnichol, under whose ministry thirty-seven were added to the church. During this and the next year extensive repairs were made to the church edifice, in the way of adding a tower and bell, finishing the basement, improving the interior, and painting the outside of the church, and embellishing the grounds with shrubbery and an ornamental fence. Rev. E. B. Lake was pastor of this church in 1877, and Rev. Noah Edwards in 1878.

In the spring of 1879, Delanco and Bridgeboro' were again united, and Rev. C. F. Downs appointed to the circuit, and again in the spring of 1880 the ap-

pointments were divided, and Rev. H. J. Zelly sent to Delanco, who remained till May, 1881, when he resigned his pastorate, and was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Gwynn, who remained till the spring of 1882, when Rev. J. F. Morell was appointed to Delanco.

Official members in 1881: Local Preacher, Isaac Hullings; Exhorter, Andress Ridgway; Class-Leaders, A. Ridgway and N. R. Zelly; Sunday-school Superintendent, A. Ridgway; Stewards, A. Ridgway, W. H. Dobbins, George Annan, Benjamin Kubler, Charles W. Pike, J. Wilson Forbert, J. W. C. Marshall, Laura V. Ridgway, and Lizzie Gamble; Trustees, A. Ridgway, C. H. Ellis, M. Cunningham, W. H. Dobbins, C. W. Pike, B. Kubler, N. R. Zelly, J. Wilson Forbert, and Lemuel Pike.

**First Presbyterian Church of Delanco.**—This church was organized in the public school-house in the village of Delanco, Aug. 25, 1872, by Rev. A. H. Dashiell, who preached a sermon upon the occasion, when the following-named persons were received by certificate as constituent members of this church:

William M. Flack and his wife, Hannah A. Flack, from the Olivet Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia; Elizabeth A. Stults, from the First Presbyterian Church of Cranberry, N. J.; Mrs. Mary E. Elliott, from the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia; Mrs. Carrie J. Hofford, from the Presbyterian Church at Beverly; and Francis S. Irwin and his wife, Louisa S. Irwin, from Spring Garden Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; and the following persons by profession of faith: Robert H. Poynter, Oscar B. Elliott, Arthur V. Stults, and John Parsons.

The ruling elders appointed at this meeting were William M. Flack and Francis S. Irwin.

At a meeting of the session held Aug. 28, 1872, Rev. M. L. Hofford acted as moderator, and entered upon his duties as pastor of the church, and F. S. Irwin was elected clerk.

The house of worship belonging to this church is a neat frame building, erected in 1873 at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, and is located on the corner of Union Avenue and Poplar Street. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and the usual deposits made, Aug. 6, 1873, by Rev. M. L. Hofford, and the first sermon preached in the church on Sabbath morning, March 1, 1874. The dedicatory services occurred Aug. 9, 1874, and the sermon in the morning preached by Rev. John Street, and the dedicatory prayer offered by the pastor. The evening services were conducted by Rev. M. L. Hofford, from the text, "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former."

The pastors of this church have been Rev. M. L. Hofford, from August, 1872, till April, 1876; Rev. J. J. Reed, from May to August, 1876; Rev. John Sanson, from September, 1877, to March, 1879; Rev. Dykeman, from first of May to last of August, 1879; Rev. John Ainslie, from May first to August last,



1880; Rev. E. K. Donalson, from May to November, 1881. Rev. J. M. Robinson, the present pastor, commenced his labors among this people the last Sabbath in April, 1882.

The present trustees of the church property are A. V. Stults, president of the board; Reed Hunt, secretary; Jonathan Cottrell, treasurer; Dr. — Barnitz, Nathan S. Crane, J. B. Carter, and Samuel Deacon, Sr. Present value of church property, five thousand dollars.

The Sabbath-school connected with this church was organized Aug. 25, 1872, with Francis S. Irwin as superintendent. The present superintendent is A. V. Stults, with fifty-eight scholars, and an average attendance of forty-five.

**Industries of Beverly Township.**—**BEVERLY CORDAGE-WORKS.**—The original cordage-works at Beverly were destroyed by fire in April, 1872, and the erection of the present very extensive works was commenced the same year. The main building is of brick, three stories high, and has a frontage on the railroad of one hundred and fifty feet, and is fifty feet wide. The rope-walk extends southerly from the east end of the main building a distance of fifteen hundred feet, being the largest in the world, except that of the United States government. The machinery is driven by an engine of eighty horse-power, which gives constant employment to fifty persons. The average daily production is four thousand five hundred pounds of rope and cordage of different sizes. The firm is composed of Henry Baumgardner, B. G. Woodward, and Henry K. Baumgardner, under the firm-name of Baumgardner, Woodward & Co.

**THE HOSIERY MANUFACTORY** of T. Birkhead is located on the opposite side of the railroad from the cordage-works. The building is of brick, and the machinery is of the most approved make for the business, and run by steam. Mr. Birkhead is one of the enterprising men of Beverly, and gives employment to a large number of persons.

#### BEVERLY CITY.

The city of Beverly is located on the left bank of the Delaware River, fifteen miles from the city of Philadelphia, and on the line of the old Camden and Amboy Railroad. The place was originally known as "Dunk's Ferry," and during the war with the mother-country in 1776 this was one of the important points along the Delaware River. Here it was that Washington often meditated upon and matured plans for some of the emergent movements of his little army into and out of the Jerseys. Dunk's Ferry became a household word, familiar not only to the civilian but to the soldier. Hallowed memories cling around the old spot where Washington and his faithful, self-sacrificing, liberty-loving comrades gathered to shape the destiny of the then young colonies. But alas, alas, vandalism with its ever blighting and withering hand has left only the outline of the cellar or founda-

tion of the old Dunk house. The old ferry landing has been entirely obliterated, and in its stead an ordinary wharf or pier for the landing of passengers from some of the steamboats plying between Philadelphia and towns farther up the river. The old Dunk house stood on the common or square at the foot of Laurel, between that and Cooper Streets. The property was subsequently owned by William Vansciver, who kept a tavern here during the latter part of the Revolutionary war and for several years after.

In front of Beverly the river widens with a semicircular sweep, giving it at this point the resemblance of a beautiful bay. The river-bank rises from ten to thirty feet along the whole front of Beverly and Edgewater, a beautiful little town about a mile farther up the river.

No more beautiful landscape can be seen in America than that which meets the eye of the observer stationed upon the river-bank near sunset on a summer evening. The broad sheet of sparkling water at his feet, looking more like a lake than a river, dotted here and there with graceful pleasure yachts, gliding along as their snowy sheets fill with the evening breeze; the gayly-painted row-boats moving here and there, their merry occupants perchance singing some sweet melody whose notes are wafted to your ear, the Pennsylvania shore with its grassy banks, neat farm-houses, and dark green woodlands, the masses of fleecy clouds painted in all their gorgeous glory by the fast receding sun,—all combined make up a scene worthy the pencil of an artist.

Beverly is governed under a city charter by a mayor and Council, the streets are wide, well shaded, curbed, and covered with gravel-clay, which gives a fine road-bed, and are well lighted. The sidewalks are in good condition.

The water, for drinking and domestic use, is obtained from wells, and mother-earth was never kinder in her distribution of this "nectar of the gods" than she is to the citizens of Beverly and Edgewater. There being no underground drainage or sewers, the rainfalls percolate through twenty feet or more of gravel subsoil, and reach the spring-veins as pure, cold, and sparkling as though bubbling from the surface in some woodland dell, and so soft as to render unnecessary the retaining of rain-water for washing purposes, to which may be attributed the almost entire immunity enjoyed from those musical but troublesome pests of nearly all river towns,—mosquitoes.

The climatic and sanitary character of the place is unsurpassed.

The population of the city in 1880 was 1759.

**Pioneer Beginnings of Beverly City.**—The land upon which the city of Beverly is located was formerly owned by Vansciver, Perkins, Wilmerton, and Adams. William Vansciver owned from below the old ferry (now the wharf) to the eastern limits of the city, except about ten acres owned by John Adams which came down to the river east of Cooper Street,

and ten acres owned by a Mr. Ellis on the east of Adams. Richard F. Wilmerton, a descendant of Richard Fenimore, was also a large land-owner here. His plantation lay southeast of Vansciver's. Samuel Perkins, Sr., owned a large farm south and southwest of Vansciver's, running along down the river. Before the name of Beverly was given to this beautiful town that portion of the then hamlet lying west of Cooper Street went by the old name of "Dunk's Ferry," while east of Cooper Street was known as "Churchville," from the fact of one or two churches and a few houses having been built there. The old Dunk's Ferry property and farm remained in the Vansciver family from the latter part of the Revolutionary war till 1848, when Morris, Dantz & Co. purchased the property and had it surveyed into building-lots. Henry Seibert, of Philadelphia, was also a purchaser of land here, which he also had surveyed into town-lots. Dr. Pettit was also a large purchaser, and had he lived to mature his plans Beverly ere this would have been by far the largest town in Burlington County.

The pioneer merchant of what is now Beverly City was Charles C. McElroy. His old store was a small affair compared with the stores of the present day. It is now owned and occupied as a dwelling by Mr. McElroy's daughter, Mrs. Alice Ellison. Mr. McElroy was also the pioneer postmaster of Beverly, having been appointed in 1850. The mails were received once a week through the Burlington post-office. Jacob Perkins, now the popular dentist, was the mail-carrier. Like all boys, he was fond of riding on horseback, and a ride to Burlington for the mail was his Saturday's exercise.

The next merchants were Messrs. Fairlawn & Jennings, who kept a store on Broad Street. This was on a little larger scale than McElroy's store, and is now occupied by Jennings.

Marter & Krim were the next dispensers of tape, sugar, codfish, and silk. Their store was on the corner of Broad and Third Streets, now occupied as a cigar-store.

The next merchant was Daniel M. Perkins, the present merchant, corner of Cooper and Warren Streets. John P. McElroy also kept a store for a short time in the building at the Five Points now occupied as a butcher-shop.

The pioneer coal and lumber dealers were Perkins & McElroy (Abram Perkins, C. C. McElroy). They commenced the coal and lumber business in 1840. After a few years McElroy withdrew from the firm, when Mr. Perkins continued till 1879, when he sold to F. D. Perkins, the present proprietor of the coal-yard at the dock.

In 1873-74, Asa Packer opened a coal-yard at the railroad station, and soon sold to Oscar Sheldon, who sold to J. H. Toms, present proprietor of the "People's Coal-Yard."

The pioneer druggist was — Leinhardt, who

opened a store on Broad Street. He was succeeded by Dr. Benjamin Wright, who sold to Dr. Soby, when Dr. Soby moved to Cooper Street. The next drug-store was on Cooper Street, by Ezra C. Tompkins, who was succeeded by H. C. Van Meter.

Beverly's pioneer bakery was started by — Leeds. He was succeeded by Haller, who sold to Jacob Haufler, the present baker. William Craythorne engaged in the baking business, and subsequently converted the building into a tavern. Another bakery on Broad Street was worked for a short time by Mr. Snyder.

The pioneer boot and shoe store was that of William C. Stokes, who was succeeded by E. Longstreet, the present dealer in boots and shoes.

The pioneer tavern-keeper at what is now Beverly was William Vansciver, or "Uncle Bill Skiver," as he was familiarly called. He kept tavern at the old Dunk's Ferry House during the latter half of the Revolutionary war, and it is positively asserted by some that he kept here all through that eventful struggle.

He was succeeded in the tavern business by his son William, who kept the tavern for several years, the property remaining in the Vansciver family till 1848.

The next tavern at this place was the large boarding-house at the foot of Laurel Street, built by Morris, Dantz & Co., and kept by William Griffith, and still occupied as a summer boarding-house. William Craythorne was the next tavern-keeper, corner of Front and Broad Streets. He was succeeded by P. C. Vandercrone, who was succeeded by Henry Herzog, who sold to Eugene Hershoff, the present proprietor.

The pioneer blacksmith was Paul Wilmerton. His shop was on Cooper Street. He was followed by Isaac Hultz, on Bridge Street, who carried on the blacksmith and wheelwright business.

Dr. Warren was the first resident physician in Beverly. His drug-store and office was on Warren Street. He died several years ago in Beverly. He was succeeded by William Bryan, who was here several years, when he was succeeded by his son, John W. Bryan. Their office was on the corner of Front and Broad Streets. Dr. Trimble was the next physician, and was succeeded by Dr. Ellis P. Townsend.

Dr. A. W. Taylor located in Beverly soon after Dr. Townsend. The pioneer dentist was Jacob Perkins, who when a boy was the mail-carrier between Burlington and Beverly. His office is on the southeast corner of Laurel and Warren Streets. He was followed by Dr. B. F. Soby, who keeps a drug-store in connection with his dentistry on Cooper Street. The first and only lawyer that located in Beverly was J. P. Logan, in 1881.

The pioneer postmaster at this place was Charles C. McElroy, appointed in 1860. His successor was John Black, who soon gave place to Abel H. Nichols, the present postmaster. The stove and tin-shops at



this place have been James P. Haywood, Charles M. Oliver, W. H. Birkmyre.

**Beverly City in 1882.**—There are at present in the city of Beverly eight grocers, three dealers in notions and fancy goods, two boot and shoe stores, three carriage manufacturers and wheelwrights, three blacksmith-shops, two flour and feed stores, two stove and tin stores, one undertaker, cordage manufactory, one hosiery manufactory, one cigar manufacturer, one upholsterer, three drug-stores, two dentists, four shoemakers, three taverns, two physicians, and the usual number of bakeries, cartmen, gunsmiths, masons, carpenters, etc., usually found in a place of this size.

The *Beverly Banner* is a weekly paper published here by Perkins & Mehaffy.

**Civil Organization.**—The city of Beverly was chartered first as a borough March 5, 1850. The following is the preamble and first section of the act of the Legislature:

"WHEREAS, the citizens of Beverly having petitioned the Legislature for the passage of an act incorporating the said town, as conducive to the prosperity of the same and the preservation of order in the same.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that all that part of Willingborough lying between the Delaware River and the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and extending the distance of half a mile eastwardly from the centre of Broad Street, in said town of Beverly, and half a mile westwardly from the centre of the said Broad Street, shall be and the same is hereby incorporated into a borough, to be called THE BOROUGH OF BEVERLY."

A meeting of the citizens of Beverly was held March —, 1850, for the purpose of selecting three persons for judges or inspectors of the election to be held under the new charter, also one clerk of said election.

Samuel E. Fairlamb was called to the chair, and John C. Sparks appointed secretary.

The meeting proceeded to make a selection by nomination and balloting in the usual manner for the following-named persons, viz.:

For judges, Samuel Perkins, Esq., William C. Stokes, and Michael Davis; for clerk, John C. Sparks.

The election was held according to the requirements of the charter on the second Monday in April, being the 8th of the month, 1850. The above-named officers being duly qualified took their seats as judges and clerks of the same. The following-named persons were declared by them to be lawfully elected to the offices respectively named, to serve the borough for the ensuing year: Mayor, Abraham Perkins; Recorder, Joseph W. Griffith; Council, Caleb Perkins, Samuel Perkins, Charles C. Bowen, Samuel E. Fairlamb, William K. Vansciver, Isaac W. Buck, and William S. Fenimore; Treasurer, Charles McElroy; Assessor, Michael Davis; Collector, Joseph Adams; Marshal, Joseph Packer; Constable, John Kates; Judge of Election, William C. Stokes; Commissioners of Appeal, Samuel Perkins, Henry Hunterton, and John W. Simpson; Harbor-Master, Henry Hunterton; Pound-Keeper, James Pittman.

At a meeting of the board-elect, held April 12, 1850, Samuel Perkins, Esq., and J. W. Griffith were appointed a committee to procure books and stationery for the use of the Common Council, and at a meeting of the Council held April 18, 1850, Caleb Perkins, Samuel E. Fairlamb, and J. W. Griffith were appointed a committee on rules and regulations, and Caleb Perkins, Samuel Perkins, Esqs., S. E. Fairlamb, W. S. Fenimore, and C. E. Bowen were appointed a committee on the expediency and probable cost of erecting a building suitable for a town hall, school-house, and temporary prison. At a meeting of the Council held April 26, 1850, the committee reported a set of eleven rules and regulations, which were adopted.

At a meeting of the Council held May 31, 1850, an ordinance was passed regulating the width of streets as follows: Broad Street, 80 feet wide; Laurel Street, 60 feet; Beech Street, 76 feet; Walnut Street, 40 feet; Vankirk Street, — feet; Locust Street, 30 feet; Magnolia Street, 60 feet; Warren Street, — feet; Cooper Street, — feet; Bridge Street, — feet; Perkins Street, 25 feet; Church Street, 50 feet; Putnam Street; — feet; Pine Street, 50 feet; Wilmerton Street, 50 feet; Jennings' Street, 50 feet; Elizabeth Street, from Perkins to Pine Streets, 40 feet; Sassafras Street, 40 feet; York Street, 50 feet; Dunk's Street, 50 feet; Railroad Street, 20 feet; Bank Street, — feet; Front Street, 60 feet; Second Street, 60 feet; Third Street, 60 feet. Also enacted that the sidewalks of all streets sixty feet wide and upwards shall be ten feet wide, and from that down to forty feet they shall be eight feet wide, and under that width not less than five feet.

At a meeting of the Council held Oct. 18, 1850, proposals were received for building a town hall, and the contract given to B. S. Fenimore, the lowest bidder, and June 6, 1853, the town hall was occupied by the Town Council, having previous to this been convened at hotels, society halls, and private houses.

The following is a complete list of mayors, recorders, councilmen, treasurers, assessors, collectors, marshals, and constables from 1851, and during the time Beverly remained a borough:

1851.—Mayor, William Bryan; Recorder, George McGonigal; Council, Abraham Perkins, William C. Stokes, Leonard Sobey, William C. Morton, Michael Davis, William S. Fenimore, and Joseph Adams; Treasurer, Charles McElroy; Assessor, Isaac Senneff; Collector, Jacob A. Vansciver; Marshal, James S. Caldwell; Constable, John Kates.

1852.—Mayor, John Packer; Recorder, Samuel W. Hallowell; Council, Richard D. McElroy, Thomas H. Bancroft, William Sobey, William K. Vansciver, Isaac Hultz, Isaac Senneff, and Abram Vansciver; Treasurer, Joseph Adams; Assessor, Benjamin S. Fenimore; Collector, George W. Perkins; Constable, Seth Austin; Marshal, James Caldwell.

1853.—Mayor, John Packer; Recorder, Joseph W. Griffith; Treasurer, Joseph Adams; Council, Michael Davis, Thomas H. Bancroft, William Sobey, Isaac Senneff, Alexander White, Christian Weyman, and Samuel Bell; Collector, Joseph T. Packer; Assessor, Charles C. Bowen; Marshal, James Caldwell; Constable, Seth Austin.

1854.—Mayor, John W. Fenimore; Recorder, William C. Stokes; Council, William C. Morton, William Hornby, Charles McElroy, Abram

- Perkins, John W. Hiles, William Bryan, and Charles S. Perkins; Assessor, Albert T. Durrell; Collector, Abel H. Nichols; Treasurer, Amos George; Marshal, George McGonigal; Contractor, Seth Austin.
- 1855.—Mayor, J. W. Fenimore; Recorder, C. C. Warner; Council, John A. Warner, William Sobey, William C. Morton, John T. Henry, Robert Gillis; William F. Prellinger, and John Fagans; Assessor, Benjamin S. Fenimore; Collector, Joseph T. Packer; Treasurer, Leonard Sobey; Marshal, Edward Swanson; Constable, Seth Austin.
- 1856.—Mayor, J. W. Fenimore; Recorder, William C. Stokes; Council, John A. Warner, William Sobey, Jonathan S. Henry, Able H. Nichols, John Fagans, Charles C. Bowen, and Charles S. Coats; Assessor, George McGonigal; Collector, John C. Jennings; Treasurer, Charles C. McElroy; Marshal, Philip P. Buck; Constable, Edward Swanson.
- 1857.—This year the election is held under a city charter. The officers are the same, except recorder, who is known as clerk; and nine councilmen are elected this year, and subsequently drew lots for terms of years of service, three retiring each year. Mayor, B. F. Pine; Clerk, Charles C. Warner; Council, for three years, Charles C. Bowen, John Packer, and William S. Fenimore; for two years, John W. Mierckin, Lewis M. Baldwin, and William F. Prellinger; for one year, John McMullin, James Adams, and Samuel A. Bell; Treasurer, John C. Jennings; Assessor, Benjamin S. Fenimore; Marshal, John S. Vansciver; Constable, Edward Swanson.
- 1858.—Mayor, J. W. Fenimore; Clerk, Charles H. Peart; Council, William Bryan, William C. Stokes, John A. Warner, and Jonathan T. Henry, for two years; Treasurer, Abraham Perkins; Assessor, Abraham Merritt; Marshal and Constable, Lawrence A. Selby.
- 1859.—Mayor, John W. Fenimore; Clerk, Charles H. Peart; Council, Samuel Perkins, Sr., Samuel M. Johnson, William Hornby, Charles C. McElroy, and Charles Hutchinson; Treasurer, Abraham Perkins; Assessor, George McGonigal; Marshal and Constable, Lawrence A. Selby.
- 1860.—Mayor, J. W. Fenimore; Clerk, Charles H. Peart; Council, Jonathan T. Henry, Samuel Cook, and Abraham Merritt; Treasurer, Abraham Perkins; Assessor, George McGonigal; Marshal and Constable, John S. Ashton, Jr.
- 1861.—Mayor, William C. Stokes; Clerk, Charles H. Peart; Council, John W. Fenimore, Charles Hutchinson, and Charles C. McElroy, for three years; William K. Vansciver, for one year; Treasurer, Abraham Perkins; Assessor, George McGonigal; Marshal and Constable, L. A. Selby.
- 1862.—Mayor, William C. Stokes; Clerk, Alexander Kirkpatrick; Council, for three years, William Hornby, Joseph R. Prall, William C. Morton; for two years, George W. Perkins; Treasurer, Abraham Perkins; Assessor, Joseph G. Grayell; Marshal and Constable, Edward Swanson.
- 1863.—Mayor, John W. Fenimore; Clerk, Charles H. Peart; Council, William S. Heisler, Martin L. Hoffer, Jonathan T. Henry, and Thomas R. Sager; Treasurer, A. Perkins; Assessor, J. G. Grayell; Marshal and Constable, Josiah Grant.
- 1864.—Mayor, Peter Powell; Clerk, Alexander Kirkpatrick; Council, Richard H. Morrell, Philip F. Snyder, Richard White, and to fill vacancy, Nathan Sharp; Treasurer, A. Perkins; Assessor, William L. Peterson; Marshal and Constable, David Scott.
- 1865.—Mayor, Richard D. McElroy; Clerk, D. P. McGonigal; Council, William Hornby, William Stevenson, George W. Perkins; Treasurer, A. Perkins; Assessor, William L. Peterson; Marshal and Constable, William Swanson.
- 1866.—Mayor, R. D. McElroy; Clerk, D. P. McGonigal; Council, Jonathan T. Henry, Charles Hutchinson, Charles C. McElroy, and for two years, Reuben P. Haines; Treasurer, A. Perkins; Assessor, George McGonigal; Marshal and Constable, William Swanson.
- 1867.—Mayor, George McGonigal; Clerk, T. D. Perkins; Council, Sam. V. Derickson, James E. Bell, and George S. Peters; Treasurer, A. Perkins; Assessor, John W. Fenimore; Marshal and Constable, William Swanson.
- 1868.—Mayor, Philip F. Snyder; Clerk, Jacob L. Peterson; Council, John W. Adams, John C. Jennings, and Samuel Cook; Treasurer, Richard White; Assessor, W. L. Peterson; Marshal and Constable, Benjamin H. Vansciver.
- 1869.—No record of election.
- 1870.—Mayor, Albert Flanders; Clerk, William K. Vansciver; Council for three years, William Hornby, William Stevenson, and William C. Stokes; for two years, Ezra C. Tompkins; for one year, Charles H. Oliver; Treasurer, Richard White; Assessor, Henry H. Perkins; Marshal and Constable, Amos Austin.
- 1871.—Mayor, Abel H. Nichols; Clerk, a tie vote at election, and Joseph L. Simmons elected by the Common Council; Council, F. D. Perkins, H. B. Holbrook, and Robert Clarkson; Treasurer, Richard White; Assessor, W. L. Peterson; Marshal and Constable, Amos Austin.
- 1872.—Mayor, A. H. Nichols; Clerk, Joseph H. Britton; Council, Abraham Perkins, Antoine Spellerberg, Henry Knowles; Treasurer, Richard White; Assessor, H. H. Perkins; Marshal and Constable, Amos Austin.
- 1873.—Mayor, William C. Stokes; Clerk, John L. Morrill; Council, Richard White, Richard H. Morrill, Benjamin Young; Treasurer, John H. Phillips; Assessor, George McGonigal; Marshal and Constable, Nelson Fish.
- 1874.—Mayor, William C. Stokes; Clerk, Joseph H. Britton; Council, John E. Diehl, Henry B. Holbrook, Francis D. Perkins; Treasurer, John H. Phillips, M.D.; Assessor, George McGonigal; Marshal and Constable, Albert Ivins.
- 1875.—Mayor, Robert Clarkson; Clerk, Elias Longstreet; Council, E. M. Stevenson, Charles H. Peart, John C. Jennings, for three years, and James D. Fish for two years; Treasurer, Benjamin Franklin Soby; Assessor, George McGonigal.
- 1876.—Mayor, Robert Clarkson; Clerk, Elias S. Longstreet; Council, William C. Stokes, J. A. Raybold, Jacob Perkins; Treasurer, John H. Phillips; Assessor, George McGonigal.
- 1877.—Mayor, ———; Clerk, E. S. Longstreet; Council, Theodore C. Herbert, William A. Austin, James B. Erwin; Assessor, George McGonigal; Treasurer, John H. Phillips; Chosen Freeholder, Richard H. Morrill.
- 1878.—No record.
- 1879.—Mayor, Washington Bastian; Clerk, E. S. Longstreet; Council, Turner Birkhead, William C. Johnson, William Earp; Treasurer and Collector, James V. Roberts; Assessor, Charles B. Clark; Chosen Freeholder, William H. Bicknair.
- 1880.—Mayor, John E. Diehl; Clerk, E. S. Longstreet; Council, Richard White, Richard H. Morrill, Joseph H. Warner; Assessors, Garrett D. Logan; Collector and Treasurer, Charles H. Peart; Chosen Freeholder, Edward S. McElroy.
- 1881.—No record.
- 1882.—Mayor, Abel H. Nichols; Clerk, Joseph H. Britton; Common Council, three years, Turner Birkhead, William C. Johnston, Anton Spellerberg; Common Council, one year, Edward H. Martin, William Hornby; Treasurer and Collector, Luther W. Perkins; Assessor, Adolphus H. Perkins; Chosen Freeholder, Joseph H. Toms; Justice of the Peace, Joshua W. Roberts; Commissioners of Appeal, Edward J. Thomson, James Lay, Abraham Marter; Judge of Election, John W. Davis; Inspectors of Election, Frank Hunter, Walter Perkins.

**Societies and Corporations.**—JOSEPH R. RIDGWAY POST, No. 21, G. A. R., was mustered into the service of the Grand Army, May 23, 1879, at Beverly, N. J., by order of Department Commander Samuel Hufty. The following-named comrades were mustered as charter members: W. H. Zimmerman, William C. Stokes, Washington Bunting, Jacob Hanfler, Nelson Fish, Frank M. Parezo, Joseph H. Toms, Abel H. Nichols, Michael Davis, John K. Haffy, William Swanson, John W. Davis, Moses H. Kiple, Stafford W. Atkinson, Richard S. Adams, W. A. Goldsmith, Howard Chipman, and Napoleon B. Adams.

The following-named comrades were the first officers of this post: C., William C. Stokes; S. V. C., W. H. Zimmerman; J. V. C., Thomas Smick; Adj., Michael W. Davis; Q. M., A. H. Nichols; O. D., Frank M. Parezo; O. G., John W. Davis; Chap., Howard Chipman; O. G., B. H. Vansciver; I. G., Nelson Fish.

The regular meetings of this post are held on



Thursday evening of each week in Ridgway Hall, corner of Broad and Warren Streets.

The building in which the hall is located was formerly owned by the Baptist Church, and used as a place of worship. Upon the erection of the present Baptist Church the building was sold to the Roman Catholics, who in turn occupied it as a place of worship for a few years, and Dec. 21, 1881, sold it to Ridgway Post, G. A. R., when it was converted into a hall for the use of the post.

The present membership of the post is 72. The Commanders of the post have been William C. Stokes, John W. Davis, Howard Chipman, and W. H. Zimmerman.

The present officers are W. H. Zimmerman, C.; William Kimble, S. V. C.; Joseph Abel, J. V. C.; William Goldsmith, Q.M.; William C. Stokes, Chap.; Richard S. Adams, Adj.; Thomas Smick, O. D.; William Swanson, O. G.; James Ross, O. G.; George McMullin, I. G.

BEVERLY LODGE, No. 95, I. O. O. F.<sup>1</sup>—Instituted May 25, 1849. Charter members: Charles C. Bowen, withdrew from Washington Lodge, No. 2, Pa.; David Jackson, withdrew from Washington Lodge, No. 2, Pa.; Hiram Sweet, withdrew from Gen. Marion Lodge, No. 6, Pa.; Charles Jones, withdrew from Mount Holly Lodge, No. 19, N. J.; Daniel Newton, withdrew from Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 29, N. J.; Isaac Smyth, withdrew from Lancaster Lodge, No. 67, Pa.; Michael Davis, withdrew from Oriental Lodge, No. 113, Pa.; William C. Stokes, withdrew from Fourth of July Lodge, No. 144, Pa.; David S. Coverdale, withdrew from Fourth of July Lodge, No. 144, Pa.; Isaac W. Buck, withdrew from Fourth of July Lodge, No. 144, Pa. William C. Stokes is the only charter member living.

The first officers were Michael Davis, N. G.; Daniel Newton, V. G.; Isaac Smyth, R. S.; Charles C. Bowen, A. S.; Hiram Sweet, Treas.

Past Grands: Michael Davis,\* Daniel Newton,\* Isaac Smyth,\* David S. Coverdale,\* Isaac W. Buck,\* Isaac P. Fenimore, Abel H. Nichols, Charles C. Bowen,\* Frances De Frates,\* William C. Stokes, William Bryan, M.D.,\* John Fagan, Samuel Wiegand, Charles H. Peart, Henry C. Buck,\* Frances D. Perkins, Ellis R. Cliver, Peter C. Vondercrone, Henry Venable, Charles Severs, William E. Blow, Thomas Haslam, John Laugginger, Daniel Severs, Isaac W. Hullings, Charles Wells,\* J. Louis Haller, Richard D. Jenkins, Daniel Stockton, William Shade, J. Ritner Praul, Amos W. Austin, Jacob Perkins, Joseph L. Simon, John W. Davis, Edward Fadin, R. Frank Hadley, Clement C. Adams, Franklin P. Jones, James Lay, Charles R. Fenimore, Joseph H. Toms, J. Wesley Adams,\* Josiah Grant, Thomas W. Stockton, Nestor M. Frye, John A. Cook, William Swanson, Micajah S. Marter. (Those marked \* are deceased.)

The present officers are Charles B. Clark, N. G.; Joseph B. Forker, V. G.; J. Ritner Praul, R. S. (held the position since March, 1869); Franklin P. Jones, P. S.; Francis D. Perkins, Treas. (held the position since March, 1866).

The hall was purchased June 15, 1867, which building had been used as a Methodist Episcopal Church. After the purchase an addition was added, making it as large again. At the time of purchase the following persons composed the board of trustees: J. Ritner Praul, Charles H. Peart, Isaac Hullings, William S. Heisler, and James E. Bell. To negotiate in the purchase, Francis D. Perkins and William Shade were appointed to act with the board, and the latter-named person, together with J. Ritner Praul, were active ones in the buying, etc.

Total number in membership, Jan. 1, 1882, seventy-eight.

MYSTIC LODGE, No. 34, K. of P.<sup>2</sup>—Instituted Dec. 8, 1869. Charter members: Joseph Weyman, Franklin P. Jones, Isaac Hullings, J. Ritner Praul, Albert S. Wiegand, Thomas W. Stockton, Alvin B. Collins (deceased), Joseph K. Buzby, James D. Fish, James Lay, Edmund M. Stevenson, R. Frank Hadley, George W. Perkins (deceased), B. Franklin Perkins, Richard V. S. Perkins, Joseph H. Toms, George A. Bancroft, William S. Stokes, Abraham S. Marter, Charles H. Oliver (deceased), William Shade, Jacob Perkins.

The first officers were: V. P., Joseph Weyman; W. C., Franklin P. Jones; V. C., Isaac Hullings; R. S., J. Ritner Praul; F. S., George A. Bancroft; Banker, Charles H. Oliver; I. S., E. M. Stevenson; O. S., William Shade; Attendants, Thomas W. Stockton and R. Frank Hadley.

Past Chancellors: Joseph Weyman, Franklin P. Jones, J. Ritner Praul, Jacob Perkins, George A. Bancroft, Charles H. Oliver (deceased), Joseph K. Buzby, Jonathan W. Atkinson, James Lay, Daniel Stockton, Harry Merritt, Thomas C. Gillis, Garret D. Logan, Samuel R. Freas, Elias S. Longstreet, Josiah Grant, John Laugginger, S. Budd Perkins, William A. Austin, J. Herbert Henry, George W. Kennard, Charles C. Butter, Walter Perkins, Charles S. Wilmerton.

Jan. 1, 1873, officers' titles changed, as follows: Venerable Patriarch, changed to Prelate; Worthy Chancellor, changed to Chancellor Commander; Vice-Chancellor, no change; Worthy Guide, changed to Master-at-Arms; Recording Scribe, to Keeper of Records and Seal; Financial Scribe, to Master of Finance; Banker, to Master of Exchequer; Inner and Outer Stewards, to Inner and Outer Guards.

Present officers: C. C., John A. Foster; V. C., Wm. E. Swanson; P., John W. Smith; M. at A., J. Herbert Henry; K. of R. and S., J. Ritner Praul; M. of F., Charles C. Butler; M. of E., Garret D. Logan; I. G., Charles S. Wilmerton; O. G., George W. Kennard.

<sup>1</sup> By J. Ritner Praul.

<sup>2</sup> By J. Ritner Praul.

Meets Wednesday evening each week at I. O. O. F. Hall, corner of Bridge and Putnam Streets, Beverly City. Total in membership, Jan. 1, 1882, thirty.

**BEVERLY LODGE, No. 107, F. AND A. M.**—Constituted Feb. 11, 1870. Charter members: Ezra C. Tompkins, Vineland Lodge, No. 69, F. and A. M.; Henry B. Holbrook, Vineland Lodge, No. 69, F. and A. M.; Ellis P. Townsend, Burlington Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M.; William E. Blow, Burlington Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M.; Joseph L. Simon, Burlington Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M.; Charles H. Oliver, Burlington Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M.; Rev. William Margerum, Harmony Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M.; David L. Baumgardner, Columbia Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., Pa. First Officers: Ezra C. Tompkins (deceased), W. M.; Ellis P. Townsend, S. W.; Henry B. Holbrook, J. W.; William E. Blow, Treas.; David L. Baumgardner, Sec.; Joseph L. Simon, S. D.; Charles H. Oliver (deceased), J. D.; J. Ritner Praul, S. M. C.; Alonzo W. Johnson (deceased), J. M. C.; John Laugginger, Tyler. Past Masters: Ezra C. Tompkins (deceased), Ellis P. Townsend, Joseph L. Simon, Edward Fadin, J. Fletcher Street, Charles H. Peart, Henry K. Baumgardner, Charles E. Martin, William J. White, Walter H. Davis, demitted as a Past Master from Vineland Lodge, No. 69, F. A. M., of Vineland, N. J. Present Officers, 1882: Elias S. Longstreet, W. M.; Addison W. Taylor, S. W.; Joseph H. Britton, J. W.; William F. Blow, Treas.; J. Ritner Praul, Sec.; David G. Baird, S. D.; Herman A. Stees, J. D.; Alfred T. Perkins, Franklin P. Jones, M. of C.; Luther W. Perkins, John K. Vallance, Stewards; H. K. Baumgardner, P. M., Chap.; John Laugginger, Tyler. Trustees: S. Ritner Praul, Charles H. Peart, P. M. Joseph H. Toms. Total in membership, Jan. 1, 1882, thirty-nine. The lodge meets Monday evening on or before full moon, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, Beverly, N. J.

**St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.**<sup>2</sup>—This parish was organized in 1837. The corner-stone of a frame building was laid Oct. 3, 1837, by Rev. Jehu Jones, and the completed structure was consecrated by Bishop Doane, Dec. 7, 1837. The corner-stone of a second church of stone was laid in 1852, and completed and consecrated; an addition to this was made in 1870, and in 1877 the whole edifice was renovated, improved, and beautified, and reopened December, 1877, by Bishop Scarborough.

The first minister in charge was Rev. J. Jones. The present rector is Rev. P. W. Stryker, who was called to the parish September, 1874.

Present number of communicants, one hundred and sixty. Superintendent of Sunday-school, Rev. P. W. Stryker; assistant superintendent, M. B. Perkins; number of Sabbath-school scholars, about one hundred and forty-five. \*

The parish has various agencies for work, as a guild, organized December, 1877, an employment society (to give sewing to needy women), a night school free to all, and a sewing-school for girls. A free reading-room was opened in the winter of 1881. There are two missions in charge of the parish, and where services are held every Sunday.

**Baptist Church.**<sup>3</sup>—Early in the month of January, 1851, the members of several distant Baptist Churches residing in and near Beverly, finding it inconvenient or impossible to attend their respective places of worship, held a meeting to consult on the propriety of uniting and forming a new church. It was then decided to hold another meeting on the tenth day of the following month, February, and to invite several of the surrounding churches to send their pastors and one or two lay members to sit in council with them. The churches having responded, the delegates met at the time appointed, and a council was organized by choosing Rev. J. M. Challis, president, and Rev. S. C. Sproul, clerk. After mature deliberation, it was unanimously agreed that the brethren calling the council ought to take upon themselves the form and responsibilities of an independent Baptist Church. A church covenant and article of faith and discipline having been previously prepared in anticipation of such a decision, the following-named persons, having received letters of dismission from their respective churches, came forward and signed them, viz.: John W. Fenimore and Ann, his wife, John L. Shaw, Mary Kelly, Isaac P. Fenimore, Benjamin S. Fenimore and Rebecca, his wife, Matilda Wilson, George W. Merritt and Emiline, his wife, Mary Durell, and Albert H. Nichols. John W. Fenimore was chosen deacon and treasurer, and Albert H. Nichols, clerk. The usual religious services on such occasions then followed. Rev. J. L. Burrows, of Philadelphia, preached the sermon, Rev. S. C. Sproul, of Bordentown, addressed the church, and Rev. W. H. Parmly, of Burlington, gave them the hand of recognition and welcome into the family of Baptist Churches. Their first place of worship was a frame building twenty-five by fifty feet, standing on the northwest corner of Broad and Warren Streets. It was formerly occupied as a school-house. It was at first rented, but afterwards purchased by the church, and continued to be occupied by them until November, 1857, when they sold it to the Roman Catholics, and moved into the basement of their new meeting-house, which had been several years in the course of erection, but not yet finished. After a long struggle, with the generous aid of outside friends, this was finally accomplished, and on the 13th day of June, 1867, it was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Jeffry, of Philadelphia, and the charge to the church was given by Rev. Thomas Davis, pastor of the church.

<sup>1</sup> By J. Ritner Praul.

<sup>2</sup> By Rev. P. W. Stryker.

<sup>3</sup> By Peter Powell.



This house is a substantial brick building, fifty feet front by seventy deep, and stands on the west side of Broad Street, in about the centre of the city. The audience-room will seat about two hundred and fifty people. It has a baptistery for the immersion of candidates, and an organ for the worshipers. The basement is divided into three apartments, two of which are used for Sunday-school purposes, each being furnished with an organ.

The following are the names of the ministers who have served the church as pastors since its organization, with their respective time of service: 1st, Edwin C. Brewer, from July 15, 1851, to March 15, 1852; 2d, George G. Gleason, from May 1, 1852, to Nov. 1, 1855; 3d, George Mitchell, from the 1st of December, 1855, to the 1st of December, 1857; 4th, Enoch M. Barker, from 1st of February, 1858, to 1st of January, 1860; 5th, Samuel S. Miller, from May 15, 1862, to May 15, 1863; 6th, Thomas Davis, from Feb. 1, 1865, to June 1, 1868; 7th, William Swinden, from Nov. 15, 1868, to April 15, 1872; 8th, Kelsey Walling, from May 1, 1872, to April 1, 1878; 9th, D. Sheldon Fletcher, from July 1, 1879, to Sept. 1, 1880; 10th, J. Edgerton Raymond, from Sept. 1, 1880, to March 1, 1882. Whole time of pastoral service of all, twenty-four years and eight months. The church is now without a pastor. Present number of members, sixty-three. The officers are James L. Kemble, John Hughes, and Charles A. Higgins, deacons; Charles A. Higgins, treasurer; and Peter Powell, clerk. The value of church property is about eleven thousand dollars.

A Sunday-school has been connected with the church from its organization. Present number of scholars, sixty; teachers, ten; volumes in library, two hundred; superintendent, A. S. Porter.

**Young Men's Christian Association.**—Subsequent to the organization of the "Young Men's Christian Association" the subject of a hall was discussed, and it was decided to build a hall suitable for the workings of the association.

A lot on Cooper Street, below the Five Points, was purchased of C. Weyman in 1869, and a suitable one-story frame building erected, costing four thousand dollars, now known as the "Young Men's Christian Association Hall."

The regular meetings of the association are held on Friday evenings of each week.

**The Beverly Presbyterian Church.**<sup>1</sup>—One of the historic landmarks of Beverly is the little grocery-store situated upon the west side of Cooper Street, midway between the railroad depot and the "Five Points." Patched and paintless, in its best days unpretentious, and at the present day unsightly, the low frame building is to very many the centre of sweet associations and hallowed memories. Two of the churches of the city look back to this spot as their

birthplace and the home of their infancy. Beneath its roof have stood the altar of the Episcopalians and the pulpit of the Presbyterians.

The building served as a Presbyterian place of worship for a period of twenty years, extending from the organization of the church, Nov. 29, 1853, until its removal in the fall of 1873 to the building which it now occupies. The following persons constitute the original membership of the church: John A. Warner, Elizabeth Warner, William Soby, Lydia Soby, Benjamin Hunt, Catherine Hunt, Jos. Casner, Eliza Casner, Lydia Blackwood, Abigail Sprague, Harriet G. Payne, Harriet G. Boyter.

An early and successful endeavor was made to obtain the ministerial services of Rev. Charles Boyter. As stated supply, he spent six years of faithful and fruitful labor in this field, securing the stability of the infant church, and training it for future usefulness. Since the close of his work in 1859 the following clergymen have been his successors in this ministry:

Rev. Charles R. Bliss, pastor, April, 1859, to November, 1861.

Rev. Henry Budge, stated supply, April, 1862, to May, 1863.

Rev. P. C. Headly, stated supply, July, 1863, to April, 1865.

Rev. D. G. Mallery, pastor, July, 1865, to April, 1868.

Rev. George B. Peck, stated supply, December, 1868, to August, 1869.

Rev. Charles E. Lord, stated supply, August, 1869, to April, 1871.

Rev. A. H. Fullerton, pastor, May, 1871, to August, 1872.

Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, pastor, November, 1872, to October, 1879.

Rev. G. H. Duffield, pastor, February, 1880.

As the labors of these servants of Christ were blessed, and the membership of the church multiplied and its financial strength increased, the desire was awakened for a more commodious and attractive place of worship. This wish was ultimately gratified in the erection of the graceful Gothic church, which with its adjoining chapel occupy a most desirable location upon the north side of Warren Street, just east of the city limits. The congregation first worshiped in this building during the pastorate of Rev. J. Hall McIlvaine, the corner-stone being laid in September, 1872, the dedication services being celebrated in December, 1873.

The church property is now valued at twenty thousand dollars, and is free from all incumbrance, with the exception of an insignificant mortgage upon the chapel. The church's roll contains the names of one hundred and seventy-four members.

Two Sabbath-schools are connected with the church,—the church school, which meets in the chapel every Sabbath afternoon, and the mission school, which holds its sessions at the same hour in a rented room

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. G. H. Duffield.

on the northwest corner of Broad and Front Streets. Mr. William Soby, one of the founders of the church, was the first superintendent. This office is now held by Mr. H. B. Carpenter, one of the members of the Session. The registers of the two schools contain the names of two hundred and five pupils, while the class-books show an average attendance of one hundred and forty-one.

Connected with the church are the following benevolent agencies: the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society, which fosters an interest in this branch of church work by monthly prayer-meetings, and by an annual contribution to some specific object in the foreign field; the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, which prepares annually boxes of household necessities for the needy Christian workers of our own land; the Ladies' Aid Society, which lends a helping hand to whatever want of the church seems at the time most urgent; and the Dorcas Society, which carries to the destitute families of the town the gospel materialized into coal, provision, and clothing.

None of the sittings in this church are rented, its financial support consisting entirely of the free-will offerings of its members, which are presented in envelopes, and collected at every service. This plan, adopted when the congregation took possession of their new church building, has proved, during the ten years of its constant operation, to be frictionless in working and eminently satisfactory in results.

**Beverly Methodist Episcopal Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The society long ago was organized in Beverly, but was incorporated in May, 1849. Soon after a church edifice was built on Bridge Street. In this church they worshipped till 1869. In 1859, Preston Bishop, by direction of the trustees of said church, entered into negotiations for the purchase of a lot on Warren Street for a new church. This lot was purchased, and the society then kept in view the erection of a new church. The war coming on the project lay dormant for years, but in 1868 active steps were taken, and in 1869 the new stone church on Warren Street was dedicated. This church, exclusive of the lot and chapel, cost \$16,850. With lot and chapel the total cost was \$19,000. The society now numbers about two hundred communicants, and one hundred and twenty members of the Sabbath-school. The present pastor is Rev. J. B. Westcott. Among the most prominent pastors of its history are Revs. W. B. Bryan, William H. Jeffries, R. V. Lawrence, William E. Boyle, J. L. Roe, A. K. Street, C. H. Whitecar, D.D.

**Schools.**—School district No. 16, embracing the city of Beverly and town of Edgewater Park, is bounded as follows: "Beginning at a point on the Delaware River where the western line of the incorporated city intersects the same, and runs thence southwestwardly along the line of the city to the Camden and Amboy Railroad; thence eastwardly

along said railroad to the Beverly and Mount Holly turnpike; thence southwardly along said turnpike to the Burlington and Camden turnpike; thence northeasterly along said turnpike to the Burlington township line; thence northerly along said line to the Delaware River; thence westerly along said river to the place of beginning."

By an act of the Legislature of this State, approved Feb. 14, 1872, school district No. 16 was authorized to borrow the sum of \$20,000, for the purpose of erecting suitable school buildings for the district.

Previous to this, 1870-71, the basement of the City Hall had been occupied as a school-room, a place altogether inadequate, from its limited capacity, to the growing demands made upon it.

Sept. 13, 1872, Dr. Ellis P. Townsend was authorized by the district to purchase of Henry C. Thompson a lot of land, two hundred and thirteen feet on Oak, and one hundred feet on Broad Street, for the sum of \$2000, on which to build a school-house. At the same meeting the district clerk was authorized to rent from A. H. Nichols his store-room on Broad Street at \$15 per month. This was in addition to the room occupied in the City Hall.

The contract for the erection of the new school building was let, Nov. 15, 1872, to Abraham Merritt for \$12,640. The building is of brick, two stories high, and was completed in 1873, at a total cost, for building, furniture, heaters, etc., of \$20,000. The school was first opened in its new and commodious quarters under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph P. Gaskill, who was followed as principal successively by Rev. M. L. Hofford, Miss Powell, Mr. Hermon A. Stees.

Among the assistant teachers we find the names of Misses Ella Powell, Mary Work, Katie McNier, Carrie Simpson, Anna M. Morton.

The course of instruction in this public school is very thorough, and the attendance at all times quite large. The seating capacity of the school-house is six hundred. Total number of scholars in the district, 544. Money appropriated and paid to this district in 1880 was \$2721.34.

**THE FARNUM SCHOOL.**—The Farnum School building was erected in 1855, and originally designed for the State Normal School, but that institution being subsequently located at Trenton, it was then endowed by its founder, the late Paul Farnum, of Beverly,—an annual appropriation being also made by the State for its support,—and opened on the 6th of October, 1856, under the management of Mr. Amos M. Kellog. He was succeeded as resident principal by Mr. L. A. Farrand, in the fall of 1857. The following persons were the resident principals in the years prefixed to their names: 1859, G. Berry and C. R. Abbot; 1862, Mrs. P. C. Case; 1863, William F. Phelps; 1865, Miss S. A. Walker; 1866, J. Fletcher Street, its present principal.

The primary object of the school is to act in conjunction with the Normal School in preparing teachers

<sup>1</sup> By J. Fletcher Street.



for the public schools of this State, and the same plans of instruction are pursued as at that institution; also to provide the citizens with a well-organized and well-constructed school, and the best advantages for the proper education of their children, there being four departments, viz.: the primary, with the second and third classes; the intermediate; the preparatory, two classes; and the senior, with two classes.

The advantages of this school, in point of healthfulness of location and facility of access from neighboring towns and cities, are well known, and practically evidenced by the large number of pupils who have attended from contiguous and more distant places, even some of the more remote Northern and Southern States having been represented in the persons of the pupils who have passed through the ample course of instruction afforded and graduated from this institution.

The library of the school, already large, is being constantly increased by the addition of valuable and useful works. Many of the pupils have attained a high distinction in the various useful and more ornamental branches of knowledge taught, and have graduated with high honors.

The school has now been in existence twenty-six years, and has met during that time with the most gratifying success, and at present, under the able management of Professor J. Fletcher Street, has attained to an enviable distinction, excelled by no other institution of the kind in the country.

#### J. FLETCHER STREET

was born in the Methodist parsonage at Bordentown, N. J., May 22, 1839. His father is the Rev. A. K. Street, a prominent Methodist clergyman, now residing in Camden, N. J. His grandfather was a Philadelphia druggist for many years. He was descended from English parentage. In England members of the Street family have risen to eminence, especially in the fine arts. A very distinguished architect of that name lately died in London. Well known in this country are Alfred Street, poet, and Robert Street, artist, for many years one of the best known portrait-painters of Philadelphia, a cotemporary with Peale and Sully. Mr. Street inherits the artistic propensity of his family.

He received his education in the best schools of the

towns where his father was located. In Mount Holly he was a member of Dr. Miller's West Jersey Collegiate Institute, and in Trenton he was under Dr. David Cole in the Trenton Academy. He was a member of the first graduating class of the Normal School, and stood high in his class for his attainments. After graduating he was appointed to teach drawing in the Farnum School at Beverly. Thence he was called to the same position in the Normal School. Here he achieved success, and after two years went to teach in Pennington Seminary. In the charge of the Mathematical Department he displayed much ability, and the young men prepared by him for college always showed a thorough preparation in his department. After four years he was called to the principalship of

the Atlantic County High School, but remained for a year only, and then was recalled to the Normal School. After a year and a half he was appointed resident principal of the Farnum Preparatory School at Beverly, where for nearly sixteen years he has remained, making that school well known for thorough and good instruction. His pupils wherever found all testify to the ability and faithfulness of their instructor. In 1871 Lafayette College conferred upon Mr. Street the degree of Master of Arts.

**SCHOOL FOR BEGINNERS.**—For about five years and a half a day school has been conducted on Cooper, two doors below Church Street. It was founded and first opened by Miss Lily P. Gillingham, upon whose decease

the present matron, Mrs. G. M. Harding, took charge of it.

**TRINITY HALL.**—A French and English home school for young ladies, for the past fifteen years under the direction of its founder, Miss Rachelle Gibbons Hunt. The current school year closes on the third Thursday in September.

Besides the usual English studies, modern and ancient languages, music, drawing, painting in oil or water-colors, dancing and deportment, instruction in wax flowers, etc., are embraced in the subjects taught. Besides the primary, junior, middle, and senior classes, there is an optional class.

The indorsements of the Episcopal Bishops of New Jersey, Texas, Tennessee, and Indiana, as well as of



*J. Fletcher Street.*

Governor McClellan and others, are sufficient to guarantee parents and guardians in sending their wards or children to Trinity Hall.

**THE KINDERGARTEN.**—The brisk, cheery, sunny rooms of Miss Johnston on Sassafras Street are well calculated to please the inmates.

Pictures—not daubs nor chromos—are on the walls, and a general homelike air pervades the rooms. No prison, no reformatory, no task-house, but a place for the mind to grow and be trained in.

A limited number of pupils from three to twelve years of age are admissible. The hours of study are from nine to twelve.

The German plan, with some modifications, is pursued, and the proficiency of the pupils in drawing, embroidery, weaving, plaiting, perforating, counting, and other accomplishments is very apparent from the work performed. Nor are books excluded; while object teaching is pursued, lessons in reading, geography, and other branches are recited by many of the pupils.

The social habits of the little ones are carefully guarded, and their manners are pleasing, easy, free from bashfulness or rudeness, the result of intercourse without harsh or even noticeable restraint, with the privilege of conversing at all times.

**MRS. MORROW'S FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.**—This institution for young ladies and children is presided over by Mrs. Fannie Morrow, and pleasantly and centrally located on Warren Street. The course of instruction embraces studies for primary as well as advanced pupils, the principal endeavor being to train the mind to thoroughness and habits of lasting worth, rather than the mere show of progress, and while promoting the health, improvement of mind, the manners and accomplishments of the pupils, aims to foster the moral growth as well. The Musical Department, a special feature of this school, is under the direct care of Mrs. Morrow, whose many years of successful teaching eminently qualify her for the position, and in this, as well as all other departments, she has the aid of faithful and competent assistants.

The number of boarders is limited to ten, forming a pleasant family circle, each pupil receiving the individual care of the principal. The curriculum embraces preparatory and higher English branches of study, with French, German, and Latin, drawing, music on piano, organ, or guitar, and singing.

**ST. JOSEPH'S.**—The school connected with St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was kept by Sister Agatha, under the patronage of the Franciscan College at Trenton. Since the sale of their place of worship the children of Romish parents have attended the public school. They will return to their own school as soon as the necessary buildings can be built.

**RIVER DISTRICT** is that portion of the township between Beverly and Delanco, reaching from the river to Cinnaminson township. Total amount re-

ceived in 1880 from all sources, \$337.84; value of school property, \$600; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 78; months' school, 10; average attendance of scholars, 25; capacity of school-house, 60 scholars. One female teacher employed at \$30 per month.

**DELANCO DISTRICT.**—Total amount of funds received from all sources in 1880, \$770; value of school property, \$1500; total number of scholars in district between five and eighteen years of age, 150; total number registered, 115; months' school, 9; average attendance of scholars, 48; capacity of school-house, 90. One male teacher at \$42 per month, and one female at \$30.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### CHESTER TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical Description.**—Chester township, by the first settlers called Posomokin, or Penisaukin, from an Indian town of that name, situated between the branches of Penisaukin Creek, where the first settlements by the English were made, and formerly included in what are now the townships of Cinnaminson and Delran. It is supposed to have been named after Chester in England, and was incorporated Feb. 21, 1698.

It is bounded on the northwest by the townships of Cinnaminson and Delran, on the northeast by the Rancocas Creek, on the southeast by Mount Laurel township, and on the southwest by the south branch of Penisaukin Creek. Its mean length is seven miles, and mean breadth about two and a half miles, containing about seventeen and a half square miles, or eleven thousand acres. The eastern and western parts are rolling, the middle generally level. The township is intersected by numerous small streams, but has no water facilities except by the Rancocas Creek, on which there is a good landing for produce, fertilizers, etc.

The north branch of the Penisaukin Creek rises in the northern part of the township of Evesham, and running a northwesterly course, through the townships of Mount Laurel and Chester, joins the southern branch in the southwestern part of Cinnaminson township. Wagon Bridge Run rises east of Moorestown, and running a southwesterly course, about a half-mile south of the ridge on which Moorestown stands, receives Hooton's branches on the south, takes the name of Hooton's mill-stream, and empties into the north branch of Penisaukin Creek. Matlack's and Hooton's saw-mills were both on this stream. Matlack's mill stood near the Elbow Lane road, and was probably the first saw-mill erected in this section. It was standing in 1769. Hooton's

<sup>1</sup> By Hon. Clayton Lippincott.



mill stood a little east of the Marlton road, and was taken down about 1850. Swedes' Run and Wright's mill-stream both rise on the north of Moorestown, and running a northwesterly course, Swedes' Run passes the saw-mills late of Samuel R. Lippincott and William Lippincott, in Cinnaminson, and empties into the Delaware at Riverton. Wright's mill-stream passes the site of Hollinshead's old distillery, Garwood's old saw-mill site and distillery in Chester, Walton's and Haines' grist-mills, and Warrington's old grist-mill site in Delran, and empties into the Delaware below Riverside.

**Old Roads.**—The great road from Burlington to Salem, sometimes called the king's highway, laid out in 1682, passed through the whole length of the township. It entered the township at a place on the Rancocas Creek lately called "Hackney's Dock," and formerly known as "Hollinshead's Ferry," and running a southwesterly course, passed over the whole length of the ridge on which Moorestown stands, crossed the north branch of Penisaukin Creek at the place of the present bridge on the Palmyra road and the south branch of said creek, a little below Asa Matlack's saw-mill. The present road by Poplar Grove school-house is a part of the old road, and the general course of the road from the toll-gate on the Moorestown and Mount Holly turnpike to Fairview, on the Haddonfield road, is nearly the same as that laid out in 1682. There are at this time numerous places where unmistakable evidence of the location of the road may still be seen, especially in the woods through which it passed, and on the hillsides worn away by long use. Near where the Fellowship turnpike crosses the line of the old Salem road formerly branched off a road running about a westerly course, crossed the south branch of Penisaukin Creek where formerly stood Burroughs' grist-mill, and passing a little to the south of Merchantville, crossed Cooper's Creek near where the railroad bridge now stands, at a place called "Spicer's Ferry," and from thence to Cooper's Ferry. This was the general market road for the farmers of a large part of Burlington County until the present road from Mount Holly to Camden was laid out in 1794.

There was formerly a road which started at the Delaware River, in the township of what is now Cinnaminson, at a place long known as "Hopkins' Ferry," where J. Gardiner Taylor now lives, and followed an old Indian path in a southeast direction, avoiding swamps and streams, crossed the highest part of the ridge on which Moorestown stands, which place was then called Chestertown; thence passing over the eastern slope of Mount Laurel (then Evans' Mount) passed on to the ocean. That part of said road between Moorestown and Mount Laurel was laid out for a public highway in 1761. It commenced at a black oak, marked with three blazes, standing on the south side of the Salem road between the lands now owned by Thomas Makin and Beulah Higbee; from

thence passing where the road now runs to its end; thence continuing over Wagon Bridge Run, went a little west of W. Dunn Rogers' house, on the east side of the farms of Bartlett and Scott, west of Pine Grove school-house; from thence passed over the mount into the great road leading from Mount Holly to Haddonfield. This road was in general use until the present road was laid out in 1796. The road from Moorestown to Hopkins' Ferry was used until the road by Friends' graveyard towards the Delaware River was laid out, about 1720.

At the house now owned by Charles Buzby, on the old Salem road, which was formerly a hotel, a road branched off in a southeast direction where the school-house lane now runs, and continued on or near the old line of the late Darling Haines' land, passing north of Amos A. Rogers' and south of the late David Roberts', joined the old Colestown road at or near the township line, and continued to the Green Tree (now Evesboro'), and joined the great road leading from Mount Holly to Haddonfield. Where this road joined the old Salem road, and opposite the hotel, formerly stood a store, and the place was called "Fanner Town."

On an old road in the southwestern part of the township which runs from the Fellowship turnpike, crossing the south branch of Penisaukin Creek, to the Haddonfield road, there formerly stood the village of Colestown. It took its name from Samuel Coles, who located a large tract of land in that vicinity in 1676. It contained quite a large hotel for those times, called "Fountain Hotel," several dwellings, a store, smithery, and a saw-mill. It was quite noted as a place of resort for young persons, and old ones also, on account of a mineral spring in a grove of willows a little south of the road. The water of the spring was analyzed, and the result of the analysis cut on a marble slab and placed beside the spring, to show the recuperating power of the water, and many gay and festive scenes have taken place there, even within the memory of some now living, but when the roads through the country were straightened the travel was diverted from the village, and the place gradually went to decay. The old tavern-house has been torn down, the dwellings have disappeared, the marble at the spring has been removed, and no evidence of its existence remains. The mill, too, has gone, and the noise of the swift, rushing water no longer breaks on the stillness of night.

About a mile south of Colestown, in the southwest corner of the township, formerly stood a saw-mill and fulling-mill. They were owned and operated by Joseph Roberts during his life, but after his decease they were not much used, and but little remains to mark the place where they once stood. There was no land located or settlements made in the central part of the township until after the road from Burlington to Salem had been laid out.

Thomas Hooton, Sr. and Jr., located six hundred

acres of land on the Rancocas Creek about 1682, and there was surveyed for John Hollinshead by Symon Charles, in 1689, in Chester township, at a place called "Bear's Garden," one hundred and fifty acres of land, which with his old settlement made the whole eleven hundred and fifty acres. These two locations extended from the Rancocas Creek to near the toll-house on the Mount Holly and Moorestown turnpike. At the western end of the township, between and at the junction of the north and south branches of the Penisaukin Creek, there was surveyed and laid off to John Clark and John Rudderow, in the tenth month, 1684, six hundred and fifty acres of land. About the same time, and between the branches of said creek, land was located or settlements made by John Roberts, Timothy Hancock, William Matlack, Samuel Coles, and John Cowperthwaite, and on the north side of the north branch of said creek by John Appleton, Matthew Bellows, Thomas French, Thomas Wallis, Robert Stiles, Thomas Moss, Peter Long, and Stephen Day. There was surveyed for Dr. John Rodman, from New England, four hundred and seventy-five acres of land in Chester, commencing at a black-oak corner to John Hollinshead; thence southeast by south forty-nine chains to a black-oak for a corner (by Wagon-Bridge Run); thence southwest forty chains to a gum-tree for a corner (now a large stone in formerly Hooton's line, now A. H. Burr's); thence northwest by west seventy-nine chains (on the east side of Partnership lane, by Friends' Meeting and school land and graveyard, to near the old farm-house formerly belonging to Amos Stiles (now Joseph T. Sullivan's) to a white-oak for a corner; thence northeast seventy-four chains to a stake in Thomas Hooton's line; thence southeast by east by lands of John Hollinshead; thence in a straight line to the first corner, and twenty-five acres of meadow adjoining Thomas Hooton, making the whole quantity five hundred acres. Survey made fifth month, 1686, by Symon Charles. Book A, page 1, Burlington.

There was surveyed to Thomas Rodman, seventh month, 1686, a tract of land in Chester, beginning at a gum-tree in a swamp corner to John Rodman; thence west-southwest one hundred chains to a black-oak for a corner; thence north-northwest fifty-six chains to a red-oak for a corner (this corner was near Fairview); thence east-northeast eighty-nine chains to a red-oak for a fourth corner, standing in John Rodman's line (in the west line of Friends' graveyard); thence along said line east by south to the first corner. Surveyed at the same time a tract of meadow running in the same form and manner as John Rodman's, containing twenty-five acres, making the whole quantity of five hundred and thirty-three acres. See Book A, page 1, Burlington.

The northerly line of the Thomas Rodman survey was in or near the middle of Second Street, Moorestown, and the land adjoining on the north was located by Benjamin Field and Thomas French.

The remainder of the land in the township was nearly all included in a resurvey made for Samuel Jennings in 1693. John Rodman conveyed all his land in Chester to John Adams on the 4th day of June, 1692, and John Adams conveyed the westerly half thereof to his son, James Adams, on the 27th day of January, 1693, and James Adams and Esther, his wife, by deed dated April 9, 1700, conveyed to John Hollinshead and other trustees of the religious Society of Friends one acre thereof adjoining the king's highway on the west (see Friends' Meetings). John Adams conveyed the eastern half of the Rodman survey to his son, John Adams, Jan. 25, 1696.

By a resurvey made for Clark Rodman, son of Thomas Rodman, on the 10th day of October, 1722, of the land located by Thomas Rodman in 1686, it was found to contain five hundred and fifty-nine acres.

Clark Rodman, by deed dated the 8th and 9th days of April, 1722, conveyed to Judah Allen two hundred and fifty-five acres of land on the western side of his tract, and he conveyed to Francis Hogsett, by deed dated the 12th and 13th days of October, 1730, three hundred acres, being about all the remainder. Francis Hogsett sold about fifty acres, lying on the western part of his tract, to George Matlack; one hundred and thirty acres and three roods of the middle part to Nehemiah Haines; thirty-six acres on the east side to Lancelot Brown; and thirty-three acres lying on the north side of the king's highway to Thomas Moore, by deed dated Jan. 19, 1732, which was bounded as follows: Beginning at a chestnut-tree standing near the meeting-house for a corner, and runs thence north thirty-five roods west seven chains thirty links along by the meeting-house lands and the land of Nathan Middleton to a black-oak for a corner; thence by said Middleton and the lands of Thomas French south sixty-five degrees west fifty-one chains to a corner; thence by lands of Thomas French south twenty-seven degrees east five chains and seventy links to a stone near a hickory-tree, marked, standing by the roadside; thence north sixty-seven degrees east fifty-two chains to the beginning, containing thirty-three acres. This tract extended from Friends' graveyard at the William Penn Hotel to Locust Street, between Thomas Wilson's and Esther Moore's. The northerly line was in or near the middle of Second Street, and the southerly line run along the north side of the Main Street, as it is now laid out, at or near the outer edge of the sidewalk. This would seem to have been a very desirable tract of land even in those early times. By the conveyances made by Thomas Moore he appears to have done a considerable business in the purchase and sale of real estate, especially in town-lots. Tradition informs that he kept a hotel on the western part of this tract, then called "Rodmantown." It requires no great stretch of the imagination to conceive that Thomas Moore soon became extensively known, and "Moore's Hotel" a place of considerable importance. It is therefore not surprising that the names of



Chestertown and Rodmantown should have been dropped, and the name of Moorestown substituted for the two places combined.

At the foot of the ridge at the western end of Moorestown, back of where Elisha Barchlow now lives, on land located by Thomas Rodman, there was formerly a very lively spring of good water; some evidences of it still remain. There is no doubt but the roving Indians and the hardy pioneers obtained their water from this spring, and built their cabins and wigwams on the beautiful piece of level land at the top of the ridge, which it is reasonable to conclude was the cause of the first settlement being made at this place. Hence the origin of "Rodmantown."

A good turnpike road from Moorestown to Camden was built in 1850, and was extended to Mount Holly a few years after. This road passed through the greater part of the township. The Camden and Burlington County Railroad, built in 1868, passed through the township a short distance from the turnpike, and runs along the northern side of Moorestown, nearly parallel with the main street, at which there are two stations, called East and West Moorestown. The roads in the township are generally good, and there is very little unproductive land. The soil is a free loam, easily cultivated and very productive. The farms are mostly small and well cultivated, with buildings and fences in good condition, indicating industry, thrift, and enterprise. The principal productions are dairy produce, grass, grain, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, apples, pears, strawberries, etc.

**Pioneer Marketing.**<sup>1</sup>—Marketing commenced among the pioneers as soon after their settlement as they had grown anything in that line beyond the necessities of their families. Means of transportation was as limited as the roads were poor, consequently on foot or astride a horse was the only means by land, and a poor substitute, for a canoe or flat was the only conveyance by water, which was probably all that was required for the small amount to be transported. When a calf was killed for the city market, it was customary to sew the veal up in a canvas or other suitable material, lay it across the horse in front or in rear of the rider, and thus convey it to the Pensauken Creek, where the Wallaces, Davises, Matlacks, and others would come in like manner, some with eggs, some with poultry, and others such as they had, and go from there in such a craft as they had to Philadelphia, exchange their produce for a few of the necessities of life, such as tea, snuff, a little sugar, a runlet or two of rum, and then if there was anything else coming to them they would take the balance in tobacco. Young Thomas Hunt started out in the autumn of 1730 for market with two buckets of eggs, with bright anticipations of a safe return and gladdening the hearts of the household with the good things he would get in exchange for his eggs. The two

buckets were hung across the old horse, as was the custom, and a little before daylight Thomas was on his way to the wharf, as it was called, when his steady old nag became frightened and soon was without rider or eggs, while as for the eggs they were not in a marketable condition. As time wore on improvements were made, the sled and the cart came into use, which was a much safer way, especially for Hunt and his eggs.

**Pioneers, who they Married, and where they Located.**—Joseph Stokes was born Sept. 29, 1682. He was a son of Thomas and Mary Stokes. He was married in eighth month, 1710, to Judith Lippincott, and settled in Chester township.

Joseph Heritage was born in England in 1675, and came to this country and married Harriet Allen in December, 1697, and was one of the overseers of highways in 1700. His son Benjamin married Keziah Matlack in 1743, and settled on the old homestead. Daniel, son of Benjamin Heritage, married Beulah Middleton in 1768, and settled on the old homestead of his father and grandfather, and subsequently sold to different parties.

Joseph Hunt (son of John and Esther Hunt) learned the mason's trade of Robert French, was married in 1794 to Agnes, daughter of Isaac Haines, and settled one and a quarter miles north of Moorestown.

Robert Hunt, son of Robert, learned the shoemaker's trade in Burlington, married Abigail Wood, and located in Chester, near Colestown, in 1730.

John Rudderow came to this township as early as 1688, and located in or near the forks of the Pensauken Creek, and was one of the first assessors of the township, and held many of the most important offices in the township for several years after its organization.

Samuel Stokes was married Feb. 2, 1741, to Hannah Hinchman, and settled on a plantation one and a quarter miles north of Moorestown. He died 26th of fourth month, 1781, and his wife died 24th of fifth month, 1793.

Joseph Stokes was married in 1757 to Atlantic Bispham, and settled on the southeast side of Haines' mill-stream, in Chester township.

John Stokes married Mary Atkinson, and settled on the old homestead.

#### EXTRACTS FROM PIONEER RECORDS.

"Whereas the inhabitants of the townshipp of Chester By all consent thought fitt to have every one in perticelar within the bounds of the township aforesaid to Entter & Record their Cattels Eear marks in the town Boock or Record, As followeth. Inprimis

#### EAR-MARKS.

"firedrick Kinge is A croppe of the far ear And halfe gad the croppe & A cross slit under the same ear.

"Widd Hance is A halfe gad the upper side of the far ear And nothing of the other ear.

"John Roberts is A slitt down A lounge each ear & nothing else.

"Daniel Comron his year mark is a slit in a swallow fork in the fir year & a halfpenny the back part.

"John Rudderow is A half gad the upper side of each ear.

<sup>1</sup> Extracts from Asa Matlack's papers.

EXTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING, SHOWING SIGNATURES OF THE FIRST  
SETTLERS OF CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

### PIONEER RECEIPTS.

" March the second, 1696.  
 " Then Reced of James Adams Being collector of the state tax the full And Just sum of 13 ponnbs 2 shillings And 9 pence in full of the provincial Tax By petter fritttw Treasurer."  
 " the 2<sup>d</sup> of march 1696.  
 " There Reced of James Adams the full and just sum of four pounds 7 shillings & 7 pence in full of the County Tax By petter fritttw Treasurer."  
 " Burlington, March 12<sup>th</sup> 1717.  
 " Received of Thomas Hackney Collector of the township of Chester nineteen pounds on shilling six pens being the full of their share of the said townd the Collectors & assessors wages included  
 " I say Red p me  
 " J. BASS Col."



"Received ye 9: 1<sup>mo</sup> 1719 of Thomas Lippincott in Bills of credit at eight shillings p oz ye sums of three pounds & tenn shillings with 2 p<sup>t</sup> advance being add makes it £13 17 0 York which being Reduced to proclamation is three pounds & fore shillings & tenn pence being part of the Rearage tax for the township of Chester I say Reced as above p mee Richard Smith Co Coll<sup>r</sup>"

"ye 14: 9<sup>mo</sup> 1720 Reced of John Copperthwaite collector for ye Town Shipp of Chester in Cash one pound tow shillings & 3<sup>d</sup> & discounted for wages fower shillings & 5<sup>d</sup> which makes in all one pound six shillings & 8<sup>d</sup> being in full as appears by Duplicate for that Towns county tax tor the year 1720 I say Recd as a Bove p mee.

"RICHARD SMITH, Co Collector  
"Varia Copia."

"Received of Joseph Stokes Collector for the Township of Chester the sum of seven pounds fourteen shillings which is in full of the within duplicate I Say Recd this 5 of november 1729 p Tho Hunlock

"County Collector."

#### PROCEEDINGS OF TOWN-MEETINGS.

"October ye 17<sup>th</sup> day 1698.

"By virtue of A town this day held att ye dwelling house of Thomas Wallis According to Order thereupon Agreed the mageer part of ye free houlders of the Town Shipp of Chester Alias ponsokin in the county of Burlington fo chose Justa fish for A Constable in the place of ffrederick King drafted to serve out the s<sup>d</sup> fr Kings twelve months, Imprimis secondid. To order five pounds Lawful money of the province to Any on that will discover Hoggs stollen then make sufficient proof to be paid by John Ruderow town Clarck as soon as it evidently appears.

"Tersius—If Counstable Be not to be had nor & Redey when Goods lost or Cattell lost he that loosseth have any sussbision of Any on in the townshippe he may take two or three sufficient neighbors & demand of the suspected the previledge to sarch & if the suspected deny & Refuseth for to do su him forth with uppon susspision

"Those three Articles concluded upon By uss hear under written

"Mathew Allen	Richard Pittman
George Greave	Wm: Clarke
Tho: Cleverly	Robert Stilles
Tho: Wallis	John Wolker
Wm: Matlacke	Justa fish
John Cowperthwaite	mount Coxee
Tho: ffrench	Charles Stoolman
Samuall Buroughs	John Rudderow, Clk"

"By virtue of A warrant Granted fourth By John Adams bearing date the 29<sup>th</sup> day of January Ano y<sup>e</sup> domi 1699 derected unto mount Coxee Constable to Summons in all of ye Inhabitants of the townshipp of Chester alias ponsokin to meet at the dwelling hous of Thomas Wallis ye 9<sup>th</sup> day of february the 8<sup>d</sup> year to choose & elect A Constable & overseer of the Highways viz John Cowperthwait Constable Joseph Heritage Overseer."

#### PIONEER HIGHWAYS.

At the town-meeting, held Jan. 25, 1698, the following highways were laid out:

"Also farther concluded And Condescended to have two Highways layd out within the town viz. one and further from the Highway leading from Burlington to Salem Actually layd out & markt By woollmon & the overseer to the Bridge now Remaining on the westerly Branch of ponsokin now called Cropwel near Ruth Brumley And the other leding from the township of Evesham to A landing By William Macklack formerly called ponsokin now Chester River

"The names of the twelve men & the overseers y<sup>t</sup> layd out ye Road

"William Macklack	William Clarke
James Sherwyn	John Hollinshead
George Gleave	William Hollinshead
John Cowperthwaite	Anthony fryer
Richard Pittman	James Adams
Robert Stilles	Joseph Heritage

"THOMAS FFRENCH Overseers of y<sup>e</sup> Hwys"

At the town-meeting held in December, 1700, the following by-law was adopted:

"And further the freeholders have Agreed upon that every on of the freeholders or Inhabitants that neglecteth coming to the town meeting After having lawful sumons shall pay the sum of two shillings & five pence fine for not appearing except the parties that soe necleceeth sheweth sufficient Reason to the satisfaction of the Rest of the freeholders that he could not come."

"Whereas complaint has been made to us under-written Surveyors of

Roads for the Township of Chester and Evesham in the County of Burlington by Joseph Brackney of Chester aforesaid Blacksmith for a two pole Road from his house to John Brocks mill or into the Kings Road that Leads from Burlington to Philad<sup>a</sup> by said mill.

"We therefore pursuant to said Complaint and pursuant to the Trust Reposed in us have met at the House of Said Joseph Brackney's and have Layd out a two pole Road as followeth viz: ~

"Beginning at the said Brackney's house thence along the line of Daniel Cooper on said Brackney's land until it Extends to Richard Borden's land thence on said Borden's land by said Cooper line to a black-oak tree nearly oppiset Said Borden's house thence a westwardly Course along a line of Marked Trees with Two notches on Each Side till it Extends near a graveyard in the woods, thence Leaving said Grave Yard on the north about four pole thence along a Line of trees marked as aforesaid to the Road that Leads from Burlington to Cooper's ferries Layd out the 21 day of April 1759 p us.

"Francis Collins	} Surveyors for Chester
"John Roberts	
"Thomas Evans	} Evesham."
"Michael Brannon	

#### CARE FOR THE POOR.

"at a townd meeting held this 11 Day of March 1728 it was agreed upon by the Inhabitants that the overseer of the poor should let James Packer have the value of twenty shillings to assist him in his want."

"December 15 1729

"at the said townd meeting it was ordered that John Ward shall have five shillings for the truble about a man that was sent to him by an order to be paid him by the overseer of the poor."

"At a town meeting march ye 14 day 1731 At ye house of Joseph Stokes it was agreed upon that William Prickett should have forty Shillings alowed him for the truble he had about many bunside when she had the Smallpox to be paid out of the bank of the Poor by the overseers of the Poor of Chester."

"At a Towns Meeting held at Thomas Lippincott's house in the Township of Chester County of Burlington the twelf day of March 1744-5 it was concluded by the Inhabitants of the sade Township that Mathew Allen & Peeter Phillips Overseers of the Poor for the sade Township shall Buy a Cow out of the money collected for the use of the Poor of the sade Township & lend her to Hannah Leeds for her assistance to ceepe at the Discretion of the Overseer of the Poor of the above Township."

#### TAXATION, ETC.

"Whereas the constable of our Town have Recd two Warrants VIZ on for A provincial Taxe as followeth Every hundred acres of land surveyed not Improved 3 pence & Every Acre of land fencid and Improved half pence & every wagon 1s 3d & Every neat cattell 3 pence & every hors 6 pence & every sheep halfe peny & every hog sould or dislosed 3 pence.

"And in other for A county tax which is the two thirds of the provincial Taxe that 3 four pence of Every part of the provincial Taxe.

"These two warrants was excepted by the Township the 18 day of March 1698 and Sessors choossen VIZ James Sherwyn Jo Rudderow Also collector chosen for the gathering & paying In VIZ Thomas ffrench."

"Att our town meeting ye 31 of January 1704 att the hous of Thomas wallis by virtue of a warrant dated Burlington Nova Cesara the twenty fifth day of January 1704 pursuant to a act of a ssembly past the last session entitied and act for the raising of a Revenue for y<sup>e</sup> service of he maiesties government w<sup>in</sup> this Province in obedience to it wee have given a list or duplicate."

"May the 29 1710 By virtue of a warrant baring date the 20 day of May 1710 By the hands of Thomas Revell Justice for sum owing of the Inhabitants of the Townshipp of Chester to a townd meting in pursuance thereof we proseed by the vertue of the townd meeting a levy layd amounting to the sum of 13lb 3s for the defraying of severall charges."

#### TOWNSHIP ACCOUNTS.

1781, March 14. The Towshipp of Chester to Daniel Carty, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
June 26, to linen for Shirts and Trowzes for Jo Humphreys .....	1	15	3
September 13. To Linen for Shifts for Catherine Lunt .....	1	0	0
Dec <sup>r</sup> 15. To Cash paid Midwife for Lois Odell.....	0	7	6
Dec. 20. To Cash paid for Lying in & Nursing Lois Odell.....	6	0	0
Dec. 24. To a Peticcoat for Catharine Lunt.....	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
1782, Feby 11. To a pair of shoes for Catharine Lunt...	0	11	3
Feby 15. To Cash paid for Lying inn & nursing Susannah Reagans.....	5	0	0
Feby 20. To Cash paid for Linnen and Stockings for Jo Humphrys.....	1	10	0
To Cash paid for Poor Bank.....	1	2	6
March 13. To Cash paid to Samuel Ivins, Senr, for moving Poor.....	0	18	9
March 18. To Cash paid myself for going to Woodberry.....	0	10	0
March 18. To Cash paid myself for going to Evesham.....	0	5	0
To Cash for going to Burlington to prosecute William Madden on a bond of Indemnity.....	0	15	0
March 25. To Cash paid Darling Conrow for as- sessing £25-18-0 Poor Tax.....	0	12	9
To Keeping Rachel Fox & child.....	1	10	9
To expenses for going to Timber Creek on ac- count of Mary Edney.....	0	10	0
Do. To Cash Ballance paid succeeding Over- seers.....	17	15	0

"March 25, 1782, having duly examined the above accompts, I do approve the same.

"DARLING CONROW."

#### CHESTER'S AID TO PHILADELPHIA.

"Richard S. Smith being appointed at a Town Meeting held the 12th Day of October last to receive such monies as Should be Collected from the Inhabitants and to forward the same to the Committee appointed in Philadelphia for the Relief of the poor of that city labouring under the dreadful Malady called the Yellow Fever Reported That he had Received from the different collectors as follows:

Octr 12 1793 of William Roberts the sum of.....	£13	1	4 1/2
20 of do.....	22	17	3
Jan'y 9 1794 of do.....	3	17	6
Octr 19 1793 of Nathaniel Middleton.....	7	0	7 1/2
Nov 22 of do.....	4	6	2
Jan'y 9 1794 of do.....	1	2	6
Octr 22 1793 of George French.....	22	10	0
Jan'y 9 1794 of do.....	2	19	4 1/2
Octr 22 1793 of Samuel Shute.....	5	0	0
" 29 of do.....	0	7	11
Nov 30 of do.....	4	0	0
Jan'y 9 1794 of do.....	0	4	0
Mch 11 of Joseph Morgan subscribed in Pine wood.....	2	9	6
Total Sum Received.....	89	16	2 1/2

"And he also produced the following Receipts for the expenditures thereof agreeably to the true intent & meaning of his appointment.

1793 Nov Thomas Wistar Treasurer of sd Committees Receipt.....	£71	5	0
Decem <sup>r</sup> 17 do.....	8	6	2 1/2
1794 Jan'y 11 ditto.....	7	15	6
1793 Nov <sup>r</sup> 9 J. Swan's Receipt for Wood for the Poor.....	2	9	6
	£89	16	2 1/2

"Which report being duly approved of is ordered to be Recorded by the Town Clerk

"11th Month 1794

"WILLM COX T Clerk"

**Civil Organization.**—The earliest record of this township that we have been able to find is that upon a fly-leaf of the old township records, and reads as follows:

"Whereas the Inhabitants of The Township of Chester Alias ponsoking bath had Thought fite And Mutually Agreed upon that if Any householder or Residentte withing the sd Township doth neglect his services Att mending of roads And High ways withing our township having A Lawfull Sumons shall pay or Cause to be paid three shillings per day for defect, May 26 1692."

On the following page we find this:

"It Being the 1 day of January 1693

"Whereas the Inhabitants of the Township of Chester alias Ponsoking bath had A town mitting Conserrin the Town Bissnessiss as followeth Chooing of Constables and Overseerss of High Ways & Ordering of them that neglected their service att mending & Repairing of y<sup>e</sup> High Ways The Last year to pay their fine three shillings per day as followeth"

"Imprimis.

	£	s.	d.
Moure Cox.....	0	3	0
Elias Toy.....	0	3	0
Frederick King.....	0	3	0
W <sup>d</sup> Haric.....	0	3	0
John Seed.....	0	3	0
Thomas Moss.....	0	3	0
John Wolker.....	0	3	0

"Whereas the Inhabitants of the Townshipp of Chester have had town meeting held this 18<sup>th</sup> day of March 1693. Sessors Chosen for the County Taxe also the same for the Provincial Taxe and also Collectors for the collecting of the sd Taxe."

"Imprimis.

"JOHN RUDEROW,

"JAMES SHERWYN, Sessors.

"THOMAS FRENCH, Collector."

On page 1 of the old minute-book may be found the following:

"It is Agreed upon By the Consent of all the inhabitants of the townshipp of Chester alias ponsoking that the overseers of the High Ways Should Legally Be Chosen By the Inhabitants of the Townshipp By voatt & the mager voatt should carry it March 6 1694."

"Imprimis."

Here follows a list of overseers of highways, as given:

1695-97, George Gleave; 1698, Robert Stills; 1699, Thomas French; 1700, Joseph Heritage; 1701, James Adoney; 1703, William Harkney; 1808, Mount Shin; 1709, Samewell Burges; 1710, John Copperthwait; 1712, Samell Cungor; 1713-14, William Hollinshead, John Chambers; 1715, Anthony Frier, Thomas Lipingcot; 1716, Thomas Adams, Abraham Hulings; 1717, Joseph Stokes, James Laconey; 1718, Anthony Frier, Henrey Warinton; 1719-20, John Chambers, Anthony Frier; 1721-22, John Chambers, William Matlack; 1723, Danel Camron; 1725, William Jacers, Bartho Horner; 1726, James Dunlave, Thomas Ford; 1827, William Matlack, George Hollinshead; 1728, Thomas Hackney, Daniel Wolker; 1729, James Sherwin, John Rudderrow; 1730, John Crooks, Mathias Backner; 1731, Francis Hoogset, Josia Granger; 1732, Henry Warrinton, Peter Philips; 1833, Joseph Heritage, Henry Warrinton; 1734, Thomas Thorne, Thomas Moore; 1735-36, Joseph Heritage, Thomas Copperthwait; 1737-38, Joseph Heritage, Jacob Lippincott; 1739, Joseph Heritage, Henry Warrinton; 1740-41, Henry Warrinton, Robert Custer; 1742, Jonathan Burden, Samell Davis; 1743, Joshua Hunfries, Ezekiel Harden; 1744, Joshua Hunfries, Edward Clark; 1745, William Leroney, Robert Styles; 1746, Arthur Burdell, Thomas French; 1747, Joshua Roberts, Thomas Cowperthwait; 1748-49, Nathan Middleton, Benjamin Heritage; 1750-51, Francis Collings, Thomas Gid; 1752, Samuel Davis, John Risdon; 1753, Jeremiah Matlack, Arthur Borradaill; 1754, Thomas Warrington, Richard Lippincott; 1755, Hugh Hollinshead, Samuel Atkinson, Jr.; 1756, Abram Hulings, Isaac Lippincott; 1757-58, Joshua Humphries, Enoch Roberts; 1759, Nicholas Ward, William Ivans; 1760, Thomas Morton, John Matlack; 1761, Job Haines, William Matlack; 1762, Ephraim Stiles, Jacob Hollinshead; 1763, John Engle, Ezekiel Lippincott; 1764, Joseph Wright, Ephraim Haines; 1765, Jeremiah Matlack, Samuel Davis, Jr.; 1766, Edmund Hollinshead, Samuel Shute; 1767, John Cox, John Lippincott; 1768, Thomas Stokes, Owen Davis; 1769, Daniel Heritage, Isalah Toy; 1770, Samuel Stokes, William Wallace; 1771, John Hollinshead, Isaac Anderson; 1772, William Rudrow, John Roberts; 1773, Edward French, Nathaniel Middleton; 1774, Joseph Roberts, James Borden; 1775, John Hollinshead, Jr., John Chambers; 1776, Samuel Conrow, Job Cowperthwaite; 1777, none chosen; 1778, no record; 1779, John Stokes, Edmond Hollinshead, Jr.; 1780, Joseph Roberts, Joseph Morgan; 1781, Andrew Anderson, Jeremiah Matlack; 1782, Richard Edwards, Seth Lippincott; 1783, Joseph Roberts, Hugh Hollinshead; 1784, Abraham Heulings, Samuel Roberts, Sr.; 1785, Joseph Warrington, Hugh Cowperthwaite; 1786, Joseph Roberts, John Warrington; 1787, Joseph Roberts, Samuel Roberts, Jr.; 1788, Isaac Dudley, Samuel Shute; 1789, William Roberts, Thomas Stokes; 1790, William Roberts, Thomas Bishop; 1791, Samuel Roberts, Thomas Lippincott; 1792, John Sharp, Job Cowperthwaite; 1793, John Warrington, Reuben Matlack; 1794, Isaac Dudley, Isaac Stiles; 1795, John Warrington, Aaron Engle; 1796, Joseph Warrington, John Collins; 1798,



Robert French, Thomas Bishop; 1799, the same. The above list comprises all the overseers of highways and roads to be found on record from the organization of the township in 1692, or for one hundred years.

**Constables.**—The following is nearly or quite a complete list of the constables of Chester township for the first hundred years of its existence as a township:

1694, James Sherwyn; 1695, Mahlon Allen; 1696, William Matlack; 1697, Stephen Day; 1698, Frederick King; 1699, Mount Cox; 1700, John Cowperthwaite; 1701, Mount Cox; 1702, John Rudderow; 1703, Robert Stiles; 1704, James Adames; 1705, Thomas French; 1706, Isaac Conroe; 1707, Joseph Heritage; 1708, Samuel Burgess; 1709, Anthony Frier; 1710, John Roberts; 1711, Philip Packer; 1712, Thomas Adams; 1713, Abraham Huling; 1714, Matthew Allen; 1715, David Walker; 1716, Thomas Hackney; 1717, John Chambers; 1718, Simon Clifton; 1719, William Matlack; 1720, Thomas Lippincott; 1721, Henry Warrington; 1722, James Laconey; 1723, Robert Stiles; 1724, Joseph Stokes; 1725, William Heulings, Jr.; 1726, John Rudderow, Jr.; 1727, Francis Hoggset; 1728, Jacob Lippincott; 1729, John Ward; 1730, George Hollingshead; 1731, Francis Toy; 1732, Nathan Middleton; 1733, Edward Clomons; 1734, Joseph Claypole; 1735, Joseph Fargason; 1736, Philip Wallis; 1737, Peter Phillips; 1738, Thomas Moore; 1739, Joseph Budoon; 1740, Richard Heritage; 1741, Joshua Humphries; 1742, John Cowperthwaite; 1743, Samuel Stokes; 1744, Ezekiel Harden, Charles French; 1745, John Mains; 1746, Edmond Hollinshead; 1747, Thomas Stokes; 1748, Hugh Hollinshead; 1749, Arthur Boradall; 1750-51, Isaac Lippincott; 1752, William Leconey; 1753, George Matlack; 1754, William Fenimore; 1755, Enoch Roberts; 1756, Samuel Davis; 1757, Thomas Cowperthwaite; 1758, Matthew Allen; 1759, Elias Toy; 1760, Richard Borden; 1761, Joshua Roberts; 1762, Robert Stiles; 1763, Darling Conroe; 1764, James Toy; 1765, Ephraim Stiles; 1766, John Roberts; 1767, John Hackney; 1768, Andrew Anderson; 1769, Michael Linch; 1770, John Risdon; 1771, Thomas Warrington, William Matlack; 1772, Samuel Atkinson; 1773, Thomas Morten; 1774, Samuel Shute; 1775, William Ivins; 1776, Joseph Hackney; 1777, none chosen; 1778, Joseph Hackney and Abraham Heulings, both returned, and both paid their fines; 1779, no record; 1780, William Vanhorn; 1781, Samuel Ivins; 1782, Joseph Brackney; 1783, Isaiah Toy; 1784, Richard Lippincott; 1785, Samuel Lanning; 1786, Samuel Conrow; 1787, John Hollinshead; 1788, Daniel Heritage; 1789, Thomas Matlack; 1790, John Chambers; 1791, Samuel Coles; 1792, Nathaniel Middleton; 1793, James Hammel; 1794, Samuel Stokes; 1795, Jeremiah Matlack; 1796, William Hackney; 1798, John Ward; 1799, Uriah French.

It will no doubt be noticed that the name of Matlack is in the beginning and closing of this list of one hundred constables.

There seems to be a missing link in the records, as we find no list of officers between the years 1799 and 1802.

**Freeholders.**—The law authorizing the election of freeholders was passed at the session of the Legislature of 1713-14, and the first election of freeholders in Chester was in the spring of 1713, when Jacob Hulings and Thomas French were elected; since then they have been as follows:

1714, Thomas French, Thomas Adams; 1715, John Cowperthwaite, John Hollinshead; 1716, Elias Toy, Thomas Adams; 1717-19, Thomas Adams, Abraham Hulings; 1720, Thomas French, James Laconey; 1721-22, William Matlack, Jr., Thomas Hackney; 1723, William Matlack, Jr., James Sherwin; 1724, Joseph Heritage, William Matlack, Jr.; 1725-28, Thomas French, Samuel Atkinson; 1729-30, Jacob Hulings, Jr., William Matlack; 1731, Jacob Hulings, Jr., Thomas Hackney; 1732-43, Joseph Stokes, Thomas Hackney; 1744-45, Joshua Wright, John Rudderow; 1746-47, Joshua Wright, Joseph Stokes; 1748-49, Thomas Hackney, John Rudderow; 1750-54, Joseph Stokes, Daniel Morgan; 1755-58, Joseph Stokes, Thomas Hackney; 1759, Joseph Stokes, John Cox; 1760-69, Enoch Roberts, John Cox; 1770-73, Enoch Roberts, Jacob Hollinshead; 1774-75,

Enoch Roberts, William Ruderow; 1776, Enoch Roberts, Richard S. Smith; 1777, none chosen; 1778, no record; 1779, Richard S. Smith; 1780, John Cox, Samuel Stokes; 1781, John Cox, John Stokes; 1782-83, Richard S. Smith, Reece Edwards; 1784, Joseph Morgan, Edward French; 1785-86, Joseph Roberts, Joseph Morgan; 1787, Joseph Roberts, Abraham Huling; 1788-89, Joseph Roberts, Edward French; 1790-91, Edward French, Richard S. Smith; 1792-93, Edward French, Samuel Coles; 1794, Samuel Coles, Richard S. Smith; 1795, Jacob Hollinshead, Samuel Coles; 1796, Samuel Coles, Nathaniel Middleton; 1798, Samuel Cole, Nathaniel Middleton; 1799, Samuel Cole, George French. Between 1799 and 1802, no record is to be found. 1802-7, Samuel Coles, William Roberts; 1818, Joseph Roberts, William Roberts; 1809-16, William Roberts, Benjamin Hollinshead; 1817, Benjamin Hollinshead, Joshua Lippincott; 1818-20, Joshua Lippincott, Isaac Heulings; 1821-22, Isaiah Toy, Isaac Heulings; 1823-25, Isaiah Toy, Amos Stiles; 1826, Amos Stiles, Benjamin W. Lippincott; 1827-30, Benjamin W. Lippincott, David Vanderveer; 1831, Levi Borton, David Vanderveer; 1832-34, Amos Stiles, William Lippincott; 1835-37, Benjamin H. Lippincott, Levi Borton; 1838, Benjamin H. Lippincott, Israel Lippincott; 1839-41, William Garwood, Israel Lippincott; 1842-44, Edward Taylor, Clayton Lippincott; 1845-47, Israel W. Heulings, Edward French; 1848-50, Samuel R. Lippincott, William Buzby; 1851, William Buzby, Stokes Haines; 1852, Stokes Haines; 1853, William Collins; 1854-56, Stokes Haines; 1857-59, William Buzby; 1860, Clayton Lippincott; 1861-63, Henry C. Warrick; 1864-67, Montgomery Stiles; 1868-70, Thomas C. Andrews; 1871, Thomas Andrews; 1872-74, Heulings Lippincott; 1875-77, Thomas Wilson; 1878-82, John R. Mason.

**Assessors.**—The following is as complete a list of assessors of this township from 1693 to 1881 as can be gleaned from the records. The first of this class of officers appears in 1693, John Rudderow and James Sherwin. No others appear until 1706, John Cowperthwaite, Isaiah Hewlings. In 1708 the township had three, John Cowperthwaite, Elias Toy, and Jacob Heulings. The next appearing was in 1711, John Wills, and in 1713, John Cowperthwaite and Thomas Adams. By the manner in which the pioneer records were kept it is supposed that assessors were only elected or appointed as their services seemed to be needed. From 1717 to 1881 we find the following nearly complete list:

1717-18, 1720-21, 1725-30, Joseph Heritage; 1719, William Hollinshead; 1722-24, Samuel Atkinson; 1731-34, Joshua Wright, Jr.; 1735-37, Samuel Atkinson; 1738-42, Joshua Wright; 1743, Daniel Morgan; 1744-48, Joshua Bispham; 1749-50, Joshua Wright; 1751-53, John Cox; 1754, Samuel Atkinson; 1755, Edmond Hollinshead; 1756-59, Richard Satterthwaite; 1760-71, Enoch Roberts; 1772-76, John Cox; 1777, none chosen; 1778, no record; 1779, John Cox; 1780, Reece Edwards; 1781, Abram Huntsman; 1782, 1784-85, John Cox; 1786, Thomas Lippincott; 1787-99, George French; no record of office again till 1802, when from then till 1805 we find George French, and suppose he held the office continuously from 1787 to 1805; 1806-9, John Bispham; 1810-23, Emanuel Beagury; 1824-30, John D. Beck; 1831-34, Moses Hammite, Jr.; 1832-41, John D. Beck; 1842-44, Moses King; 1845-47, Charles Chambers; 1848-50, Jacob Kemble; 1851-52, Nathan H. Stokes; 1853-59, Job King; 1860-63, Samuel Stiles; 1864-65, Samuel H. Ashbridge; 1866-69, Edward Allen; 1870-82, Reuben M. Stiles.

**Collectors.**—The first collector we have any record of in this township was in 1693, when Thomas French was elected; 1696, James Adams. We find no other collector's name recorded until

1717, Thomas Hackney; 1718, 1720-22, John Cowperthwaite; 1719, Thomas Lippincott; 1723, Thomas French; 1724, John Hollinshead; 1725, 1731-33, Thomas Lippincott; 1726, William Matlack; 1727, Joseph Stokes; 1728, James Dunlave; 1729-30, Joseph Stokes; 1734, Samuel Atkinson; 1735, 1738, Thomas Hackney; 1736-37,

Lancelot Brown; 1739, John Milborn; 1740-41, Lancelot Brown; 1742-43, Thomas Cowperthwait; 1744-45, Nehemiah Haines; 1746, Edmund Hollinshead; 1747-49, George Matlack; 1750-53, John Roberts; 1754, James Toy; 1755-56, Thomas Stokes; 1757-59, Michael Lynch; 1760-61, Samuel Shute; 1762, Job Haines; 1763-69, William Matlack; 1770, Samuel Shute; 1771, Thomas Hackney; 1772-73, Joseph Stokes; 1774, Samuel Ivins; 1775, Hugh Hollinshead; 1776, Isaac Rudgers; 1777, none chosen; 1778, no record; 1779, Hezekiah Toy; 1780, Andrew Anderson; 1781, William Hunter; 1782, John Stokes was chosen, and Joshua Heritage served; 1783, Hezekiah Toy; 1784, George French; 1785, John Lippincott; 1786, William Cox; 1787, Isaiah Toy; 1788-99, Nathan Middleton; no record again till 1802-11, Nathan Middleton; 1812-13, Samuel Haines; 1814-16, Samuel Wilkins; 1817-18, Samuel Haines; 1819-21, Isaiah Toy; 1822-24, William Doughten; 1825-26, Joshua Hollinshead; 1827-28, Joel Hollinshead; 1829-30, Israel Lippincott; 1832-34, Samuel Lowden; 1835-37, Clayton Lippincott; 1838, Joseph W. Coles; 1839-41, Josiah Wallace; 1842-44, William Collins; 1845-47, Silas Watson; 1848-50, Charles Chambers; 1851-53, David Heaton; 1854-56, Thomas G. Kimble; 1857-59, Samuel Stiles; 1860-71, Charles Chambers; 1872-74, Henry W. Doughten; 1875-82, Evan B. Brown.

**Township Committee.**—Upon examination of the existing records of this township we find that the committee were also called "Representatives." There are no records of either prior to 1760.

1760-68.—John Bispham, Joshua Roberts, Enoch Roberts, John Cox.  
 1769-70.—Joshua Roberts, Samuel Stokes, John Lippincott, John Cox.  
 1771.—Joshua Roberts, John Lippincott, John Cox, Enoch Roberts, Abraham Heulings, Andrew Anderson.  
 1772.—Joshua Roberts, Enoch Roberts, Abraham Heulings, Andrew Anderson, John Cox.  
 1773.—Enoch Roberts, Joseph Hackney, William Matlack, John Cox.  
 1774-81.—Enoch Roberts, Andrew Anderson, Sr., John Cox, Joseph Hackney, William Matlack.  
 1782.—Darling Conrow, Esq., Richard Edwards, Richard S. Smith, Reece Edwards, Joseph Roberts.  
 1785.—William Matlack, Paul Crispin, John Cox, Joseph Roberts, Richard S. Smith.  
 1786.—William Matlack, Joseph Roberts, Edward French, John Cox.  
 1787.—Richard S. Smith, John Cox, William Matlack, Joseph Roberts.  
 1788-91.—Richard S. Smith, John Cox, William Matlack, Joseph Roberts, Edward French.  
 1792-94.—William Matlack, Edward French, Joseph Roberts, John Cox.  
 1795.—John Cox, Jacob Hollinshead, Samuel Coles, Joseph Stokes, John Haines.  
 1796-99.—Samuel Coles, Joseph Stokes, Nathaniel Middleton, John Bispham, George French.  
 1800-1.—Joseph Stokes, Samuel Coles, Joseph Morgan, Nathaniel Middleton, George French.  
 1802-6.—Hugh Hollinshead, Caleb Atkinson, Morgan Hollinshead, John Matlack, John Haines.  
 1807-8.—Caleb Atkinson, John Haines, Hugh Hollinshead, Joseph Matlack, Joshua Humphreys.  
 1809-10.—Caleb Atkinson, John Haines, Joseph Matlack, Joshua Humphreys, Thomas Wright.  
 1811.—Caleb Atkinson, Joseph Matlack, Joshua Humphreys, Thomas Wallace, Enoch Hollinshead.  
 1812-13.—Henry Warrington, Jr., Joseph Bispham, Joshua Humphreys, Benjamin Hollinshead, Hugh Hollinshead.  
 1814-17.—Hugh Hollinshead, Joseph Bispham, Joshua Humphreys, Benjamin Hollinshead, Gilbert Page.  
 1818.—Benjamin Hollinshead, Joseph Bispham, Hugh Hollinshead, Gilbert Page, Joel Hollinshead.  
 1819-21.—Amos Stiles, Joseph Matlack, William Roberts, Thomas Wallace, Jacob Haines.  
 1822.—William Roberts, Thomas Wallace, David Vanderveer, Joseph Matlack, Amos Stiles.  
 1823.—Benjamin H. Lippincott, Thomas Wallace, William Roberts, Jeremiah Haines, Joel Hollinshead.  
 1824.—Benjamin H. Lippincott, William Roberts, Jeremiah Haines, Joel Hollinshead, John R. Parry.  
 1825.—Benjamin H. Lippincott, William Roberts, Joel Hollinshead, John R. Parry, Abraham Lippincott.

1826.—Abraham Lippincott, Benjamin H. Lippincott, Joel Hollinshead, John R. Parry, William Doughten.  
 1827-31.—Levi Borton, Benjamin H. Lippincott, Abraham Lippincott, John R. Parry, William Doughten.  
 1832-33.—Levi Borton, Jacob Haines, Amos Stiles, John Stiles, Israel Lippincott.  
 1834-36.—Jacob Haines, Amos Stiles, John Stiles, Israel Lippincott, Samuel R. Lippincott.  
 1837-39.—Jacob Haines, Amos Stiles, Israel Lippincott, Samuel R. Lippincott, Edward Taylor.  
 1840-44.—Jacob Haines, Israel Lippincott, Samuel R. Lippincott, Edward Taylor, Isaac Collins.  
 1845.—Abraham Evans, Jacob Haines, Samuel R. Lippincott, Joseph Hollinshead, Jonathan Roberts.  
 1846-47.—Abraham Eval, S. R. Lippincott, Joseph Hollinshead, Jonathan Roberts, David Heaton.  
 1848.—Levi Borton, Joseph Hollinshead, Thomas Marter, William Wells, Josiah C. Rudderow.  
 1849.—Levi Borton, Thomas Marter, William Wells, Josiah C. Rudderow, Asa R. Lippincott.  
 1850.—William Wells, Josiah C. Rudderow, Thomas Marter, Asa Lippincott, Samuel Slim.  
 1851.—Samuel Slim, Henry C. Marick, Charles Vansciver, Charles Hall, William Hooten, Sr.  
 1852.—Henry C. Marick, Thomas G. Kimble, William Wells.  
 1853.—Israel Lippincott, Josiah Wallace, Abraham Eval.  
 1854.—Abraham Eval, William Wells, Josiah C. Rudderow.  
 1855.—Abraham Eval, Israel Lippincott, J. C. Stroud, M.D.  
 1856.—Joseph C. Stroud, Israel Lippincott, Isaac Collins.  
 1857.—Joseph C. Stroud, Charles Haines, Darling Conrow.  
 1828.—Charles Haines, William Collins, David Heaton.  
 1859-60.—Charles Haines, William Wells, David Heaton.  
 1861-62.—David Lippincott, Samuel Tatem, William Wells.  
 1863.—David Lippincott, Samuel Tatem, Joseph W. Lippincott.  
 1864-66.—David Lippincott, William Wells, Samuel Stiles.  
 1867-69.—William Wells, Samuel Stiles, Isaac Stiles.  
 1870-71.—William Wells, Samuel Stiles, Joseph M. Thomas.  
 1872-74.—Samuel Stiles, Joseph M. Thomas, Jonathan G. Williams.  
 1875-76.—Jonathan G. Williams, Silas Walton, Josiah Lippincott.  
 1877.—Josiah Lippincott, William Pearsoll, Eli Sharpless, John R. Mason, Joseph Lippincott.  
 1878.—Joseph Lippincott, Eli Sharpless, George Matlack, Joseph B. Stiles, John M. Lippincott.  
 1879.—No record.  
 1880.—Eli Sharpless, Charles Vansciver, Isaac Webster.  
 1881-82.—Eli Sharpless, Samuel Stiles, Samuel Huston.

**Town Clerks.**—Oct. 17, 1693, John Rudderow is mentioned as "town Claarcke," and from the old manuscript it is evident that he was the "town Claarcke" for the previous year, as well as for several years succeeding 1693. In 1703, Abraham Heulings was "appointed to be Claarcke," and Hugh Sharpe was appointed to fill the vacancy, if any occurred. Hugh Sharp was also "Town Clarcke" in 1708. Joseph Heritage "entred to be Clarke the 21 day of febr'y, 1709." For the next thirty-five years it is no doubt impossible only from the handwriting to say who was the township clerk. From 1744 to 174½ the elegant chirography of Joshua Bispham appears as "Town Clerk," followed by the bold plain hand of John Cox, to and including the year 1790. He was succeeded in the clerk's office by William Cox, who held the office to the end of the century. From that time to the present we find the following:

Morgan Hollinshead, 1802-6; John Bispham, 1807-11; Hugh Hollinshead, 1812-13; Amos Stiles, 1814; Hugh Hollinshead, 1815-18; John Beagary, 1819-21; Ellis Stokes, 1822-24; Thomas Stiles, 1825; Andrew Hollinshead, 1826-28; Israel M. Scattergood, 1829-34; Moses Hammell, Jr., 1835-38; Clayton Lippincott, 1839-41; Silas Walton, 1842-44; Thomas G. Kimble, 1845-47; Franklin Stiles, 1848-55;



Samuel A. Folwell, 1856; Franklin Stiles, 1857-60; Benjamin B. Lippincott, 1861-64; Thomas C. Andrews, 1865-67; John T. Pierson, 1868-70; Charles F. Wells, 1871-74; A. E. Burr, 1875-77; W. H. Brown, 1878; Charles F. Wells, 1879-81; Samuel S. Dager, 1882.

**Villages.**—MOORESTOWN is the only business-place of importance in the township. It took its name from Thomas Moore, who settled here in 1722. Previous to that time the eastern end was called "Chesertown," and the western end "Rodmantown." The first settlement was made about 1692. It is very pleasantly situated on both sides of the turnpike road leading from Mount Holly to Camden, a little south of the centre of the township, on a ridge of land about two miles long, running a little north of east and south of west. The land descends gradually towards the north, but a little abruptly towards the south. From the eastern end of the town there is a beautiful and interesting view of the surrounding country. Since the railroad was built, the land near East Moorestown Station has been regularly laid out, and a good many handsome buildings erected. The houses are generally detached and stand a little back from the streets, each having a small yard in front, ornamented with flowers and shrubbery, which gives the town a very neat and pleasant appearance. The houses are mostly owned by those who occupy them, and being but little manufacturing, there is very little change of the inhabitants. The population is very orderly, and but few cases of violence and disorder occur to claim the attention of the courts. There are four large brick stores for general merchandise, all built and the business carried on by their present owners, except the one owned by E. B. Brown & Brother, which was built by John C. Haines, deceased. The one on the northeast corner of Main Street and Chester avenue is owned by George F. Doughton; the one adjoining the William Penn Hotel property on the west by Alfred H. Burr; adjoining A. H. Burr on the west is E. B. Brown & Brother. George W. Heaton owns the store and dwelling-house on the northeast corner of Main Street and Church road; Abraham Deacon erected and owns the frame building near the centre of the town which he occupies as a grocery and meat-shop; on the east of Deacon's is the residence of E. B. Brown; to the east of Brown is the residence of A. H. Burr. Esther Stiles has a store for dry-goods and notions in part of the house of her husband, Reuben Stiles, opposite the Methodist Church; I. W. Heulings' Sons built a large warehouse at West Moorestown Station in 1879, where they carry on a large trade in agricultural implements, fertilizers, lime, coal, lumber, etc. Henry W. Doughten built a capacious warehouse at East Moorestown Station in 1879, where he is extensively engaged in the sale of agricultural machinery, fertilizers, seeds, coal, etc. The office of the *Moorestown Chronicle*, edited by J. E. Watkins, and published by Watkins & Lovel, is in this building.

George P. Eisele established the first bakery, about

1858, on the north side of Main Street, where he carried on the business for many years, and then erected the more commodious building on the south side of the street nearly opposite, where the business is continued by his sons. He built the large brick building on the north side of Main Street for dwellings and stores about 1879. There is a bakery in the western part of the town, in the large brick building owned by Charles Vansciver, which is carried on by W. D. Packer.

William Buzby built a frame steam grist- and saw-mill in 1849. He also built the house on the south side of Main Street opposite Mill Street, where he now lives. The mill was burned down in 1857, and William sold the mill property to his brother, John Buzby, who built the present brick grist-mill where the old one stood. John also built the house at the northwest corner of Main and Mill Streets, which he now occupies. He carried on milling about ten years, and sold out to John C. Hopkins, the present proprietor. Hopkins built the brick house on the south side of Main Street, nearly opposite to John Buzby's, where he now resides.

J. Willits Worthington keeps the post-office and a drug-store on the property of Philena P. Lippincott.

Dr. Joseph Warrington, a retired physician, occupies the brick house east of the post-office.

John K. Bennett keeps a drug-store in part of A. H. Burr's building.

Andrew Aitken owns the buildings on the southeast corner of Second Street and Church road, where he and his sons have a furniture-store and carry on cabinet-making.

Thomas Makin has a tin, sheet-iron, and stove store in part of the building owned by L. P. Heusen, nearly opposite the post-office.

John Leworthy has a shoe-store, and manufactures in part of his dwelling-house, on the west side of the Methodist Church.

There was a fruit and vegetable canning establishment erected near East Moorestown Station about 1868, by Jones Yerkes, who operated it for some years, when it passed into the hands of Thurbur & Co., of New York, who made large additions to it, and by whom it is at present extensively carried on. There was a small iron foundry for light castings established by William D. Brock (deceased), about a mile east of Moorestown, in 1851. He remained there a few years, when he moved into the town, on the south side of Second Street, where his son, E. F. Brock, carries on the business.

Henry L. Robinson has a store for the sale of wall-paper in part of his dwelling-house on Second Street near Union, and does painting, glazing, and papering.

Christopher C. Hughes owns the shops and carries on the smithing and carriage-making business on the south side of Second Street, west of Friends' graveyard. Business was first established there by David Stiles, and was for some time carried on by William

Jackson. C. C. Hughes built a large brick addition to his shops in 1881, on land purchased of C. C. & B. F. Coles, where he now carries on an extensive business, making the manufacture of light carriages a specialty. There are three more smith and wheelwright shops in the town that do a good neighborhood business.

Samuel Jones, furnishing undertaker, owns and occupies the property nearly opposite the William Penn Hotel, where he has carried on the business about fifty years.

The large stone house on the northeast corner of Main and Schooley Streets is owned and occupied by Asa Schooley, in part of which he carries on harness-making. Adjoining this house on the east, and formerly part of the same, is the house of Hannah Ann Rudderow. A little to the east of her house, adjoining the property of George M. Haverstick, formerly stood a store-house, used during the last century for storing and packing pork.

The William Penn Hotel is owned and kept by C. C. and B. F. Coles, the Washington House by Lee A. Stroud; the property belongs to the estate of George Dull, deceased.

There are five practicing physicians,—Samuel C. Thornton, N. Newlin Stokes, and Joseph C. Stroud, allopathists; Pusey Wilson and G. B. L. Clay, homœopathists, all of whom built and own the houses in which they live, except Dr. S. C. Thornton, who occupies the late residence of his father, Dr. S. C. Thornton, deceased.

In the eastern part of the town, on three contiguous lots on the north side of Main Street, stand three handsome frame dwellings, built and occupied by William, Albert C., and Isaac W. Heulings, sons of Israel W. Heulings, who compose the firm of "I. W. Heulings' Sons." On the east of Heulings' Sons is the handsome stone house erected by Yeamens M. Gillingham, and east of his property is the capacious brick house now owned and occupied by Arthur Miller. This was formerly the residence of Dr. Jonathan J. Spencer, deceased.

Part of the British army passed through Moorestown on its way to New York, and encamped June 19, 1778, at East Moorestown, on land then owned by Nathan Middleton and Ephraim Haines. As might be expected, the troops plundered many of the inhabitants, besides offering many insults. The people, however, resorted to different methods to conceal their valuables. It is said that one settler, who lived not far from the town, had scarcely time to bury his goods before he saw the approaching enemy, and fearing that the loose, fresh earth might betray the hiding-place of his gold and silver, he scattered some shelled corn over the spot, and called his hogs and poultry, which soon obliterated all traces of the quickly-devised stratagetic hiding-place, and saved his valuable goods.

**Schools.**—The first school-house we have any account of was built of logs, and stood near the forks

of Penisaukin Creek, on land located by John Clark and John Rudderow, and was not far from the house now owned by John Brock. Emanuel Beagary lived in that house and taught school; he moved from there to the old stone house in Pennsville, now owned by William Parry. He was the assessor of Chester township for several years.

There was a frame school-house that stood on the old Ferry road not far from where that branched off from the old Salem road, which was used until 1784, when Friends purchased an acre and a quarter of land from Job and Ann Cowperthwaite, and built the brick school house which is now standing and is occupied as a public school. There was a frame school-house that stood at Fairview, at the junction of the present Haddonfield road with the old Salem road, which was used until 1781, when Friends purchased of Ephraim Haines two acres, three roods, and twenty-three perches of land on the south side of Main Street, in Moorestown, and erected thereon the stone school-house now standing, and which supplied the wants of the neighborhood for many years; and the school-house at Fairview was moved on to the land of Thomas Page, about two miles to the east of Moorestown, on the north side of the old Salem road, where it stands at this time, and was called Page's school-house, now "Poplar Grove."<sup>1</sup>

About 1835 there was a school-house built on the lot at the northeast corner of Second Street and the Church road, which was used as a neighborhood school until 1873, when the lot was bought for a public school, the old building moved off, and the present large brick school-house erected. Friends built a frame school-house in 1829, on the lot north of Second Street near Chester Avenue, which was used until 1880, when it was taken down and the present handsome brick building erected. The stone school-house on the south side of Main Street, after having been in use about one hundred years, was improved in 1878, and a spacious brick addition thereto erected, which presents a very neat appearance, and contains a public library.

There is a great deal of interest manifested in the cause of education. All the schools, both public and private, are conducted by competent teachers and are well patronized.

**CHESTERFORD DISTRICT, No. 27.**—Total amount received from all sources in 1880, \$300; value of school property, \$1500; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 83; months' school, 9.3; number of children registered, 58; average attendance, 29; capacity of school-house, 50; one male teacher at \$33 per month.

**CHESTER BRICK DISTRICT, No. 28.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$500; number of children between five and

<sup>1</sup> The brick school-house on the north side of the turnpike, near the line of Camden County, was built about 1810, and was occupied for a neighboring school until about 1870, when it became a public school-house.



eighteen years of age, 47; months' school, 8.5; number of children registered, 26; average attendance, 20; capacity of school-house, 40; one female teacher at \$32 per month.

**MOORESTOWN DISTRICT, No. 29.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$3343.96; value of school property, \$12,200; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 516; months' school, 9.5; number of children registered, 338; average attendance, 189; capacity of school-house, 244; one female teacher at \$35, and four females at \$38.75 per month.

**POPLAR GROVE DISTRICT, No. 30.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$400; number of scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 64; months' school, 10; number of children registered, 42; average attendance, 40; one female teacher at \$30 per month.

**Friends' Meetings.**—The first religious meetings in the townships were held by the Society of Friends at the house of Timothy Hancock, on the south side of the north branch of Penisaukin Creek, on the property now owned by William Haines, and they contin-

opposite side of the street. The frame meeting-house on the western side of the same lot was erected in 1829, soon after the division of the Society of Friends. The Orthodox branch occupy the frame house, and the other branch the brick house. The brick house being much the larger, the Orthodox Friends use it on all extra occasions, and there is a very good feeling existing between the members of the two branches of the society. Friends were assembled for worship when part of the British army passed through Moorestown on its way to New York in 1778. The colored hostler at John Cox's hotel by some means ascertained that the army was coming, ran into the meeting-house, and screamed out, "What are you all doing here when the British army is coming?" Whether the solemnity of the occasion was more disturbed by the abrupt exclamation of the colored man or from the fear of the British army we are left to conjecture. But if Friends took as much interest in having good horses then as they do now, we have good reason for supposing they sat uneasily until meeting closed, or left suddenly to remove them to a secure place.



FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE AND ACADEMY, MOORESTOWN.

ued to hold meetings there until they occupied the house on the lot in Moorestown which James Adams and Esther, his wife, by deed dated the 9th day April, 1700, for the sum of fourteen shillings, conveyed to John Hollinshead, Matthew Allen, John Adams, Thomas Wallis, John Cowperthwaite, William Matlack, Sarah Roberts, Richard Heritage, all of the township of Chester, in the county of Burlington, yeomen, and Thomas Hutton and Timothy Hancock, both of the township of Evesham, in the same county, yeomen, trustees of the religious Society of Friends, one acre of land, lying and being on the west side of the king's highway, with all that house or building now erected and being upon the said acre of land called the "Quaker Meeting-house." This house is supposed to have been built of logs, and stood a little to the east of the William Penn Hotel, near the large buttonwood-tree. It was burned down about 1720, and a stone house erected in its place; that was taken down in 1802, and the large brick one erected on the

**Moorestown Baptist Church.**<sup>1</sup>—We have been permitted to make extracts from Dr. Fendall's sermon for the early history of this church.

That which gives interest to a personal or a local history is the detail of incidents connected therewith, which at the time of their occurrence were regarded as of trivial importance, and which are least likely to be a matter of record in any note-book, and which are liable to soon pass away from the memory of those who were familiar with them. In after-years, when the *great* facts have become familiar to all, there will arise then most naturally a desire to know more of the incidental circumstances connected with the *great* facts; to know what *was* said on the occasion, and by whom said, and where said, to fix the precise dates, the precise spots, and to recall the associations connected with the events of the past affords more pleasure than the recollection of the

<sup>1</sup> From Historical Sermon delivered by Rev. E. D. Fendall.



greater events themselves. It is natural as we advance in life to recall with "fond recollections" the scenes and the friends of our childhood; and the coming twilight affords a favored season, when memory carries us back to the home of our early days, and in imagination we gather around the old familiar hearthstone, look upon the faces of those who were most dear to us on earth, and again roam amidst the scenes of our youthful pleasures. So, too, when the twilight of time casts its veil over the past, and the dim shadows which rest upon the scenes of other days, we seek to look upon them; it is pleasant to let memory paint the scenes just as they were. . . .

The earliest account which I can find of Baptist preaching in Moorestown extends not anterior to 1810. It is not improbable that there may have been at long and distant intervals occasional preaching by brethren of our name, as they were passing on their way to some distant point beyond, as this village was built on the king's highway, the great highway to New York. In the years 1810, 1811, and 1812 the celebrated Rev. William Slaughter, D.D., then pastor of the Sansom Street Church, Philadelphia, having a number of young ministers under his instruction in theology, was accustomed to send them out on the Lord's day to the different villages in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Many of these students were accustomed to come to Moorestown at intervals to preach Christ to the people. Among these the names of Rev. Daniel Sharp, D.D., for many years pastor of the Charles Street Baptist Church, Boston, and Rev. Charles G. Summers, D.D., for many years pastor of the South Baptist Church in New York City, are distinctly recollected.

These services were held in the old mansion, nearly opposite the present church edifice, on the hill, then the property and the home of Mr. Edward Harris, who died in June, 1863. Mr. Harris was a native of England, and was a communicant in Rev. Mr. Robinson's church in Leicester, but was a very frequent attendant on the ministry of the celebrated Robert Hall. The wife of Mr. Harris (a member of the Baptist Church) was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Ustick, A.M., for many years the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia. Rev. Mr. Ustick died in 1803. Mrs. Harris was long in delicate health, and it is not probable that there was any public service held in their house until after her death, which occurred about the year 1810. This connection with this distinguished Baptist family afforded opportunities for personal acquaintance with many of the ministers, which led, no doubt, to the frequent and regular visits of various brethren, who preached beneath the roof of their hospitable entertainer. With characteristic generosity this liberal-minded gentleman threw open the doors of his ample dwelling to the servants of Jesus of every name, and it is recollected that Rev. Mr. Barton, of the Welsh

Tract Church, Delaware; Rev. Mr. Cox, of Ohio; Rev. James McLaughlin, of Burlington, who also officiated at Mr. Harris' funeral, preaching in the old Episcopal Church at Colestown; Rev. Luther Rice, one of the first missionaries from America to the heathen, preached here; also Jonathan D. Price, M.D., who was appointed to the work in May, 1820, previous to his departure preached here the gospel; besides these, Rev. Mr. Lawson and wife, English missionaries on their way to the East Indies, visited Mr. Harris and preached at his house. Ministers of other evangelical denominations also held services in his house; among these were Rev. James Eastburn, the celebrated mariners' preacher of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Taylor, a Methodist of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Peters, Rev. Mr. Lybrand, and perhaps others. The house in which Mr. Harris lived so long, and was so useful, was sold by his son, Edward Harris, to Dr. Haines. It was subsequently occupied by Samuel Farvour, and after his death by Deacon William Mead.

In 1813, 1814, and 1815, being marked as the period of the second war with Great Britain, Rev. John Sisty, then residing in Mount Holly, visited at intervals this place, "to tell the way of salvation," and the seed he there and others before him had sown was like bread cast upon the waters. The meetings were largely attended, and his services very acceptable.

After the death of Mr. Harris in 1822, the visits of the preachers were less frequent; and it was at very distant intervals that the word was preached by any one bearing the Baptist name.

The Methodist meeting-house having been built upon ground donated by the elder Mr. Harris, on condition of its being free for the use of all evangelical ministers, afforded to such as desired it an opportunity to preach to the people, and it was so used by the Baptist preachers on their occasional visits. In those years there could not have been more than one or two persons in the place connected with the Baptist Church.

In 1818 the Haddonfield Baptist Church was constituted, one of whose constituents was Mrs. Elizabeth Vanderveer, wife of David Vanderveer. This lady had been baptized by Mr. Sisty into the fellowship of the Evesham (now Marlton) Baptist Church some time previously, and I think she was the only Baptist in the place for a length of time. Some years before this church was formed Mrs. Vanderveer moved to Philadelphia, where she died. About this period there was a lady living in this village distinguished for active piety (she was a member of the Haddonfield Church), Mrs. Mary Hayes, wife of Joseph Hayes, blacksmith. They lived east of Doughten's store, and next to the tinsmith's shop. She died some time before the constitution of this church. In the course of years Rev. James M. Challiss, then pastor of the Freehold Church, on a journey tarried all night in the place and preached; under



that sermon Mrs. Margaret Vanderveer, wife of Thomas D. Vanderveer, was awakened, and in the course of a few months was baptized by Mr. Sisty into the fellowship of the Haddonfield Church. Her house was the home of all who bore the Baptist name, and who sought their hospitality on their journeys. Immediately anterior to these services, which led to the formation of the church, it is believed that there were but three other Baptist members in the place besides Mrs. Vanderveer, viz.: Miss Miriam Shinn and Mrs. Ann Perkins, both of whom were members of the then Evesham Church, and Boroman Middleton, a member of the Haddonfield Church, and at that time working in the village as a journeyman cabinet-maker. By the great body of the people in the village and surrounding country but little was known of the peculiarities of the Baptist denomination, and preaching by Baptists had become a novelty. In November, 1835, upon the invitation of Miss Miriam Shinn, Rev. Peter Powell, of Burlington, visited Moorestown and preached in the town hall, and continued to visit this place at intervals until February, 1836, when he lost a valuable horse in the snow, and had to cease his visits. In the early part of 1835 the Central Baptist Educational Society directed the young men under its care to Burlington for the purpose of pursuing their studies, classical and theological, under the instruction of Rev. Samuel Aaron and Henry K. Green. At the time of the Christmas holidays in 1835 two of these young ministers, Daniel Kelsey, of Cohansey, and John L. Clinger, of the Great Valley Church, Pa., having resolved to start out on a short missionary tour for a few days, and being told of the destitution of Moorestown, directed their steps to this place.

On the after-part of the last day of 1835 they arrived, and as they passed along the streets they diligently inquired of all they met for any Baptists there might be in the place. At length they were directed to the house of Mrs. Vanderveer, where they were welcomed as the servants of Christ. They held a meeting in the town-house that evening, and the next day had a service at the house of Isaac Kain, near Colestown. In the evening they returned and held another meeting in the town-house, on which occasion Brother Clinger preached a sermon from Acts xvii. 6. Under his appeals four persons were awakened, who afterwards became constituent members of the church, viz.: Thomas Venable, William Smith, Samuel Wisham and wife. This was probably the last service of Mr. Clinger, as he died shortly after this. After this Revs. Peter Powell, William B. Bingham, and John M. Courtney visited the place at short intervals and published salvation in the name of Christ. After a few times the town-house could not be had for night meetings. Previous to this there had been occasional preaching by Rev. Sisty at private houses and at the school-house in Fellowship. In March, 1836, Mr. Chalkley Haines opened his house in Fel-

lowship for meetings, and Rev. Sisty and Mr. Thomas Rhoads, of Philadelphia, held meetings there, and meetings were also held at the house of Isabella Haines. In view of the circumstances of the case and the distance from Haddonfield, the church at that place resolved at a church-meeting held in May, 1836, to allow candidates to relate their Christian experience at the houses of Isabella Haines and Chalkley Haines, in the hearing of those who might be present. On the 8th of May, 1836, the ordinance of baptism was first administered in this vicinity, the candidate being Amanda Moyland, and from this the work began to spread with new power. June 19, 1836, Charles Kain, Jr., Samuel Foster, Jane Fish, Obadiah Fish, Ruth Glover, Rebecca Githens, Phebe Ellis, Alice Ann Ellis, and Ruth Davis were baptized. July 22, 1836, Hannah Walker, Mary Jane Hollinsworth, Margaret Githens, Ann Eliza Kain, Amy Shinn, and Isaac Mason were baptized. The next baptismal season was on Aug. 21, 1836, when Isaac Shinn, Elizabeth Wright, Elizabeth Holland, Maria Cannon, Hope Pippet, and Louisa Phillips were baptized. Prayer-meetings were established and held from house to house, and conference meetings were held at the houses of Thomas Venable and William Smith; the former resided where John Leworthy's store and dwelling now stand. Preaching services began to be held quite regular by John M. Courtney, John Sisty, Daniel Kelsay, George Young, William B. Bingham, Thomas Rhoads, and others. As the spring advanced the work increased, and March 5, 1837, six persons were baptized, and April 2d six more.

The brethren and sisters having resolved to unite as an independent Baptist Church, met and resolved to ask for letters of dismission from the church at Haddonfield, in which request thirty-one persons united. April 22, 1837, those proposing to unite met at the house of Moses Hammel for the purpose of selecting officers and perfecting the organization. Charles Kain was chosen moderator; Moses Hammel, church clerk; and Benjamin Jones, Samuel Wisham, and Moses Hammel were chosen deacons. William Smith and Thomas Venable were appointed collectors, and Charles Clement, assistant collector.

May 6, 1837, a council met for the purpose of recognizing publicly the newly-formed body as an independent church of Jesus Christ. A large congregation assembled in the town-house upon the occasion. The council consisted of Rev. John Sisty, of Haddonfield; Revs. Samuel Aaron, James E. Welch, and John E. Boozer, of Burlington; Rev. Henry Smalley, of Cohansey; Revs. Joseph Sheppard and Charles Sexton, of Camden; J. M. Courtney and Thomas Rhoads were also present. The sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Aaron, from Tim. iii. 15, 16. The following were the constituent members, viz.: Benjamin Jones, Martha Jones, Moses Hammel, Jerusha Hammel, Samuel Wisham, Elizabeth Wisham, William Smith,

Hannah Smith, Thomas Venable, Sarah Venable, Isaac Shinn, Amy Shinn, Charles Kain, Jr., John F. English, Charles Clements, John Middleton, Charles T. Peacock, Samuel Foster, Margaret D. Vanderveer, Hannah Walker, Ann Creeley, Ann Gill, Elizabeth Wright, Ruth Davis, Hope Pippett, Mary A. Barnett, Maria Cannon, Rebecca Ann Gifford, Amanda Moylan, Lydia Ann Wooley, and Margaret Wells, from Haddonfield, and Miriam Shinn and Ann Perkins, from Evesham.

Arrangements had been made with Brother J. M. Courtney, a student at Burlington, by which preaching was had regularly every Sabbath from Jan. 1, 1837, and the compensation for his services was at the rate of two hundred dollars per year until the constitution of the church, and then at three hundred dollars, which continued until July 1, 1839, when it was made three hundred and fifty dollars by the aid of fifty dollars appropriated by the State Convention.

At the first church-meeting, held May 27, 1837, the principle of temperance as a test of membership was adopted, and a committee was appointed to take measures in relation to the erection of a house of worship.

At a church-meeting held Sept. 9, 1837, the committee on the erection of a house of worship reported favorably, when Brethren J. Wisham, S. Wisham, John Perkins, Benjamin Jones, and William Wells were appointed a building committee. At the same meeting it was resolved to apply for admission into the New Jersey Baptist Association (now the West New Jersey) at the approaching meeting, and the church was welcomed into the association of churches at Cohansey, N. J., Sept. 26, 1837. The delegates were Courtney, Jones, and Wisham.

In December, 1837, Ann Creely, Miriam Shinn, Hannah Walker, Mary Hewlings, Mary Shinn, Martha Jones, Elizabeth Wisham, and Elizabeth Wright were appointed to conduct the affairs of a female mite society.

The contracts for the house of worship were made in the fall of 1837, the material to be of stone, and the size of the house to be forty by forty-five feet. The mason-work was taken by Valentine Booth; the carpenter-work, by William Wells; and the painting, by Thomas Venable. The meeting-house lot was purchased of William Doughten for the sum of five hundred dollars. In the following spring the church suffered considerable loss in the destruction of lumber by a fire which consumed the shop in which the material had been worked out. The loss amounted to about two hundred and fifty dollars. The work was soon resumed, and on Friday, Aug. 10, 1838, the house was dedicated to the worship of God with appropriate religious services. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Cornelius. The ministers present were John Sisty, James E. Welch, John Boozer, M. S. Earle, J. M. Courtney, and others.

The brethren of this infant church being inexperienced in building, and having no one to guide them,

thought they needed a cellar under the meeting-house, but thought they could not afford to build a basement. Previous to the erection of the walls the brethren were accustomed to meet on moonlight evenings to dig the cellar. Some few years after the house was opened the church felt the need of a place for Sunday-schools and prayer-meeting purposes, and finished about two-thirds of the cellar as a place of meeting, and which is in use at the present time.

The total cost of ground and building was about four thousand dollars.

The most important event of the following year was the ordination of their youthful pastor. On Thursday, Nov. 15, 1838, a council assembled at the call of the church for the examination of Rev. John M. Courtney, and, if approved, to ordain him as pastor of the church. The council for ordination was composed of Revs. John Sisty and C. C. Parke, of Haddonfield; J. E. Welch and John Boozer, of Burlington; David Bernard, of Norristown; D. A. Nichols, of Roxboro', and others. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Bernard, and C. C. Parke preached to the congregation. The salary was now fixed at three hundred dollars. Jan. 20, 1839, Mr. Courtney baptized his first candidate, Mrs. Ann Vanderveer.

Jan. 1, 1840, an arrangement was made by which Mr. Courtney became joint pastor of the Marlton and Moorestown Churches, receiving a salary of two hundred and twenty-five dollars from each church.

March 27, 1841, the first trustees were appointed, viz.: John Perkins, Samuel Wisham, John Vanderveer, William Wells, and Moses Hammel.

July 31, 1841, Mr. Courtney received a call from the First Baptist Church of Zanesville, Ohio, and offered his resignation as pastor of the Moorestown Church, which was reluctantly accepted. His retirement from this field was the occasion of universal regret. At the retirement of Mr. Courtney the connection with the Marlton Church was dissolved, but the two churches were again united in 1845, under the joint pastorate of Rev. J. M. Challiss, and remained so till the resignation of Mr. Challiss, in January, 1852, when the connection was again dissolved. Rev. E. D. Fendall succeeded Mr. Challiss, commencing his labors May 1, 1852, and remaining with the church till April 1, 1864. During Mr. Fendall's administration a baptistery was built in rear of the meeting-house, other improvements made, and the church debt entirely extinguished. The pastors of this church have been as follows: 1837-41, J. M. Courtney; 1842, J. W. Wigg; 1843-44, E. Sexton; 1845-51, J. M. Challiss; 1852-64, E. D. Fendall; 1864-67, Miller Jones; 1869-72, J. E. Bradley; 1873 to present time, J. H. Brittain. Value of church property, \$14,000.

Deacons, 1882, Jacob Haines, Evans B. Brown, and George W. Heaton; Trustees, Evans B. Brown, John Perkins, S. B. Jones, G. W. Heaton, C. F. Wells, J. R. Mason, and William Mortland; Treasurer, C. M. Brown; Superintendent of Finance, G. W. Heaton;



Clerk, William Mortland; Chorister, J. S. Makin; Organist, William Walton; Janitor, C. Ries.

The exact time when the Lord's-day school was organized we have not been able to learn, but it is believed to have been organized in the fall of 1837, in the town-house, as the first report made to the Association was in 1838, when twelve teachers and forty scholars were reported.

The report in 1881 was two schools, thirty-eight officers and teachers, with two hundred and thirty-one scholars. Contributions for the year, \$205.91. E. B. Brown and J. W. Stiles, superintendents.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Methodism was planted in Moorestown at the beginning of the present century by the itinerants, who were sowing the seed broadcast over this section of country; yet, as near as we can ascertain by tradition (as there are no records), the first class at this place was not formed till 1818, or possibly a few years previous, as in that year Deacon Brock was a class-leader, and in 1820, Micajah Dobbins is known to have been an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church or society, and in 1825, James Moore was one of the leaders. Among the first members we find the names of Rhoda Conover, James Moore, Esther Moore, Micajah Dobbins, Caleb Fenimore, Lydia Fenimore, William D. Brock, Mrs. Brock, Hannah Garwood, and William Crispin, who joined the class in 1838.

Just when the old meeting-house was built is not definitely known, but supposed to be between 1815 and 1820, and stood just behind the old white-oak tree, then or latterly in William Buzby's front yard, now owned by the estate of William Matlack. The old meeting-house was sold to William Buzby, and in 1861 the present modern structure of brick was built, costing about seven thousand dollars. Parsonage built about the same time, and cost two thousand dollars. The church is located on the north side of Main Street, between Chester Avenue and Mill Street, and the parsonage in rear of church on Second Street. Among the former preachers we find the names of Street, White, Maddock, Sunderlin, and Bartram. The present pastor is Rev. C. H. Whitecar. The present trustees of church property are Elwood Michner, William Thompson, Frank Johnson, Henry L. Robinson, H. T. Robinson, and Isaac Matlack. Stewards for 1882, Frank Garigues, William Garigues, Frank Johnson, H. L. Robinson, William Williams, William Morrison, and E. Michner; Exhorter, John Evans. Present value of church property, twelve thousand dollars. The Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school at this place averages seventy scholars.

The mission Sunday-school at Wilson Station (chapel), connected with this church, averages forty pupils, with H. L. Robinson as superintendent, and Elwood Michner as assistant superintendent.

Wilson Chapel is also a preaching appointment for the pastor connected with this church.

**Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.**—Previous

to 1837 the Episcopalians of Moorestown were members of and worshiped with the Colestown Episcopal Church. The membership had so increased in Moorestown up to 1837 that it was thought advisable to build a house of worship and become a separate family. Accordingly, the new branch was formed, and the corner-stone of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Moorestown was laid in October, 1837, and March 2, 1838, the church was consecrated by Bishop Doane. The building is of stone, and located on the north side of Main Street, in the west part of the village. The first rector was Rev. Mr. Lee. His successors have been Revs. — Starr, A. B. Patterson, — Randall, Thomas L. Franklin, H. H. Welde, Samuel R. Asbury, Dewitt C. Loupe, and Rev. J. H. Lamb, the present rector. Elwood Harris donated the lot upon which the church and rectory are located, also gave five hundred dollars for the building of the church. The first wardens were Dr. J. J. Spencer and Samuel Rudderow. Among the first vestrymen were George F. Doughten, Richard M. Hugg (who was also one of the early wardens), John C. Haines, and Samuel Jones.

Senior Warden, George F. Doughten; Junior Warden, Charles T. Hugg; Vestrymen, S. C. Thornton, M.D., William Hooten, Peter Hansen, Henry Doughten, A. C. Huling, and F. C. Stokes. Value of church property, fifteen thousand dollars.

Peter Hansen is superintendent of the Sunday-school, with a total of one hundred and sixty pupils, and an average attendance of one hundred and thirty-eight.

**Roman Catholic Church.**—The Roman Catholics of Moorestown formerly worshiped in a small frame building at Fellowship. Their house of worship at that place was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1867. This was at that time a mission, attended by Father Burns, of Camden.

Upon the destruction of the Fellowship Church, measures were at once taken to change the location to Moorestown, a much larger place, and on the line of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad. The lot upon which the church now stands was purchased of William H. Haines soon after the destruction of the Fellowship Church, and through the efforts of Father Burns the present brick edifice, located on the south side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Washington Hotel, was built in the summer of 1867. The brick-work of this church was done by John Clark, and the wood-work by parties from Camden.

Father James McKernan is the priest now in charge of the parish. Church property valued at five thousand dollars.

**Burial-Grounds.**—The first burial-place we have any account of was on a high knoll on the south side of the north branch of Penisaukin Creek, a little above the iron bridge, on land now owned by William Haines, and located by Timothy Hancock in

1690. Timothy Hancock, by deed dated 9th mo. 30, 1692, conveyed to John Appleton, William Hooton, Thomas Wallis, and John Wallis one-half acre of land fronting on Penisaukin Creek, for ten shillings, "for a burying-place for the people thereabouts, and all around adjoining whomsoever that find it for their convenience and have a desire to bury there."

This graveyard was located on the bank of the creek, for the convenience of those living farther down to come there in boats, as they had no other means of communication. In 1824 the inscription on a tombstone was visible, as follows:

"Who ever thou art that passeth by,  
Look on this place, see how we lie;  
And for thy soul be sure care take,  
For when death comes, 'twill be too late."

Also, on the other side of the slab, "For the memory of Thomas Wallis, who died wealthy, 1705." And on another stone, T. W., 1705, said stones having been removed by vandal hands. But little trace of the old burying-place can now be seen. There was a burying-ground near the forks of the creek, on the farm lately belonging to Benjamin T. Rudderow, deceased, now owned by Dr. N. N. Stokes; but whether it was exclusively for the Rudderow family is not known; there are no traces of it remaining.

In 1700, when the Society of Friends purchased of James Adams and Esther, his wife, one acre of land on the north side of the king's highway in Moorestown, they began to bury there, and in 1795 they purchased of Nathan Heritage and wife, for one hundred and seventy-nine pounds sixteen shillings and three pence hard money, five acres three roods and thirty-nine perches of land adjoining their former lot on the north side, "one acre and one rood" of which was to be for the sole use of the society of the people called Quakers for a graveyard to bury their dead and such other religious persons as the said people shall appoint. The balance of the said lot therein contained for the sole use of Friends' school at Moorestown.<sup>1</sup> The Society of Friends, 2d month 10, 1770, purchased of Ephraim Haines one-quarter of an acre of land on the southeast corner of Chester and Oak Avenues to bury strangers in, and on 3d month 2, 1821, Joseph Matlack, Isaac Lippincott, Thomas Walton, Hugh Roberts, and Benjamin Hunt, trustees of Chester Preparative Meeting, conveyed the said lot of land to the inhabitants of the township of Chester, and the township of Chester conveyed the said lot of land to Dr. John H. Stokes in 1870.

There is a private burying-ground for the Dudley family on the farm of Chalkley B. Zellely, a little northeast of Moorestown, and one on the farm of Robert Workman, near the Rancocas Creek, for the

Talman family, in neither of which has there been any person buried for some years.

The Baptists and Episcopalians have burying-grounds adjoining their churches in Moorestown, and the Roman Catholics have one about a mile west of Moorestown, on the south side of the turnpike.

**Societies and Corporations.**—POCAHONTAS LODGE, No. 107, I. O. OF O. F.—This lodge was instituted in Mechanics' Hall, Moorestown, Aug. 25, 1851, by District Deputy Grand Master Bryant, assisted by Past Grand Master Read, of Mount Holly, with the following-named charter members:

Joseph Lippincott, William H. Elbridge, Richard H. Wilson, and Samuel Cline, from Morning Star Lodge; Ivins Davis and Jacob Hollinshead, from No. 19; William H. Leeds, Montgomery Stiles, Lemuel C. Rinear, James Davis, and Joseph Snyder, from New Jersey Lodge, No. 1.

The first elective officers of this lodge were Joseph Lippincott, N. G.; Ivins Davis, V. G.; Richard H. Wilson, R. S.; William H. Leeds, P. S.; Jacob Hollinshead, Treas.

The Past Grands of Pocahontas Lodge are Joseph Lippincott, Ivins Davis, William H. Leeds, William H. Eldridge, Montgomery Stiles, L. C. Rinear, Joseph Fortener, Charles Hall, Charles Buzby, Darling Conrow, Stokes Haines, Sr., Ellis King, Jacob P. Archer, Eli Mains, John Jacob Lawrence, William L. Challis, Joseph C. Stroud, Evan B. Brown, Joseph F. Haines, Richard B. Lewellen, Charles F. Wells, Thomas D. Davis, William R. Lippincott, Sr., John Hinchman, Jr., Richard A. Fowler, Lonsdale J. Roper, John I. Davis, Thomas R. Blackwood, James Richie, Charles Crammer, George W. Hall, Samuel Carson, Robert Muffett, Benjamin Wiltshire, James Muffett, Edward J. Lloyd, George W. Heaton, John T. Avery, William Goodbier, William Randall, Chalkley Laconey, John C. Wells, Levi T. Troth, Charles T. Mason, E. B. Wilkins, William A. Fish, William H. King, M. K. Sutherland, Abram W. Deacon, George N. Conrow, Joshua R. Evans, Samuel R. Lippincott, Samuel A. Wells, William R. Lippincott, Jr., Levi L. Walton, Walter C. Scott, Henry A. Hensen, Charles H. Tippenhauer, and Gilbert Aikens.

The regular meetings of this lodge are held on Thursday evening of each week in Brown's Hall, over Brown Brothers' store on Main Street, in the village of Moorestown. Like most beneficiary societies it has paid out a large amount of money in aid of the sick and afflicted, and still retains a surplus fund of eight thousand dollars, and a membership of one hundred and fifty.

POWHATAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 30, I. O. OF O. F.—This encampment was instituted in the village of Moorestown, N. J., Dec. 25, 1865, by Grand Patriarch William F. Srope, of Frenchtown, N. J., assisted by Deputy Grand Patriarch Stratton, Past Grand Patriarch Mulford, Past Deputy Grand Master Wright, High Priest Frasure, and Grand Senior Warden Con-

<sup>1</sup> That part of the above-mentioned school-lot which lies south of Second Street was changed in 1881 by Friends from school property to a graveyard, and has been laid out in plots under the name of "Friends' Green Lawn Cemetery."



nor, who installed Joseph F. Haines as C. P.; Robert Muffit, H. P.; John J. Lawrence, S. W.; James Muffett, J. W.; J. C. Stroud, Scribe; and Darling Conrow, Treas.

The following list comprises the Past C. P.'s of this encampment: Joseph F. Haines, Robert Muffett, J. C. Stroud, J. J. Lawrence, D. Conrow, James Moffett, John T. Avery, William Goodbier, Samuel Carson, George W. Hall, James Richie, William R. Lippincott, Sr., George A. Conrow, Evan B. Brown, Charles T. Mason, Abram W. Deacon, Richard B. Lawallen, Samuel R. Lippincott, Joshua R. Evans, William H. King, Levi L. Walton, Levi T. Troth, Samuel A. Wells, Ezra E. Venable, E. B. Wilkins, L. B. Hensen, H. A. Hensen, William R. Lippincott, Jr., Charles H. Tippenhauer, Stroud Bishop, John S. Makins, and William G. Stiles. The regular conclaves are held on the first and third Monday evenings in each month in Brown Hall, Moorestown. Funds on hand and invested (March, 1882), \$2700. Present officers: C. P., Frank M. Thomas; H. P., William G. Stiles; S. W., William H. Vanvane; J. W., George Brock; Scribe, Samuel A. Wells; Treas., Evan B. Brown. Membership, 100.

**CHESTER COUNCIL, No. 8, O. U. A. M.**—This council was instituted Oct. 5, 1870, at Moorestown, N. J., by State Councilor John S. Read, assisted by Vice-Councilor B. F. Githens and S. C. S. Joseph H. Shinn, of No. 20; Senior Ex-Councilor J. J. King, of No. 11; Junior Ex-C. B. F. Glading, of No. 11; C. P. James, of No. 30; Examiner John W. Bodine, of No. 10; I. P. James Ross, of No. 19; and O. P. J. Griscom, of No. 30.

The following-named persons were the charter members: William Lacony, James Richie, Thomas S. Engle, Charles H. Tippenhauer, Oliver P. Lippincott, Darling Conrow, David H. Haines, John H. Ellis, Henry Haines, William Stratton, Henry I. Wright, John S. King, George W. Flowers, Elnathan Roberts, Frank D. Gill, Isaac L. King, George W. Tippenhauer, Samuel A. Wells, Benjamin Hoskins, Samuel Fort, Ezra R. Hubbs, James Hammell, Charles H. Evans, Charles Wells, William Scott, W. H. Lewallen, Isaac D. Madden, Edward Locke, Aaron Matlack, Joseph J. Roberts, Isaac Hunter, William Buzby, Henry C. Stratton, Emanuel Hunter, Walter R. Lippincott, J. J. Lawrence, Oliver S. Fowler, Elwood Watson, Jacob Matlack.

The first officers of the council were as follows: O. S. Fowler, C.; James Richie, V. C.; Elwood Watson, S.; G. W. Flowers, A. S.; Thomas S. Engle, F. S.; Isaac Hunter, Treas.; Aaron Matlack, I.; William Stratton, Exr.; Henry Haines, I. P.; Ezra R. Hubbs, O. P.; Trustees, S. A. Wells, John H. Ellis, and James Richie.

The Past Councilors are as follows: O. S. Fowler, James Richie, Samuel A. Wells, Ezra R. Holmes, John H. Ellis, George W. Flowers, P. Wilson, A. W. Deacon, George Mains, Isaac D. Matlack, Samuel

H. Ellis, Elwood Watson, Darling Conrow, H. D. Dougherty, John C. Wells, George F. Wiltshire, C. F. Robinson, Benjamin Hoskins, John Hoskins, J. W. Worthington, W. C. Wiltshire, C. H. Tippenhauer, and William H. Brock.

The regular meetings of this council are held on Wednesday evening of each week. Present membership, 100; investments and cash on hand at last report, \$1662.02.

The officers for the present term (March, 1882) are the following-named persons: B. F. Ellis, C.; Samuel S. Dager, V. C.; George F. Wiltshire, R. S.; C. F. Robison, A. R. S.; Allen S. Strickland, F. S.; Isaac Hunter, Treas.; C. F. Brock, Con.; Samuel Frake, Exr.; Thomas Gillet, I. P.; S. A. Wells, O. P.; W. H. Brock, Jun. Ex C.; C. H. Tippenhauer, Sen. Ex C.; William Laconey, George F. Wiltshire, and S. A. Wells, Trustees.

**MOORESTOWN COUNCIL, No. 113, O. U. A. M.**, was instituted in Moorestown by Samuel A. Wells, District Deputy Councilor, assisted by J. H. Shinn, on Nov. 20, 1875. The regular meetings are held weekly in Brown's Hall.

There is also at Moorestown E. D. BAKER POST, G. A. R., also a lodge of A. O. U. W., and the canning-factory, of which Jones Yerkes is manager.

**MOORESTOWN PURSUING AND DETECTIVE COMPANY.**—This organization was formed Feb. 6, 1875, and incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey, and the act approved March 25, 1875. "Its object shall be the detection, arrest, and prosecution of burglars, horse-thieves, and other depredators, and the recovery of stolen property." The following are the names of the incorporators: Levi Ballinger, Levi L. Walton, Joshua Hollinshead, Nathan S. Roberts, Eli Sharpless, William Dunn Rogers, Charles Collins, Samuel C. De Cou, Samuel Brown, Josiah Lippincott, William Dyer, J. Willets Worthington, and Josiah D. Pancoast. The first officers of the company were: President, Charles Collins; Secretary, Frank Garigues; Treasurer, Frank Garigues; Corresponding Secretary, J. Willets Worthington.

The regular meetings of the company are held at Moorestown, on the first seventh day of the first month in each year, at two o'clock P. M. Special meetings may be called by the directors whenever deemed necessary. The officers and directors for 1882 are as follows: President, Benjamin H. Gillingham; Secretary, Frank Garigues; Corresponding Secretary, J. Willets Worthington; Directors, Benjamin H. Gillingham, J. W. Worthington, William Collins, William F. Morgan, Samuel S. Huston, Samuel C. De Cou, Samuel Burroughs, Albert A. Lippincott, David D. Griscom, William D. Rogers, Morris B. Comfort, William D. Coles, and Frank Garigues.

**MOORESTOWN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.**—This society was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and incorporated in March, 1880, and is purely a local affair, well calculated as a

stimulus to the agriculturists of this section of the county to improve the products of the soil as well as stock. The grounds, about seven acres, were purchased of Mary Lippincott, and are beautifully located a short distance northeast of the village of Moorestown, alongside the track of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad.

The first board of directors were Levi Ballinger, William R. Lippincott, William Dunn Rogers, J. E. Watkins, S. C. Deacon, Josiah Lippincott, Howard Taylor, Thomas J. Beans, Joshua L. Haines, Clayton Conrow, and Joseph H. Haines.

The stock of the society was divided into four hundred shares of ten dollars each. One of the articles of the society reads, "The object of the society is to promote the agricultural and industrial interests of the people of the community by holding exhibitions, public lectures, and discussions from time to time." Another article reads, "At the exhibitions of this society horse-racing, side-shows, and all gambling institutions that tend to demoralize rather than elevate society will not be allowed or tolerated."

The annual meetings of the society are held on the first seventh day (Saturday) of the second month in each year.

The buildings of the society are all of a class suitable for agricultural, horticultural, and stock exhibitions. The main building was a donation from the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and was formerly the repair-shop at Bordentown.

The first officers of the society were as follows: President, William Dunn Rogers; Vice-President, Howard G. Taylor; Recording Secretary, J. E. Watkins; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas J. Beans; Treasurer, Josiah Lippincott; Executive Committee, T. J. Beans, W. D. Rogers, Levi Ballinger, Samuel C. De Cou, and H. G. Taylor.

The officers of this society for 1882 are the following-named persons: President, Clayton Conrow; Vice-President, Eli Sharpless; Recording Secretary, J. E. Watkins; Corresponding Secretary, M. B. Comfort; Treasurer, Josiah Lippincott; Executive Committee, Levi Ballinger, Charles S. Taylor, and William Dunn Rogers.

**FREE READING-ROOM OR YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—This organization was brought into existence in Moorestown through the influence of a few young men of the place, who saw the necessity of attracting the rising generation to the channel of literature and friendly associations, which might otherwise prove fatal to their future prospects; therefore on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, 1882, the "Free Reading-Room Association" was fully organized by the election of the following-named officers: President, James Atkinson; Vice-President, Gilbert Aitkens; Treasurer, Matthias Neapling; Secretary, Thomas C. Davis. The following names were enrolled as members of the association: Rev. J. H. Lamb, Rev. S. C. Chattain, Thomas C. Davis, Evan

B. Brown, James Atkinson, Gilbert Aitken, Charles Brown, Jacob W. Stiles, William Brown, Davis Proud, Lorenzo Hansen, Charles Nicholson, Alfred Brock, J. N. Evans, Matthias Neapling, Harry Robinson, Thomas Gill, Jr., A. F. Aitkens, and Elwood Michenor. The reading-room is to be well supplied with the choicest as well as attractive books and papers of the day.

**Industries.**—One of the oldest and most important industries formerly carried on in Moorestown was tanning. Being surrounded by a heavily wooded country, bark was easily and cheaply obtained, but the forests have disappeared, more expeditious methods of tanning invented, and such country establishments are things of the past. The largest occupied the land on the north side of Main Street, where the houses and shops of George P. Eisele and John Leworthy and the Methodist Church now stand, and extended back to Second Street. It was for a long time extensively carried on by James Robinson, an Englishman; he was a bachelor, and had his niece living with him. When he died she returned to England. James Robinson purchased the property in 1793 of Abner Peacock and his wife, Isabella. She purchased it in 1787 of John Huestis, and he purchased in 1757 of Joshua Bispham, who purchased it of Thomas Moore and Elizabeth, his wife, in 1747. After Robinson's death the property was purchased by William Boradaille and Samuel H. Edwards, in 1822. They carried on the business a few years, and were succeeded by Isaac Saunders, who continued to carry it on for a short time, when the property passed into the hands of Amos Stiles, and the tannery went to decay. The old buildings accidentally caught fire in 1838 and were burned. The property remained in the possession of Amos Stiles until his death in 1856, when it was sold off in lots.

There was a tannery in the western part of the town, west of Union Street. For some time previous to 1806 it was owned and carried on by Thomas Bispham, when he sold to James Black, who in 1810 sold to John Vaughn; he sold to William Burrough in 1817, and William Burrough sold to David Vanderveer in 1819. Thomas Vanderveer, son of David, carried on the business a few years, and then moved to Monmouth County and went to farming. David moved to Philadelphia and went into the lumber business, and the tannery was no longer used. The buildings remained in a dilapidated condition until 1879, when they were sold off, and the property passed into the possession of Albert C. Hewlings, and some handsome new buildings have taken the place of the old, rickety structures. Tradition says that Thomas Moore's hotel was in one of the houses on this property.

There was a tannery a little west of the town, on the farm now owned by John Perkins. It stood a little to the east of his dwelling-house, and was last carried on by George Matlack. It was burned down about 1820.



The nurseries of Moorestown were perhaps the best in the State. Peaches were carted from Chester township, between 1823 and 1826, to New Brunswick or Amboy, and taken from there in steamboats or packets to New York market, where they brought from one to four dollars a basket. The farmers in Monmouth County bought large quantities of peach-trees at the Moorestown nurseries and planted them, and they soon began to raise their own trees, which in a few years put an end to carting peaches from here to New York, and to the trade in trees also. Samuel Coles appears to have been about the first person who gave the nursery business special attention. He carried it on a good many years, and was succeeded by Joseph French, who lived but a few years, and was succeeded by Andrew Hollinshead, who continued in the business but a short time, and was succeeded by Edward French and John Perkins, who commenced about 1830, and carried on an extensive trade in fruit-trees. They continued together about ten years, when French sold out to Perkins, who introduced ornamental trees and plants, and still continues the business. John S. Collins, Samuel C. De Cou, and Silas Walton carry on quite a considerable trade in trees and plants. Caleb Poinsett & Sons carry on a brick-yard near Hooton's mill stream, west of the Marlton road, and John Muffit & Son have a brick- and tile-yard on the north side of the Moorestown and Camden turnpike, near the iron bridge.

One of the first stores formerly stood on the south side of Main Street, at the western end of the town, on land now owned by the daughters of Ebenezer Roberts, deceased, nearly opposite the old tan-yard, where formerly stood Thomas Moore's hotel. The last persons who kept this store that we now have any account of were Matthew West, Ellis Stokes, and Joseph Wood. Wood remained there a short time, and then moved into the old store where E. B. Brown & Brothers' new one now stands, where he held a number of auction sales. From there he moved to Trenton. Wood was a good business man and quite successful. After Joseph Wood left the store downtown, it was fitted up for a school-house, in which Darling Lippincott and Ezra Roberts kept a boarding- and day-school for some years.

The store formerly standing on the southeast corner of Main Street and the Marlton road was last kept by Joseph Jones, and owned by Andrew Hollinshead. After Jones left the store, Andrew Hollinshead sold the store buildings to Edmund Kinsey, who had them moved to the farm now owned by William Warrick. Where the store of E. B. Brown & Brothers now stands there formerly stood a smith-shop, which was changed into a store, and was for a long time kept by Joseph Bispham, who also made hats. After his death it was successively kept by Joseph Wood, Thomas Stiles, Collins & Lippincott, Haines & Buzby, and E. B. Brown & Brother, the property

at that time being owned by John C. Haines, deceased. He took down the old shop and erected the present handsome and spacious building.

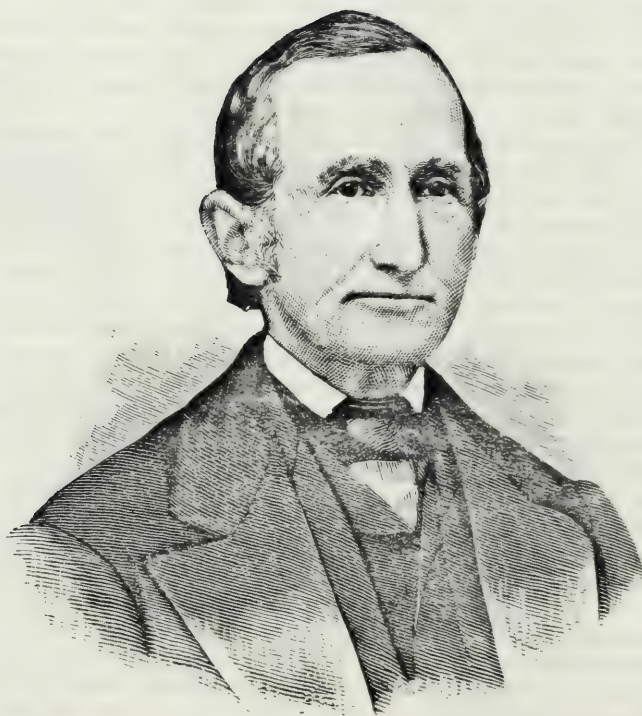
The house opposite the William Penn Hotel, now occupied by Ebenezer Roberts, was formerly owned by Gilbert Page, and the eastern part occupied by him for a store. Gilbert Page purchased the property of Thomas Page and Abbie, his wife, in 1816, and Thomas Page purchased it of Joshua Borton and Elizabeth, his wife, in 1807. Joshua Borton built the house, and most likely established the store.

On the corner of Main Street and Chester Avenue, where now stands the store of George F. Doughten, formerly stood an old frame store, by whom built we have no record. Business was successively carried on there by Joshua Humphreys, Enoch Roberts, and Doughten & Haines. The last parties commenced business there about 1830, and continued for some years, when Haines sold out to Doughten, who in a few years took down the old store and erected the present capacious building. Doughten also built the house, a little east of the store, where he now lives.

The smithery belonging to Lydia B. Brock, and now occupied by Collins & Allaways, was purchased by William Cox, a blacksmith, of his father, John Cox, in 1780. It is reasonable to suppose he carried on the smithing business, and he or his father may have built the old stone shop now standing, but of that there is no evidence. The administrator of William Cox sold the property to Isaac Archer in 1803. Archer sold it to Joseph Hayes in 1806.

David Vanderveer purchased the property where the house and shops belonging to the estate of David Heaton now stand of Thomas Bispham in 1801, and it is presumed he built the large frame shop. The smith-shop was formerly on the opposite side of the street. The present brick smith-shops were built by David Heaton. David Vanderveer carried on an extensive business in carriage-making until 1823, when he sold out to David Ogden, who soon died, and the property was sold to Heaton & Richardson. Richardson in a few years sold out to Heaton.

Amos Stiles purchased the property now owned and occupied by Henry Greenwald, situate on the north side of Main Street, which then extended back to Second Street, of Isaac Archer in 1809. Archer purchased it of Benjamin Scattergood in 1794. Archer built the house and shops. Amos Stiles carried on a large and profitable business in carriage-making until about 1835, when he rented the shops to Lippincott & Tatem. Lippincott drew out of the firm about 1845, and Tatem continued the business. Amos Stiles died in 1856, and his widow in 1858, when the property was sold to John Needles, and the business discontinued. John Cox in 1745 purchased of Nehemiah Haines all that lot of land lying between Levi Lippincott's property and Chester Avenue. He kept tavern in the old house now standing a little east of George F. Doughten's residence. He was



*Clayton Lippincott*





town clerk from 1748 to 1790, and served on the township committee from 1760 to 1795, except one year, besides filling other township offices. He appears to have been a man of good business qualifications, and wrote a very plain hand. The first settlers held their town-meetings at the houses of such persons as were most favorably located for them. When the inhabitants became more numerous and widely spread they were held at the hotels, until the town-house in Moorestown was built in 1812. Such being the case, it is most probable that John Cox built his hotel soon after he bought the property, and having filled so many offices so long he must have been generally known and very popular, and there is no doubt but the town-meetings were generally held at his hotel. It is supposed he died between 1795 and 1800. After his death the hotel was kept by different persons until about 1830, when the house ceased to be used for that purpose.

Morgan Hollinshead and Hugh Hollinshead, who were cousins, were both clock-makers. Morgan owned the property east of the Friends' meeting-house, which is now owned and occupied by Nathaniel M. Dudley. He worked in the shop now occupied by Joseph Lippincott, Esq., for an office and clothing-store. Hugh Hollinshead worked in a shop and kept a store on the southwest corner of Main Street and the old Evesham road, on property now owned and occupied by Beulah Higbee. They were both considered excellent workmen, and the number of good clocks of their make now in use removes all doubts about their skill and workmanship.

The large white-oak-tree standing in the sidewalk on the south side of Main Street, near the middle of the town, now corner to lands of Dr. S. C. Thornton and the daughters of William Matlack, deceased, is the same tree referred to as "a small white-oak," the beginning corner to a lot of land of Edward Harris and Jane, his wife, conveyed to Thomas Ewing by deed dated the 7th day of April, 1803. The term small is very indefinite; but suppose it was fifteen years old at that time, it would now be ninety-four and appears very thrifty. Its circumference at four feet from the ground is eleven feet two inches.

The large buttonwood-tree standing on the north side of Main Street, about thirty feet east of the William Penn Hotel, that has so long served as bulletin-board for the residents of Moorestown and the vicinity, was planted about 1750 by Henry Warrington, grandfather of Hannah Warrington, a very aged woman, now living at the west end of the town. Some years ago there was quite a large aperture in the south side of the tree, and it seemed to be gradually decaying, but the hole was filled with brick and mortar, which are now nearly covered with new wood, and the tree appears healthy and vigorous; its circumference four feet from the ground is fourteen feet two inches.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HON. CLAYTON LIPPINCOTT.

Hon. Clayton Lippincott, conveyancer, master in chancery, and ex-judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Burlington County, was born in Chester township, now Cinnaminson, Jan. 19, 1810. His grandfather was Thomas, and his father was William, who was a farmer, and resided upon a part of the old Lippincott tract, bought of Thomas Stephenson, a son-in-law of Edward Billinge, one of the proprietors of West New Jersey.

William Lippincott died April 7, 1813, aged forty-two years. His wife, Ann, daughter of William Rogers, near Mount Holly, and a descendant from John Rogers, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey, died Dec. 22, 1822, in her fifty-third year.

Their children are Amasa, a farmer, died near Vincentown, Feb. 26, 1862, in his sixty-eighth year; William, a farmer of Cinnaminson, died May 7, 1879, in his eighty-first year; Israel, a farmer in the same township, died May 9, 1879, in his seventy-seventh year; Martha, widow of Timothy Paxton, of Pennsylvania; Ann, born Nov. 13, 1805, died unmarried Jan. 10, 1879; Thomas, born in 1804, is a farmer near Fellowship, in Mount Laurel township; Benjamin, a carpenter by trade, went to Tampico, Mexico, where he died in 1830, aged twenty-two; Clayton, subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, born in 1812, April 6th, wife of Nathan Hunt Conrow, of Moorestown.

Until a half-century ago the Lippincotts were agriculturists, but since have become identified, in many instances prominently, with other business pursuits and professions. They have generally been members of the Friends' Society, generation after generation, from the progenitor of the family here.

Clayton Lippincott spent his boyhood at the district school and on the farm. After reaching the age of nineteen years he attended two terms at the Wilmington Friends' Boarding-School, and was a teacher for several consecutive winters. He had a clear head in mathematics, learned surveying, and has followed it more or less in connection with other business. He married, in 1837, Rachel, daughter of Arthur and Martha (Ballinger) Collins, of Evesham township, who died June 16, 1881, aged sixty-five years. They have two daughters,—Martha C., wife of Samuel C. De Cou, near Moorestown, and Annie, widow of the late Thomas C. Andrews, at home.

For some twenty-three years following his marriage Mr. Lippincott was a farmer in Chester township, took an active interest in agriculture, and was one of the founders of the Burlington County Agricultural Society, of which he was a member for many years. Early in life he took an interest in the affairs of his township and county, and held the positions of clerk and collector of the township for several years, and was a member of the board of chosen freehold-



ers. In 1844 he was elected on the Democratic ticket, and served in the State Legislature of 1845, which revised the Constitution of the State. In 1860 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Burlington County, and by reappointment filled a place on the bench for fifteen years. He settled in Moorestown in 1860, where his time has been largely taken up officially as trustee, guardian, or administrator in settling estates, in conveyancing and surveying.

Judge Lippincott has spent an active life, and has been largely identified with the local public affairs of the township of Chester and Burlington County for nearly a half-century, and a director of the First National Bank of Camden for about twenty years. His quick perception, ready ability in general business, sound judgment, and integrity have always commanded the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men.

#### JOHN CORTLAND HAINES.

John Cortland Haines, great-grandson of Nehemiah Haines, was born in Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., in 1804, and died May 12, 1879. He obtained his early education in the school of his native place, and spent his early life on his father's farm. For one year he was a clerk in a store in Burlington, and, returning to Moorestown, became the partner of George F. Doughten, a prominent merchant of that village. These business relations were successfully continued until about 1839, when by mutual agreement Mr. Haines withdrew from the firm, and associated with himself in mercantile business John W. Buzby, of the same place. They continued in trade until 1860, when he gave up the business and retired to private life. The homestead that had come down from Nehemiah Haines came into his possession, which he disposed of to the late Dr. Spencer, now the property of Arthur Miller. Mr. Haines was a man free from ostentation, of correct habits, and a man who tried to fulfill the full duties of a good citizen. He was devoted to his business and surrounding associations, and never sought public place.

He was an active member of the Episcopal Church at Moorestown, which he served as vestryman for many years, and to which he contributed liberally of his means.

Nehemiah Haines, alluded to above, was the progenitor of the family in Burlington County, and purchased some three hundred acres of land about Moorestown, a part of which is the present site of that beautiful village.

His son Ephraim succeeded to the homestead property, and erected a stone house, in which he resided until his death. His wife, Hannah, a sister of the late Dr. Stokes, bore him children,—John, Samuel, Anna, and Ephraim, the latter being a lumber merchant in Philadelphia for many years. Of these, John, father of John Cortland Haines, succeeded to

the homestead property, left the old stone house, and erected the present brick structure on Main Street, Moorestown, in which he resided. He was never physically of strong constitution, and died in 1815, in his



JOHN CORTLAND HAINES.

fifty-first year. His wife, Mary, daughter of Moses Wills, of Rancocas, died in 1823, May 3d, in her sixty-first year. Their children are Samuel, a farmer, resided on the homestead property, and died in Moorestown; Margaretta, became the wife of Joseph Buzby, and died in 1850; Joseph, died at the age of twenty in Philadelphia; Elizabeth, now nearly eighty years of age, of Moorestown; Richard, of Alliance, Ohio; John Cortland, and Mary, who died unmarried in 1856, at the age of forty.

#### THE MATLACK FAMILY.

William Matlack, of Cropwell Bishop, Nottinghamshire, England, came to America in the ship "Kent," Capt. Gregory Marlow, accompanied by Thomas Olive and Dr. Daniel Wills. Reaching Sandy Hook, they touched at Perth Amboy, thence to Chester, N. J., on the Delaware, where the people left the ship and went up the river to the island now called Burlington. This was called the first ship that brought settlers to West Jersey. William was a carpenter by trade, and built the first two houses erected in Burlington. He married Mary Hancock, who came from Brayles, Warwickshire, England, in 1681, March 7th, with her brother Timothy, in the ship "Paradise." They had six sons and three daughters, and lived to see their youngest daughter the mother of seven children.



*Asa Mattack.*







*Asa Matlack*

William Matlack was granted one hundred acres of land by Thomas Olive, between the north and south branches of the Pensaukin Creek, in Chester township, adjoining Timothy Hancock's one hundred acres, and this property, with adjoining lands purchased by them, has been in the family since, a period of over two hundred years.

William, son of William and Mary Matlack, was born on the homestead, and there died Dec. 2, 1790. He succeeded to the homestead property, and married Ann Antrim, in the Friends' meeting-house in Burlington, Aug. 17, 1713, by whom he had eight children. William, second son of William and Ann Matlack, born June 31, 1725, died May 15, 1795. He married Mary Turner, Oct. 1, 1748, at Haddonfield. Their children were Atlantic, born in 1750; William, 1752; John, 1755; Reuben, born Nov. 17, 1757, died Aug. 2, 1808; Jane, 1760; Samuel, 1761; Rebecca, 1765; Joseph, 1767; George, born 1770; and Mary, born in 1772. It was common in those days for the sons to learn trades. Reuben learned the trade of a blacksmith, purchased four acres of land from the homestead of his father, erected his shop thereon, and there carried on blacksmithing and the manufacture of scythes and sickles most of his life, together with general farming, having added to his first purchase, making it some seventy acres. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Kendall and Ann Coles, who was born in 1762. Their

children were Asa, born Oct. 21, 1783; Rachel, May 26, 1785; Ann, May 17, 1787; Mary, April 3, 1789; Atlantic, Aug. 14, 1791; Reuben, Oct. 10, 1793; Martha, May 21, 1795; and Mordecai, Sept. 10, 1797. All were married and reared families, except the youngest son, who died young.

The eldest, Asa, died in March, 1851, on the homestead. He was a blacksmith by trade and a farmer, a man of good judgment, well read, and during the latter part of his life became very much interested in gathering valuable historical material bearing upon the early settlement of the township of Chester and West Jersey, which facts he carefully noted in unmistakable language and systematic penmanship in his books kept for that purpose. His wife, Tamar, daughter of John and Letitia Roberts, of Byberry, Pa., born in June, 1783, died in 1850. Their children are Mordecai, born March 14, 1808, a farmer, resides near the old homestead, has furnished much material for the Chester history; Ann Roberts, widow of the late Robert Stackhouse, of Philadelphia, who died in 1881, in his eightieth year, resides with her brother Mordecai, and was born March 4, 1810, has one son, Dr. Stackhouse, of Pennsylvania; and Asa, born March 31, 1820, a farmer on the old homestead. The house owned and occupied by Asa, just named, which fell to him by inheritance from his father, was partly built by his ancestors far back in the early part of the



eighteenth century, and additions made thereto by his grandfather Reuben, and is now about one hundred and fifty years old. Asa Matlack has spent his life on this farm, and, like his ancestors before him, has followed in a quiet way agricultural pursuits. His wife, whom he married Oct. 21, 1841, is Beulah, daughter of Thomas Thorn and Mary Haines, of Camden County, N. J. She was born May 7, 1813. Her mother, Mary Haines, born Dec. 23, 1776, died Dec. 20, 1852, was a daughter of John and Hipparchia Haines. John Haines was a farmer near Woodbury, N. J., born in 1753, and died in 1805; his wife was born Dec. 19, 1756, and died in 1830; and this John Haines was a son of William and Sarah Haines, of Woodbury, N. J. Mrs. Matlack's father, Thomas Thorn, was born Feb. 17, 1776, and died Dec. 26, 1854. The children of Asa and Beulah Matlack are John T., died young; Mary T., wife of William C. Smith, on the homestead; John R., a farmer near Swedesboro', N. J.; Walter, a cabinet-maker in Philadelphia; Tamar, who finished her education in the Trenton State Normal School, a teacher for several years; and T. Chalkley Matlack, who was educated at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, also a teacher.

George Matlack, son of William and Mary (Turner) Matlack, before mentioned, born March 6, 1770, died Dec. 8, 1841. He was a shoemaker and farmer, and resided on a part of the Matlack homestead. His wife, Sarah, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Roberts, was born Feb. 8, 1776, and died Aug. 15, 1860. His residence was built by his father, William, in the early part of the last century, which, with its additions, remain in the family in 1882. Their children were Lydia, born Jan. 12, 1797, wife of Isaac Lippincott, died Dec. 5, 1871; Mary, born Aug. 28, 1800, widow of Thomas B. Evans, of Moorestown; and William, born Oct. 14, 1806, died July 27, 1881. His wife, Rebecca, was a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Roberts) Evens, was born Oct. 18, 1810, and died Nov. 14, 1876. Their children are George, succeeded to the homestead property, and died April 23, 1878, aged forty-one years; Joseph, died young; Mary; William; Samuel R., deceased; Rebecca; and Sarah, who died young. The father, William, seemingly inherited that energy and business activity characteristic of his ancestors, and may safely be termed a representative farmer. Leaving the old homestead in possession of his son George, in 1860 he erected a fine and substantial farm dwelling on one hundred acres of land contiguous to the old homestead, which he had purchased before, and there resided until 1879, when he settled in Moorestown, where he spent the remainder of his life. He gave his life to business pursuits, never sought official place, but, like his ancestors, he was a firm supporter of the Whig and Republican parties. He was a long sufferer for some time prior to his death, but in all this he bore affliction without a murmur, and more

fully exemplified his high Christian character and kind and manly spirit. His only surviving son, William, who inherits and resides upon the old homestead, was born July 6, 1844, is a thoroughgoing farmer, interested in the local affairs of his township and county, and a member of the agricultural and industrial society of Moorestown. His wife, Rebecca, whom he married in 1873, is a daughter of George M. Haverstick and Alice Comfort, of Moorestown. Their children are Alice H. and Emma. The family of Matlack are members of the society of Friends.

#### ELISHA HUNT.

Robert Hunt, the progenitor of this branch of the Hunt family, came from England in 1700; married Elizabeth, aunt of John Woolman, the minister, and they were among the early settlers of Mansfield township, Burlington County, N. J. He died Jan. 23, 1716, leaving children,—Robert, born 1709; John, 1711; Elizabeth, 1713; and Samuel, in 1715. Of them, Robert was a shoemaker in Burlington, married Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Wood. Their children were Abigail, John, and Robert. She died Feb. 22, 1747. His second wife, Martha, widow of George Ward, had four children,—Elizabeth, Esther, Joshua, and Hope. Joshua, son of Robert and Martha Hunt, was born Feb. 1, 1753. His wife, Esther, a daughter of Enoch Roberts, born Sept. 4, 1751, died Feb. 5, 1820.

Joshua Hunt resided in Moorestown most of his life, and was the first teacher in the Friends' school in the old stone school-house. In 1790 he removed with his family to Redstone Fort, now called Brownsville, Pa., and there died the next year. Their children are Elisha, born Oct. 7, 1779, died July 23, 1873; Enoch, born Aug. 17, 1781, died July 4, 1802; Aaron, born March 9, 1783, died young; Nathan, born April 12, 1784; Caleb, born Oct. 28, 1786, died July 24, 1834; Stacy, born April 21, 1789; and Rachel, born Oct. 24, 1791, became the wife of David Roberts, of Chester township, N. J., and died in 1881. Of their children, Nathan went to Ohio, married, and at his death left a large family; Stacy also died in Ohio, leaving a family of children; Caleb removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, married Rhoda, daughter of Mordecai and Ruth Matthews, of Baltimore County. They had seven children,—Alfred, president of the Bethlehem Iron-Works; Eliza, wife of James M. Walker, of Waterford, Va.; Ruth Ann, wife of Robert F. Roberts, of Alexandria, Va.; Mary H. resides with her brother Mordecai; Edmund, a miller, of Alexandria, Va.; Elisha H., deceased, was a merchant in Philadelphia; and Mordecai Hunt. Rhoda M. Hunt, born Nov. 23, 1789, died at Brownsville, Pa., Nov. 15, 1829.

Elisha Hunt, eldest son of Joshua, also removed with his parents to Redstone Fort, Pa., and being the eldest child, then eleven years of age, he remembered







*William Moattack*



Elisha Hunt











Isaac Collins

well the tedious journey, with two wagons, seven horses, one cow, and provisions, across the Delaware on scows, through Philadelphia, then not built above Fifth Street, across the Schuylkill on a raft made of logs, and a three weeks' trip with its many interesting incidents, finally reaching their destination. They purchased a farm the next year and settled upon it, residing in the log house. After his father's death, the following winter, 1791, the responsibility of affairs fell upon his mother and himself, and was well managed.

Esther Hunt was a woman of good natural abilities, devoted to the interests of the religious Society of Friends, of which she was a member, several times attended the Yearly Meeting in Baltimore, to which she belonged, a journey of three hundred and twenty-four miles, always performed on horseback. She was very serviceable in the establishment of meetings in Ohio, and, though necessarily frequently absent from home, maintained a steady, firm control over her family, and gave her children the best education possible in that new country. These through necessity learned economy and self-reliance, lessons that had much to do in shaping their careers in after-life. Elisha never went to school after leaving New Jersey, excepting three months at Uniontown to learn surveying, but his education being superior even at that age to the teachers in that wilderness country, he taught the rest of the children.

In 1806 he married Mary Hussey at a Friends' Meeting in Baltimore, and with his wife rode home on horseback. His mother married John Collins, of Moorestown, the next spring, and returned to New Jersey, where she resided till her death, which occurred 2d month in 1820. She with her beloved friend, Ann Edwards, of Moorestown (a minister), were drowned while attempting to cross the Delaware on the ice in a carriage.

Elisha Hunt remained on the farm several years, but in the early part of this century established a store, and with his brother Caleb carried on mercantile business successfully. They were energetic business men of Brownsville (now called), part owners of the cotton-mill of the place, and interested in building and sailing the first steamboat, called the "Enterprise," that went down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans and returned, in 1812. The only child of Elisha Hunt was a son, Emmor, a young man of great prominence, who died in 1831 in his twenty-third year. After a few years' residence near Salem, Ohio, his father, having withdrawn from mercantile business, resided again for a few years on his farm near Brownsville, and afterwards purchased and removed to one in that vicinity.

Upon the death of his brother Caleb in 1834, Elisha Hunt disposed of all his business interests there, and in the spring of 1835, with his wife and the orphan children of his brother, returned to his native State, and settled on a farm near Moorestown, N. J., which

he had purchased the year before. Here he continued to reside until his decease in 1873, and the property is now owned and occupied by his nephew Mordecai, before named. His wife died Nov. 26, 1843, aged seventy years. They were members of the Society of Friends. He afterwards married Sarah Underwood, a woman of intelligence, and a minister, who is still living.

Elisha Hunt was intellectual, well informed, and upright, a good citizen, with decided opinions, and a firm supporter of Federal, Whig, and Republican principles.

#### ISAAC COLLINS.

His grandfather, John, was a son of Francis and Ann Collins, was born in 1749, was a farmer, and the first of the name who resided upon the Collins homestead in the township of Chester, Burlington Co., N. J. He lived through the troublous times of the French and Indian war, the Revolutionary war, and the war of 1812, and died in 1817. He had a brother Job, who resided in Medford township. His first wife, Ruth Burdail, died Oct. 5, 1805, aged fifty-five years. Their children were Ann, John, Job, a farmer in Evesham township, died in 1814, aged thirty-one years; Arthur, Phebe, wife of Isaac Roberts, died in 1838, aged sixty years; and Rhoda, wife of Enoch Roberts, died in 1846, aged sixty-six years. His second wife was the widow of Joshua A. Hunt, whom he married in 1807. Of these children, Arthur, father of Isaac Collins, succeeded to the homestead, and died in 1819, aged thirty-three years and eleven months. His wife, Martha, a daughter of Levi and Hannah Ballinger, of Mount Laurel, survived him, and after his death married Benjamin H. Lippincott, of Evesham, survived him, and died in Moorestown in 1860, in her seventy-fourth year. Her children by the first marriage were Isaac Chalkley, died young, and Rachel, wife of Judge Clayton Lippincott, of Moorestown, died in 1881. The children by her second marriage are Elizabeth, wife of George L. Gillingham, of Chester township, and Benjamin B. Lippincott, of Oil City, Pa.

Isaac, only son of Arthur and Martha (Ballinger) Collins, was born on the homestead Dec. 8, 1809. His minority was spent in the routine of farm-work and attending the district school and the boarding-school at Wilmington, Del., during which time he learned the inestimable lessons of industry, economy, and self-reliance, so essential to financial success, and characteristic of the family. He was united in marriage Jan. 23, 1833, to Sarah, daughter of Owen and Mary (Haines) Stratton, of Medford, who was born April 19, 1814, and is a granddaughter of Jonathan Stratton. Both families of Collins and Stratton are members of the Society of Friends. He succeeded to the old homestead by inheritance, and then carried on general farming until the spring of 1861. In 1859



Mr. Collins purchased fifty acres of land north of the railroad in Moorestown, which he subsequently sold to a company of ten men, who laid it out into lots and streets. Upon this property a score or more of fine and substantial dwellings have been erected, and it forms a very desirable part of the village of Moorestown for private residences. He resided upon this until 1866, when he retired and located on the corner of Main and Mount Laurel Streets in Moorestown, where he resides in 1882. Mr. Collins was a representative agriculturist, and was one of the pioneers in this section in the cultivation of strawberries and the Wilson blackberries. The latter noted berry originated from a wild bush taken by John Wilson from the pines, which the Collinses afterward purchased and made a specialty of its culture.

Mr. Collins has given little attention to matters outside of his own business, and never held official place, except to serve as committeeman in the township. His children are Martha L., wife of Amos A. Rogers, of Chester; John S., a farmer on the old homestead; Mary S., wife of Clayton Conrow, of Cinnaminson; and Charles, a farmer in Mount Laurel township.

#### DAVID ROBERTS.

In the year 1677 the good ship "Kent," Gregory Marlow, master, "the second from London to the western parts," arrived in the Delaware from Old England after a tedious passage, with two hundred and thirty passengers, mostly members of the Society of Friends, some of good estates in England. Among these were John Roberts and Sarah, his wife, from Ourton, in Warwickshire; also the commissioners,—Thomas Olive, Daniel Wills, and others. The date of their departure from England is not known, but when about to sail, "King Charles II., in his barge, pleasuring in the Thames, came alongside. Seeing a great many passengers, and informed whence they were bound, asked if they were all Quakers, and gave them his blessing." The vessel reached New Castle the 16th of 6th mo. (O. S.), and from some unknown cause the passengers were landed near the mouth of Raccoon Creek. The commissioners had already left the ship for a place called Chigoe's<sup>1</sup> (or Jegou's) Island, now Burlington. John Roberts and others proceeded up the river to this place, where he remained till 1682, when, having had a plantation of two hundred and sixty-seven acres surveyed to him on the north branch of Pensauken Creek, he removed there with his family, residing in a cave (or booth) till a log house could be erected. This cave has been filled up, but its site can still be pointed out. John Roberts had other tracts of land surveyed to him higher up on said north

branch, the line dividing the townships of Evesham and Chester passing over them. He died in 1695, and was buried in the graveyard at Pensauken, located on the farm now owned and occupied by William B. Haines. The children of John and Sarah Roberts were John, who married Mary Elkinton in 1712; Sarah, Enoch Cove in 1705; Hannah, who was twice married, first to Samuel Burrough, in 1699, and to Richard Bidgood in 1733; and Mary, who married Thomas Eves on the same day of Hannah's first marriage, which marriages took place at the house of their mother, Sarah Roberts, who survived her husband many years.

John Clement, in his "History of Gloucester County," says of Sarah Roberts that "she was a noticeable character in her day. When the inhabitants of Chester township, Burlington Co., in the y<sup>r</sup> 1696, wished to assume the responsibilities of a corporation, Sarah Roberts was the only female who signed the agreement as one of the residents and taxpayers therein. In the year 1700, James Adams conveyed one acre of land to the Friends of Chester for the purpose of a meeting-house and burying-place. The grantees consisted of thirteen persons, of whom Sarah Roberts was one, she being the only instance of a female acting in the capacity of a trustee for real estate in that religious society. These things mark her as a woman understanding and participating in matters generally left for the sterner sex to manage, and show that her opinion was regarded and her influence sought in matters of public importance." After her husband's death she added to the estate, joining with several others in the purchase of one hundred acres of land and swamp in Burlington County, called the Canal Swamp, in 1697, and in 1703 purchased of William Clark all his one hundred acres of land and housing thereon, which lay adjoining the two hundred and sixty-seven acres first located by her husband. She gave all her land and housing, etc., to her only and well-beloved son, John, by deed dated 20th of 2d mo., 1712.

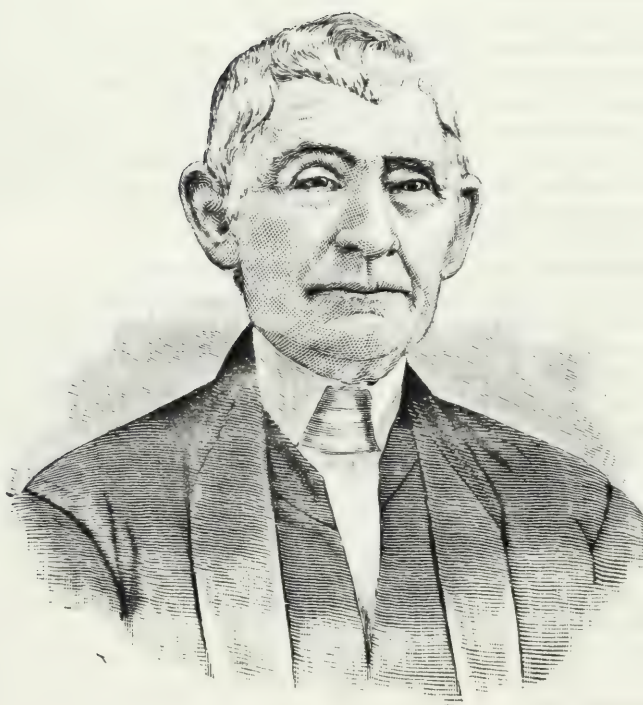
John Roberts also heired all his father's real estate, and was married at Friends' Meeting in Burlington on the 21st of 1st mo., 1712, to Mary Elkinton. They settled on that part of the estate crossed by the line dividing Evesham and Chester townships. They had eight children,—John (who married Esther Lippincott), Joshua (married Rebecca Stokes), Mary (married Thomas Warrington), Enoch (married Rachel Coles), Sarah (married William Evans), Hannah (married Isaac Evans), Elizabeth (married Benjamin Haines), and Deborah (married Isaac Haines). John Roberts added several hundred acres to the patrimonial estate, and died on the 9th of 9th mo., 1747. His widow, Mary Roberts, died on the 11th of 2d mo., 1759. They were both interred in Friends' graveyard in Moorestown.

Their son John, who married Esther Lippincott, died suddenly on the 15th of 9th mo., 1770, in the

<sup>1</sup> In Smith's "History of New Jersey" this is called Chigoe's Island; but Henry Armitt Brown, in his oration at the bi-centennial celebration of Burlington, gives it Jegou's Island, and says it has taken its name not from an Indian chief, as was at first supposed, but from a Frenchman who lived there.







*David Roberts*

fifty-eighth year of his age. He left no children. A memorial of Evesham Monthly Meeting, of which he was a member and elder, says of him that "his life and conversation were agreeable to the principles he made profession of. He was a diligent attender of meetings and a good example therein; a kind husband, a good neighbor, much given to hospitality, and careful to promote love and unity amongst those in profession with us and others. Much of his time was spent in serving his friends and neighbors, of which the widow and fatherless and such as labored under difficulty partook no small share; whose memory remains with a good savor to those who were acquainted with him."

His brother, Joshua Roberts, was married to Rebecca Stokes in 1741. They resided on the plantation first located by John Roberts in 1681, in the house now owned and occupied by John Mason, that part of the original estate having within the last twenty years passed out of the family.

The children of Joshua and Rebecca Roberts were Joseph (who married Susanna Coles), John (married Phebe Andrews), Rebecca (married Hugh Cowperthwait), Joshua (who died unmarried), Samuel (who married Elizabeth Shute), and William (married Elizabeth Grinslade). Joshua Roberts died in 1795, in the eightieth year of his age. His death is recorded on the minutes of Evesham Monthly Meeting, of which he was an elder, with this addition: "He was a diligent and timely attendant of our religious meetings, and of whom it may be said that he in a good degree ruled well his house, and kept his children in subjection." Rebecca Roberts survived her husband twenty years. She was an approved minister, and died in 1815, in the ninety-sixth year of her age. Their youngest son, William, was well educated for that day, a teacher as well as farmer, renowned for strict discipline and beautiful penmanship, and a useful man in the community, transacting much public business.

Joseph Roberts, eldest son of Joshua and Rebecca Roberts, was born in 1742, and married to Susanna Coles in 1771. They had nine children, viz.: Mary (who died unmarried), Joseph (who married Rachel Evans), William (married Ann Brick), Rebecca (married Joseph Evans), George (married Abigail Brown), Josiah (married Mary French), Ann (married John Buzby), Abel (who died unmarried), and David (who married Rachel Hunt). Joseph Roberts died in 1826, in the eighty-fourth year of his age; his wife, Susanna, died in 1828, at the age of seventy-seven.

The house in which Joseph and Susanna Roberts spent the whole of their married life was built by John Roberts the second, from England in 1736. The site for the house was purchased of the Cowperthwaite family, but the farm was part of the patrimonial estate. Here David Roberts, the youngest of their children, was born on the 14th of 2d mo., 1792. Both he and his brother, Josiah, possessed good literary

talents, and though their opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, these were assiduously improved, and they were frequently employed in teaching while young men. David Roberts would have preferred making it his profession, but training and circumstances pointed to farming as his proper avocation. As a farmer he was successful, in his business transactions maintaining strict integrity, and though never accumulating great wealth, improving his farm, and providing liberally for the education of his children.

He was married to Rachel Hunt, in Friends' Meeting, Moorestown, N. J., on the 15th of 2d mo., 1815. She was the daughter of Joshua and Esther Hunt; was born near Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., the 24th of 10th mo., 1791, where her parents had removed from Moorestown in the previous year; here she resided till 1807, when upon her mother's second marriage with John Collins, of Moorestown, N. J., she removed to reside with them, and finished her school education at Westtown Boarding-School, Pa. They spent the first year of their married life on a farm near Moorestown, but in the year following removed to reside with the parents of David Roberts on the homestead. Rachel H. Roberts was a woman of excellent understanding, much force of character, and great executive ability. Large-hearted and benevolent, she was prompt to respond to the needs of her friends and neighbors, without distinction, in sickness or affliction of any kind, practicing hospitality without grudging in her own house. It may truly be said,—

"Their hearthstone was a broad and ample space  
Where many mingled,  
Where none for honor or the highest place  
Apart were singled;  
This their example has bequeathed to others,—  
The children of one father, all are brothers."

Being interested in genealogy, and anxious to know more of her ancestors, she industriously collected information on the subject, projected and, with the aid of her children, executed a tree of the Roberts family, which has been lithographed, and dates back to 1677. David and Rachel H. Roberts had a birthright membership in the Society of Friends, to which they continued to belong through life, being firm believers in the doctrines of the Christian religion as held by that society from its rise, and faithful in their support; though diligent in business, never allowing worldly concerns to interfere with their religious duties, freely giving their time and means in the service of the church, in which they were actively engaged from youth to old age.

They continued to reside in the old homestead till 1851, when upon their youngest son's marriage it was given up to him, the farm was divided, and they removed with their daughters to a new house on the opposite side of the road, where they spent the remainder of their days, with the exception of an absence of two years and six months at Westtown Boarding-School,



Pa., as superintendents of that institution. They had nine children,—Esther, Elisha, Edwin, Joseph, Mary, Rebecca, Anna B., Susanna, and Rachel H. Joseph died in infancy, and Anna at the age of sixteen; Elisha married Elizabeth W. Hooton in 1841, and now resides in Moorestown; Edwin married Anna B. Passmore in 1851, and also resides in Moorestown; Susanna married Jonathan G. Williams in 1855, who is now the owner of the homestead. The four unmarried daughters own and occupy the house built by their father in 1851.

Having conscientiously endeavored to cultivate and occupy their talents in early life to the honor of their Creator, the old age of these Friends was passed in much tranquillity, and their faculties remaining unimpaired to the last, their company was agreeable and instructive to all, especially the young, by whom they were honored and beloved.

Though never taking an active part in politics, David Roberts was an intelligent and critical observer of public events, conscientiously casting his vote at Presidential and other elections, his last act of that kind being to vote for James A. Garfield a few weeks before his death. Believing that it is only righteousness which truly "exalteth a nation," he rejoiced when wise measures prevailed in our councils; had no unity with the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," but thought that honest, capable men should be continued in office irrespective of parties.

On his eighty-eighth and last birthday a family party assembled at his house, at the suggestion of his grandson, David Roberts, Jr. Of this gathering he thus wrote: "2d month 14, 1880. It being my birthday, our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, thirty-nine in all, spent most of the day with us very pleasantly. About the middle of the day an artist came to take a photographic picture of the group. We assembled in front of the old house over the way, now occupied by our son and daughter Williams, in which I was born, and all our children. Said house was built by my great-grandfather, John Roberts, in 1736 (as shown by figures of blue heads in the wall), and descended from him to his son John, who dying intestate it thence fell into the hands of his brother Joshua, my grandfather, as heir-at-law, and thence by deed of conveyance to my father, Joseph Roberts, and from him by will to me, and now at this writing belongs to my son-in-law, Jonathan G. Williams, his heirs and assigns forever. May it continue to be held and enjoyed as a healthful residence of virtuous generations!" With few exceptions David Roberts had enjoyed good health throughout his long life, but soon after this gathering there were evidences of failure, yet he continued to be employed (though less actively) in his usual avocations about the farm, attending meetings regularly till within two weeks of his death, which occurred after a short illness on the 9th of 12th month, 1880, in the eighty-ninth year of

his age. Thus was severed a union of nearly sixty-five years' continuance.

His son-in-law, in writing of him a short time after his death, says, "I can say of him that I always found him a man of sound, discriminating judgment, giving his sentiments in not many words, and then leaving it. Our intercourse with each other was very frequent, and nothing ever occurred to mar or lessen the good feeling which subsisted between us to the last, and I would commend his ever upright walk among men to my children as a pattern for them all to strive to copy after."

His wife, Rachel Roberts, survived him six months, and died the 23d of 6th month, 1881, in the ninetyeth year of her age. They were interred in Friends' burying-ground at Moorestown, N. J.

It may be stated in general terms that the descendants of John and Sarah Roberts form a numerous and respectable part of the community in Burlington County.

#### SAMUEL JONES.

Samuel Jones, undertaker, of Moorestown, N. J., son of William and Hannah Jones, and grandson of William and Rebecca Jones, was born April 14, 1814. His grandfather Jones was a cabinet-maker and manufacturer of coffins in Moorestown, where he spent his life and died in 1826, aged seventy-five years. His mother, Hannah, a daughter of Thomas Lukemire, of Rancocas, died in 1872, aged seventy-five years. The children of William and Hannah Jones are Louisa, wife of Charles Wiltshire; Mary Ann, wife of Allen Shinn; Sarah, wife of Isaac M. Strickland; Beulah, wife of William Hartsgrove, of Camden, N. J.; Samuel, subject of this sketch; Elwood, a contractor and builder of New York City; Rebecca, wife of James M. Sankey; William; and Rachel, wife of Isaac Cline.

Samuel Jones obtained only a limited education during his boyhood, and from ten to fifteen years of age was placed upon a farm near his native place. At the latter age he was apprenticed to learn cabinet-making with Israel M. Scattergood, of Moorestown, where he remained until he reached his majority. After working at the business for one year with his father, during which time Samuel had charge of all funerals, he in 1836 became a partner with his father in the cabinet-making and undertaking business. These business relations continued until 1852, when his father, although a good mechanic, retired from the business and gave his attention to farming the remainder of his life, and died about 1862, aged sixty-seven years. Samuel had purchased his present place in 1842, and since his father's retirement has continued the undertaking and manufacturing business alone, adding to his property a manufactory for cabinet-ware and caskets and other necessary buildings. Mr. Jones is an example of what a will to do, industry, and self-reliance will accomplish. In early life







*Saml. Jones*

he met with the obstacles incident to straitened circumstances, and at the tender age of ten years was thrown upon his own resources. His life is well known to the readers of this volume in the vicinity of Moorestown, and bears testimony to integrity, purpose, and the good of his fellow-men. By his urbanity, courtesy, promptness in business, and fair dealing, his friends embrace nearly the whole community of several townships in the county, and frequently he is called to bury in Camden, Philadelphia, and at long distances from home. Probably there is no man in New Jersey who has been called upon to convey to their last resting-place as many people as has Mr. Jones, as a calculation from his books shows the number to reach about seven thousand.

Mr. Jones is an active member of society, although he is no seeker after public place, his life being devoted wholly to his business. For some twenty-five years he has served as vestryman of the Episcopal Church in Moorestown, is one of the directors of the Colestown Cemetery, and he has always been interested in and a contributor to the various enterprises in and about Moorestown calculated to benefit the place and its people. In 1838 he married Mary, daughter of Abram Sparks and Sarah Clifton, of Evesham township, who died Feb. 14, 1867, aged fifty-six years, leaving one surviving child, Mary Eliza. His present wife, whom he married Oct. 1, 1868, is Edith Ann, daughter of Philip and Ann Albright, of Mount Laurel, by whom he has one child, Samuel Jones.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

**Situation and Boundaries.**—Chesterfield is one of the northern townships, and is located on the extreme northern border of Burlington County. It is bounded on the north by Crosswicks Creek, which separates it from Mercer County, on the east by New Hanover township, on the west by Bordentown township, and on the south by Mansfield and Springfield townships.

**Description.**—This township has an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-three acres, and measures at the larger point five miles in length by four miles in breadth. Its surface is generally rolling. The soil is light and highly cultivated through the township, and produces prolific crops of rye, wheat, oats, and hay.

The various streams that water this township are Crosswicks Creek on the north, Black's Creek on the south; Reckless Creek takes its rise in the eastern part of the township, and flows in a westerly course, emptying into Black Creek near its western boundary. Other small streams, which are without name,

flow through the northern portion of the township. In all parts are well-kept roads, the principal of which are the Crosswicks and Recklesstown turnpike and the Bordentown and Georgetown road, which furnish means of travel for vehicles to and from all parts of the township and localities beyond.

**Early Settlement.**—Chesterfield township was first settled by Friends in about 1678, possibly a little before that time; but at this date we have no authentic source from which we can date the settlement of this township prior to 1678. The following families will closely border on the pioneer settlement of Chesterfield.

**BUNTING FAMILY.**—Samuel Bunting, son of Anthony and Ellen Bunting, of Mattock, Derbyshire, England, came to America in 1678, landing on the shore of West Jersey, probably at Burlington, the then port of entrance of most of the English vessels. He took up a large tract of land bordering on Crosswicks Creek, extending southwestwardly more than a mile from the present village of Crosswicks. In 1682 his brother John, with Sarah, his wife, and Mary, a daughter, arrived and purchased a smaller tract of land adjacent his brother. In 1691 they gave a deed of trust to the Society of Friends for six acres of land upon which to build a meeting-house, whereon the large structure now stands. From this period we find the brothers closely identified with the meeting, being continuously appointed on committee and intrusted with responsible business.

Samuel was a young man, and in 1648 married Mary, daughter of Thomas Folks (Foulks). His dwelling was among the earliest erected in the colony at Crosswicks Creek. Like most of the early pioneer dwellings it was humble in its construction, one story high, with two small bedrooms and an ample living room, with a huge fireplace wide enough to embrace the whole family within the radius of its genial warmth. In 1692, Friends' mid-week meetings were held in it. Subsequently it was enlarged and renovated throughout. In 1860 it became untenable, and after being photographed it was torn down. Samuel and Mary had seven children,—John, Samuel, Jr., Mary, Sarah, Phebe, Anthony, and Ruth. John married Alice Lord Nicholson, of Gloucester County, and settled adjacent the old homestead. He appears to have been the only one of Samuel and Mary's children that settled permanently on or near the original tract, on which many of his descendants have lived, and some remain in the possession of a portion of it at the present day (1882). They had children,—Samuel, Mary, Hannah, Phineas, Alice, Sarah, Aaron, James, and Joshua. Samuel, Jr., was a minister among Friends, and died in 1724. Mary and Ruth died unmarried. Sarah married Thomas Hunloke in 1811. Phebe married Abraham Farrington. He was a minister among Friends, and died in England in 1785 while engaged in religious services. They had



one son, Joseph. Anthony married Rebecca Ford in 1736.

One Job Bunting, a young man, came from the same locality in England to this province in 1682, a few months after John's arrival. He was of the same family as the two brothers, but the exact relationship is not determined. He took up land in connection with George Nicholson, adjoining that of Samuel Bunting, whose tract extended south to that point. In 1685 he married Sarah Perkins, of Shrewsbury, and subsequently Rachel Baker. He early sold his claim to George Nicholson, and moved to Pennsylvania.

**WRIGHT FAMILY.**—Thomas Wright came over from England in the flie-boat "Martha," which arrived in the Delaware River during the fall of 1677, and the next year took up a large tract of land, extending from near the Recklesstown and Pepler's Mill road to Arneytown, and from the neighborhood of Ellisdale to near Jacobstown.<sup>1</sup> He was a signer of "The Concessions," and in 1682 was a member of the Assembly of West Jersey. He died "ye 21 day of ye 1 mo, 1705-6." He was a brother of Joshua Wright, whose descendants, by inheritance or purchase, came into possession of considerable of his real estate. Joshua Wright, of Roulton, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Empson, "of gowld Field house, the 10<sup>th</sup> day of ye 4<sup>th</sup> mo, 1669." Their children born in England were Elizabeth, Joshua, and Robert.

"Joshua and his family took ship at hull ye 24 day of ye 6 mo and came to ye fall of delaware river about ye 20 day of ye 10 1679." Their children born in Jersey were Thomas, John, and Samuel.

Joshua Wright died "ye 10 of ye 8 mo 1695." Elizabeth, his wife, died "ye 12 day of 1 mo, 1705."

The Wright family in Chesterfield became quite numerous, and have married and intermarried among the old families of this township. Joshua, a descendant of Joshua the first, was a very prominent man among the Quakers. He was a member of the General Assembly of the province in 1704 and 1705, during the stormy and arbitrary administration of Lord Cornbury. Being an obstacle to Cornbury's designs, he, Thomas Gardiner, and Thomas Lambert, all large land-owners, were duly expelled on the pretext of not owning land enough to qualify as members. The same Assembly, at its next meeting at Amboy, in 1705, readmitted them, after having accomplished the object that caused their expulsion.

**HARRISON FAMILY.**—Richard Harrison, the progenitor of this family in West Jersey, came from Burlington, Yorkshire, in the flie-boat "Martha," and arrived in the Delaware during the fall of 1677. He probably at that time was not much past the age of manhood. He remained in Burlington for some time, and removed thence to this township. He was mar-

ried. His first wife was named Alse, of whom nothing more is known. In the Crosswicks Monthly Meeting records we find the following: "3d mo. 4th, 1687. These are to signify to all whom it may concern that Richard Harrison, late of Chesterfield, in the province of New Jersey, and Ruth Buckman, late of Nottingham, in the said province, etc., were married." About this time he settled near Crosswicks Creek, not far from the present village of that name. On the sixth and twentieth day of March, 1690, "he purchased of Thomas Wright, Yeoman," a large tract of land near Jacobstown, Burlington County, which still remains in the possession of the family, and is now occupied by Richard Harrison, of the seventh generation. In the deed his place of residence is given as Crosswicks Creek. In 1691, Governor Daniel Coxe conveyed the government of West Jersey and territories to the West Jersey Society, comprising among other persons Edward Harrison (who this Edward was we have no knowledge). Richard Harrison at the time was not a member of the West Jersey Society. In Smith's "History of New Jersey," page 218, however, we find him as one of the proprietors of West Jersey, a signer of the surrender of the governments to Queen Anne, April 17, 1702. Whether he succeeded Edward as proprietor, or purchased a proprietor's interest of some other person we cannot say. Richard died in 1743. By his will we find he left children named Peter, George, Richard, Ruth, Sarah, and William. Peter married Sarah Starky, and died in 1747. He had children,—Mary, Ruth, Deborah, Sarah, Isaac, Joseph, and Thomas. Richard married Alice Steward, widow of Joseph Steward, the 7th of the 12th mo., 1720. Ruth married on the 7th of the 8th mo., 1714, to James Starky. Sarah married Joseph Rogers in 1721. William and George we have no account of. The Harrison family are very numerous, and many of them have held important offices in the township. In the journal and votes of the House of Representatives of the province of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey, in their first sessions of Assembly, began at Perth Amboy the 18th day of November, i., 703, 1872, printed by order of the Legislature of New Jersey, we find John Harrison a member of the General Assembly of the Eastern Division of the colony. He continued a member of said Assembly up to the close of 1709, when the records end. He resided at Perth Amboy, and in 1709, on page 191, occurs the minute: "That the board did agree to conference with the committee of this hos in the great room of Harrison at four of the clock in the afternoon." He was frequently styled captain. In 1709, during the expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia, he was by recommendation of the Assembly commissioned captain by the lieutenant and Governor, and a few days afterwards is spoken of as mayor.

**BULLOCK FAMILY.**—Two brothers named Bullock came over from England to Massachusetts at an early date. One remained in the province, and from him

<sup>1</sup> Smith's History of New Jersey, pp. 529, 151.

descended the late Governor Bullock of that State. The other brother, John Bullock, the founder of the West Jersey family, settled in this township about 1700, and purchased a tract of land and became a tiller of the soil. He married — Perot, a widow. The following items are from the Crosswicks Monthly Meeting records: John Bullock (2d), son of the above John, married in 1743 to Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Parker Wright. Joseph Bullock married, in 1745, Elizabeth Wright, and had children. The following are the children of John and Joseph Bullock, which we cannot with certainty separate: Thomas, John, Isaac, Jemima, Amos, Margaret, George, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Susannah.

**WILSON.**—In 1686 we first meet with this name, Stephen Wilson being a witness to a marriage certificate. In 1688, Robert Wilson was constable of Chesterfield township. In 1706 he was appointed one of a committee "to treat with workmen and to agree with them for ye dooing ye carpenter work of ye meeting-house" proposed to be built at Crosswicks. In 1734 he married Mary Lunday, and in 1737 he moved to Maiden Creek, Pa. Samuel Wilson also appears to have been an early settler here; in 1710 he married Esther Overton, and reared a family. In 1717 he was overseer of the poor in this township, and held other offices for four years, the last that of surveyor of the highway in 1724, and later he removed to Hunterdon County.

**DAVENPORT.**—Francis Davenport, of Whittington, in Derbyshire, England, came to Burlington in 1683, with his wife, Sarah, and three daughters born at Whittington,—Sarah, Anne, and Bridget. He located on a tract of seventy-seven acres of land on Crosswicks Creek, adjoining and to the east of Thomas Foulke's, about three-quarters of a mile east of the village of Crosswicks. On it he built his cabin, not far from the third ford of the creek. Here he opened a store, receiving his goods by water from Burlington, where he doubtless disposed of the produce received from the settlers and the skins, etc., from the Indians. We find in Revell's "Book of Surveys," page 90, 1st mo., 1691, "Surveyed there for Francis Davenport one parcell of land adjoining to his former settlement, conteagning seventy-seven acres, the two tracts conteyning together 677 acres besides allowance for Highways at five acres per hundred." These tracts surveyed as one were bounded by lands of Samuel (formerly Joshua) Wright's, John Bunting, George Nicholson, and Thomas Foulke. He took a leading part in the religious and political affairs of the community, and his name may be found in many public matters of public interest whereby the welfare of the settlement was to be advanced. In religious matters he was a consistent and faithful member of his profession. He was one of the three signers to the preface of the Friends' first book of records of Chesterfield. In these records are numerous notices of his being appointed an important committee, among which was

to contract for the building of the first frame meeting-house at Crosswicks in 1691. In 1688 he, along with Andrew Robison, Samuel Jennings, William Biddle, Mahlon Stacy, and others, was a member of the Council of Proprietors for the government of West Jersey. He was also one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for Burlington County in 1700. In 1692, Sarah, his wife, died, and he was again married, and in 1707 he died, and was buried at Crosswicks. He had children born in this country by his first wife,—Francis, Abigail, and Hester; by his second wife he had Isaac and Rebecca. At this date (1882) the once numerous family of Davenports have become nearly extinct.

**ROCKHILL.**—Edward Rockhill, the progenitor of this family in Burlington County, emigrated to America in about 1686, from Aldingfleete, Yorkshire, England, and settled near Mansfield Square, Chesterfield township. He appears to have been a prominent member of Society of Friends. In 1690 he held the office of constable of the township, and to have held three different offices between then and 1720. In the Crosswicks Monthly Meeting records we find the following register of his children: John, son of Edward and Mary Rockhill, was born at Aldingfleete, in Yorkshire, Old England, in 1683; Sarah, born in 1685; Jonathan, born in 1687; Mary, born in 1688; Robert, in 1692; Ann, in 1693; Joseph, in 1696; David and Jonathan, twins, in 1698; Edward, in 1700; Samuel, in 1704.

**QUICKSALL.**—Two brothers, John and William Quicksall, linen-weavers, emigrated from England to New Jersey at an early date. We find recorded in Book B of Deeds (West Jersey, page 230, April 8, 1689) the conveyance of George Hutchinson to John Quicksall, of Chesterfield township, Burlington Co., for fourteen pounds, "two hundred acres of land, to be taken up anywhere within the province of West Jersey, when lawfully purchased of the Indians, and not heretofore lawfully surveyed." In Revell's Surveys, p. 137, under date of 6th month, 1689, is found "surveyed to William Quicksall a tract of land beginning at Crosswicks Creek in an old line of ye Indian purchase by which it runs West 67 chains to a white-oak marked for a corner in ye lines of partitions between East and West Jersey, with which it runs near N. W. W. 35 chains to a Hickory for a corner; thence west 24 chains to a stake in Thomas Gelborthorp's line, by whose land it runs S. W. & by S. 33 chains & W. 25 chains, then to ye said creek 11½ chains to a hickory corner in Anthony Woodward's land, and are surveyed for 300 acres beside allowance for wages." William built his cabin upon this tract, and, as was the custom in those days, his place had to be designated by some title, and he adopted that of "Boulones," which has long since been forgotten by most of the inhabitants. This practice was brought by our forefathers from England, where every gentleman's "seat" had a particular name, which name is



tenaciously adhered to from generation to generation by the family. The constant change of the titles to lands in New Jersey, and the disposition of many families to remove from the ancestral acres are reasons why so few estates at the present day return the names by which they were christened. At the first settlement, nearly a century later, this tract was in the possession of John Quicksall, a son of William. When the road leading from Ellisdale to the Old York road (then known as East Jersey lane), was laid out, in 1785, it passed through the northern part of lands late of John Quicksall (Book B of Roads at Freehold, page 13).

By deed dated Dec. 28, 1690, Robert Chapman, late of Nottingham, conveyed to William Quicksall, of Boulones, in same county, linen-weaver, for forty-six pounds, a plantation of three hundred acres with mansion-house. John Quicksall, son of William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron Robins, of Monmouth County, in 1728, and resided on the old homestead.

**SYKES FAMILY.**—John Sykes, of English extraction, emigrated to America at an early date. Soon after his arrival here he took up a large tract of land, where the present village of Sykesville, Burlington County, is situated, and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for several years. He had children, among whom was Samuel; he married and had a son John, who in 1704 married Joanna Murfin, a sober, religious woman, with whom he lived with great harmony and concord sixty-seven years. They had children,—Hannah, Mary, Ann, Samuel, John, Anthony, Katharine, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Joanna, Joseph, and Benjamin. Hannah married John Kirkbride, of Bucks County; Mary married Preserve Brown in 1747; Samuel married Elizabeth Thorn; John died unmarried; Anthony married Mary, widow of Empson Wright; Rebecca married a man by the name of Garrot, and resided at Darby, near Philadelphia; Elizabeth and Joseph died young.

The Hon. George Sykes, the last male representative of the family in Burlington County, died Feb. 25, 1880. Liberally educated, in early manhood he taught school for several years. The greater part of his early life he followed the profession of surveyor. It is said that from Cookstown to the sea-shore there is not a tract of land that he had not more or less to do with in the way of surveying. He represented his district in the Congress of the United States from 1844 to 1846, and was a member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey in 1877, 1878, and 1879. He resided with his sister, Mrs. Curtis, having never married.

**THORNE FAMILY.**—John Thorne, the ancestor of this family, came from Long Island prior to 1710, and settled in Chesterfield township. In 1710 he held the office of constable of this township; he held the said office at various periods up to 1749, in which year he was collector. By an old deed bearing date Aug. 7, 1725, the said John Thorne, carpenter, conveyed to

Anthony Woodward, Jr., for one hundred pounds, a plantation containing one hundred and eighty-one acres, situated at the mouth of a small creek, or Scotch Run, as it is called, which empties into Crosswicks Creek a short distance below the iron bridge road, about midway between the village of Crosswicks and Ellisdale. The relation in said deed is not clear, but it appears that this property was conveyed by Jones Ingham to Ralph Brock, and by him to John Thorne, Aug. 26, 1717 (Book DD, page 251, secretary's office at Burlington). John Thorne subsequently purchased a plantation farther down the creek, below the village of Crosswicks, upon which his descendants now live.

**WATSON FAMILY.**—This family was among the earliest and most influential of the first settlers in West Jersey. We find the name of Thomas Watson as a signer of "The Concessions," but have no further record of him. In the "First Book of Records of Chesterfield Monthly Meetings, New Jersey," commencing 2d of 8th mo., 1684, is "A Preface to ye Ensuing Booke." This is a most ably written article, and is in the nature of a profession of faith. William Watson was one of the three signers of it, which shows that from the establishment of the meeting he was an active and influential man among the Friends. He married and had children,—William, Jr., who was born at Kerlington, in the county of Nottingham, in Old England, 1667; Isaac, was born at Farnsfield, Nottingham, England, 1670; Elizabeth, at Farnsfield, 1678; John, at the same place, 1672. William married Bridget Bingham in 1687. She died, and was buried at Nottingham, Burlington Co., in 1702.

Isaac owned a large tract of land on the north side of Crosswicks Creek. In 1708 he built a long stone house, which is still standing. Elizabeth died 12th of 2d mo., 1688, and was buried in the burying-place of the people called Quakers in this township.

In about 1683, Matthew Watson took up a tract of land containing one thousand acres, more or less, extending along the east and south bank of Crosswicks Creek in the northern part of the township. Here he built his first cabin on the high bluff overlooking the creek. Near it was "Watson's Ford," the present crossing of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. This ford, being the first above the mouth of the creek, was an important point of travel in those early days, and here one of the first week-day meetings of the Friends at private houses was established "on the 2d of ye 8th mo., 1684." Matthew, in 1695, was the constable of Chesterfield, and subsequently held township offices. Although the two Watson tracts were in close proximity, so far as we have been able to determine there does not appear to have been any relationship between William and Matthew Watson. Matthew married Anne Manlever, of Scarboro', county York, England, in July, 1681. They had two children,—Matthew, Jr., born at Burlington in 1682; Marmaduke, in 1685. In 1703, Matthew, the father, died. Anne, his widow, departed this life in 1721.

**WARREN.**—John Warren, the ancestor of this family in West Jersey, located on a large tract of land at "Oniconnickon," near Plattsburg, now Sykesville, in the southern part of the township, at an early date. He was twice married. In 1689 he married Joan Sykes, widow of Samuel Sykes, his first wife. His second wife was "Rebekah fretwell," whom he married in 1706, and the next year they had a son, John, Jr., born unto them. In 1738-39, John, Jr., married Susannah, daughter of Samuel Farnsworth, who was born in 1718, and died 1789. They had one son, John the third, who married Rachel, eldest daughter of Thomas and Sarah Harrison, *née* Kirby. Their children were Thomas, born in 1775, died in 1806; Susannah, born in 1777; John, in 1779; Sarah, in 1781; Beulah, in 1783; Benjamin, in 1785; Rachel, in 1788; Caleb, in 1790; and Stephen, in 1795. Beulah, who was born Oct. 18, 1783, married John Emley, who was born Aug. 14, 1783. They were the parents of Judge Oliver H. P. Emley, of Jacobstown, Burlington Co. (see Emley, of New Hanover township). John Warner was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Burlington County Nov. 3, 1813, and re-appointed Oct. 28, 1825.

**STEWART FAMILY.**—The ancestor of this family, Joseph Stewart, came from Scotland at an early date, and settled in Bucks County, Pa. Prior to 1694 he moved into West Jersey, bringing a certificate of his good standing among the Friends at "the Falls." In 1694 he married Alice, daughter of Joshua Wright, and in 1698 he purchased a tract of two hundred and forty-four acres of land of William Black, later fifty acres adjoining of Christopher Wetherill, which is located south and west of Ellisdale, contains the highest point of elevation in West Jersey, and is now (1882) in possession of his descendants. This place is well watered by a rivulet which rises to the south of Ellisdale, crosses the Arneytown road, winding down through the meadows, pass the Crosswicks road, and empties into the Crosswicks Creek below the iron bridge. In old surveys and such like documents this stream is called "Scotch Run," doubtless from Joseph's nationality. Within a hundred yards of the Crosswicks road and close to this stream is a never-failing spring. Here Joseph Stewart selected a site on which he built a cabin. At the time Joseph came to erect his future dwelling an Indian family lived at the spring, peaceable, kind, and lazy. Here Mr. Stewart remained until his death. He had three sons,—John, Joseph, and Josiah. John married Elizabeth Cook in 1722, and raised a large family; Joseph married Bridget, daughter of John and Esther Middleton; Josiah married Sarah Byless, of Upper Freehold, and lived there.

**RECKLESS.**—Joseph Reckless, progenitor of the Reckless family of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and son of John Reckless, of Nottingham, England, emigrated to America and settled in West Jersey anterior to 1712, and was probably a young man.

During the same year he purchased of John Wright the mill property known as the Recklesstown mill for the sum of five hundred pounds (Book of Deeds BBB, p. 224, Sec. State office). He was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Satterthwaite, whom he married the 8th of 9th mo., 1716. He had children by this marriage,—Joseph, born in 1717; John, in 1718-19, died in 1721; Annie, in 1720; Joseph, in 1722; and Elizabeth, who married Joseph Fowler in 1748.

His second wife was Elizabeth Fowler, whom he married in 1740. She did not survive many years, and left no issue. He subsequently married Anne, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Woodward, and granddaughter of the first Anthony W. Joseph Woodward dying intestate, the old homestead near Ellisdale descended to his eldest son, Apollo, as sole heir-at-law, according to the then existing laws of the province of New Jersey. Apollo, never marrying, by will devised the homestead to his sister Anne, the wife of Joseph Reckless. The children of Joseph and Anne Reckless were Joseph, born in 1753; Isaac, born in 1755; John, born in 1756; Robert, born 1758, and died the same year; Anthony, born in 1760; Robert, born in 1763; Mary, born in 1765.

Anne Reckless, widow of Joseph, was married to Col. William Shreve, of the Revolution, in 1779.

John Reckless married Mary Tallman.

Robert Reckless, a youth of but nineteen, was a soldier in Capt. Shreve's Burlington light-horse during the Revolutionary war. In a skirmish with the Tories and Pine robbers, under the notorious John Bacon, at Cedar Creek bridge, Dec. 27, 1782, he fell mortally wounded.

Anthony Reckless, when but seventeen, entered the sappers and miners, Continental army, as a lieutenant, served through the whole war, and rose to the grade of captain. He married Ann, daughter of Peter Tallman, of Burlington County, and resided at Recklesstown, and died in 1817. The following obituary, written by Aaron D. Woodruff, attorney-general of New Jersey, and published at the time in the *Trenton Federalist*, shows the estimation in which he was held by the most prominent men of the State: "Early in life he embarked in the cause of the country, and served with honor in the Revolutionary war until its close. He then entered into the pursuits of domestic life, and it was in this character that his virtues were more conspicuous." His children,—Joseph W., Ann T., Eliza E., and Mary.

Joseph W. married twice. His first wife was Hannah, the sister of the late John McKnight, Esq., of Bordentown, July 24, 1809. She died Aug. 31, 1831. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Anna Patrick, who died January, 1849. The children by his first wife were John, born Oct. 8, 1810, married and died without issue.

John W., Jr., born Aug. 22, 1812, was a farmer, married twice, removed to Quakertown, Bucks Co.,



Pa., and died in 1877, leaving issue,—Rebecca, Ann, Anthony, and Charles.

Rebecca, born Sept. 8, 1815, married G. W. Canfield, M.D., died in 1845, leaving children,—Joseph L. (who married Gulielma Jefferson, and died in 1863, without issue), Cornelia, Laura (who married the author), George W. (who died in 1865).

Ann Reckless, born Jan. 24, 1819, died May 4, 1820.

Anthony Reckless, born May 11, 1821, a merchant of Red Bank, Monmouth Co. He married Mary E., daughter of Gilbert Seaman, mayor of Hightstown, N. J., and had children, viz.: William M., Charles S., Joseph, Gilbert S., and Jennie S.

Charless Reckless married, Oct. 4, 1876, Gertrude, daughter of Edward Stevenson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Civil List.**—Below are the names of the township officers from 1700 to 1882, care being taken that no name appears twice in the list:

1700.—Samuel Taylor served in different capacities six years, the last in 1737.

1701.—Charles Millerd.

1702.—Samuel Bunting.

\* \* \* \* \*

1704.—Nicholas Brown.

1705.—John More or Moor.

1706.—Benja. Wright, served in different capacities five years, the last in 1740.

1707.—Asher Claton or Clayton, served in different capacities five years, the last in 1739.

1708.—John Arnnel.

1709.—Robert Chapman, constable, served in different township offices ten years, the last as overseer of highways, in 1729.

John Sycks (Sykes), overseer of highways, served in different township offices seven years, the last as overseer of poor, in 1738.

John Bacon, overseer of poor.

1710.—John Thorn, constable, served different township offices seven years, the last as Collector, in 1749.

frances Davenport, overseer of highways.

Samuel Denford, overseer of highways.

1711.—Richard harison (Richard Harrison), Constable, was overseer of highways in 1722.

Jonathan wright, overseer highways.

William Kerby, overseer highways.

Thomas Scholey, overseer of poor, was overseer of poor in 1727.

1712.—George nichilson, Constable, was surveyor of highways, in 1719. James Pharoah, overseer of highways, served in different township offices seven years, the last as overseer of poor, in 1746.

Amoros fieild (Ambrose Field), overseer of poor, served in different township offices five years, the last as Surveyor of highways in 1734.

1713.—John Cheshier (Cheshire), Constable, served in different township offices five years, the last as overseer of poor in 1735.

Samuel Farnsworth, overseer of highways, served in different township offices five years, the last as overseer of highways, in 1735.

1714.—Richerd kerby (Richard Kirby), overseer of highways.

Daniel Farnsworth, overseer of highways, served in different township offices six years, the last as Collector, in 1743.

John Arney, overseer of poor.

1715.—Joseph Wood, overseer of highways, served in different township offices three years, the last as overseer of poor 1738.

John Clayton, assessor.

1716.—The names of all the officers who served this year are mentioned before.

1717.—William Satterthwaite, Constable, overseer of highways in 1724.

Samuel Will-on (Wilson), overseer of poor, served in different township offices four years, the last as surveyor of highways in 1724.

John Emly (Emley), Freeholder, served in different township offices four years, the last as Freeholder, in 1721.

John bunting, Jr., Freeholder, served in different township offices fourteen years, the last as overseer of roads in 1746.

Joshewa Wright, assessor, served in different township offices four years, the last as Assessor in 1720.

Joseph Reckless, Colexter (Collector), served in different township offices 17 years, the last as overseer of highways in 1747.

1718.—Jacob Doughty, overseer of highways.

John Bunting, Freeholder, served in different township offices five years, the last as Freeholder in 1722.

1719.—James Starky, Constable.

Robert Wright, overseer of highways, served in different township offices six years, the last as constable in 1732.

1720.—John Bullock, overseer of highways.

1721.—Matthew Forsyth, Constable, overseer of highways in 1743.

Samuel Maxbury, overseer of highways.

marmaduke Watson, overseer of highways, served in different township offices seventeen years, the last as Collector in 1755.

1722.—John Steward, Constable.

Ralph Cowgil, overseer of highways,—overseer of poor in 1729.

Joseph Borden, Freeholder, served in different township offices four years, the last as overseer of highways in 1748.

William Emley, assessor.

1723.—The names of all the officers who served this year are mentioned before.

1724.—Isaac Davenport, Constable.

1726.—George Douglas, Constable; overseer of Poor, 1737.

John Taylor, overseer highways, Con. '33; Sur. high. 1745.

1727.—Anthony Woodward, Constable; Sur. of high. '29, '30; Col., '33; Freeholder, '39, '40, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '54, '55, '56, '57 and 1758.

Nehemiah Cowgill, overseer highways.

Joseph Thorn, overseer highways, Surveyor of highways '33; Con. '42; Sur. highways '44, '45, '48, '51, '52, '53, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '61, '64 and 1765.

Robert Taylor, Surveyor highways; Freeholder '29, '30; sur. high '32, overseer poor, '33; Assessor, 38; overseer poor, 1742.

Thomas Folkes, Jr., Assessor; assessor '28, '29, '30; Town Clerk '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '41, '41, '42; sur. high. '44, '45; Assessor. '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, and overseer highways 1753.

1728.—John Bunting, Woolcomber, Constable.<sup>1</sup>

1729.—Anthony Bunting, overseer highways; Freeholder, '41, '43; overseer poor, 1744.

1730.—Richard Wright, Constable, '32.

Thomas Beanes or Danes, overseer highways; overseer poor, '43.

Robert Chapman, Jr., Surveyor Highways.

1731.—Samuel Satterthwaite, overseer poor; overseer poor, '32; Sur. High., '34, '45, '46, '49, '50, and 1751.

William Chapman, overseer roads; Ass'r, '33; overseer poor, '37; Constable, 1744.

1732.—Michalls (Michael) Newbould, Freeholder; overseer roads, '33; Col., '34, '35; Sur. high. '39; Free., '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62 and 1763.

Richard Smith, overseer roads; overseer poor, '39.

Samuel Fenton, overseer roads.

John Miller, Surveyor Highways; Cons. '34.

1733.—Joseph Brown, overseer roads.

1734.—Samuel Woodward, overseer roads; Sur. high. '37; Constable, '38; Col. '41; Sur. high., '43.

William Montgomery, Assessor; Sur. High., '35 and Const., 1736.

1735.—John Lovel, Constable; overseer roads, '37.

Samuel Shores, overseer poor.

1736.—Parnel Clayton, overseer roads; overseer roads, '39.

George Snow, Collector.

1737.—Thomas Bavis, Collector.

1738.—John Forsyth, overseer roads; overseer poor, '41.

Hannaniah Grant, overseer roads.

1739.—Samuel Thorn, Constable; Const. '52.

Safy Bording (Safety Borden), Freeholder.

Iacca (Isaac) Ivens, overseer road; Sur. High., '44, '46.

Nathinill (Nathaniel) Farnsworth, Assessor; assessor, '40, '41; overseer poor, '42; Ass'r, '44, '45, '46, '47; overseer roads, '49.

1740.—Edward Slaney or Haney, overseer roads.

<sup>1</sup> In the township book we find the names of John Bunting, John Bunting, Sr., John Bunting, Jr., John Bunting Medins, and John Bunting, Woolcomber. They occupied office for many years, and at present it is impossible to intelligently separate them. By the records John Bunting would be at least eighty-six years old when he last occupied the office of constable.

Samuel Chesher or Cheshire, overseer roads; Sur. High. '44; overseer poor, '47; overseer roads, '53; Sur. High., '60.

John Garner, overseer poor.

1741.—Joseph Arison, Constable.

Preserve Brown, overseer poor; Sur. High., '43.

Edward Whete Craft, or Wheatcraft, overseer roads; Sur. High., '43; Const., '55.

Jonathan Chesher or Cheshire, overseer roads, '42; overseer poor, '44; Const., '47; Sur. High., '49, '50, '52; overseer poor, '62.

1742.—Thomas Duglis or Duglass, overseer roads; Sur. High., '47; Col. '50, '51, '52; Sur. High., '57; Cons., '61.

Joseph Richards, Collector; overseer roads, '44.

1743.—John Beck, Constable.

Raworth Beck, overseer roads; overseer poor, '50.

John Pancoast, overseer poor.

Francis Hall, Township Clerk, Town Clerk, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48.

1744.—Henry Woodrow, overseer roads.

1745.—William Taylor, Constable.

Bungas Hall, overseer roads.

Benjamin Field, overseer poor; overseer poor, '46; Sur. High., '49, '50; overseer poor, '54; Const., '57; overseer roads, '80.

Anthony Sykes, Collector; Col. '46, '47, '48; Sur. High., '51, '52, '53, '54, '56, '57; overseer poor, '59; Freeholder, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70.

Isaac Ivens, Jr., overseer highways; Cons., '49.

1746.—Jonathan Scattergood, Constable.

William Marlin, overseer roads.

William Black, Surveyor Highways; '46, '48, '51; Assessor, '53, '56; Sur. High., '58, '59.

1747.—Thos. Griggs, overseer roads.

Godfrey (Godfrey) Beck, Surveyor Highways; Sur. High., '49, '50; overseer poor, '52; Sur. High., '53; Col., '64; Sur. High., '55.

Benjamin Thorn, Surveyor Highways; overseer roads, '62.

Benone Grigory, Surveyor Highways.

1748.—Thomas Haynes, or Haines, Constable; overseer poor, '55.

Jacob Lawrance (Lawrence), Surveyor Highways; Freeholder, '51, '53; Assr., '54, '55, '59, '60; Sur., '61; Freeholder, '62; Sur. High., '62; Freeholder, '63; Sur. High., '63; Freeholder, '64; overseer roads, '72.

Samuel Farnsworth, (2nd.), overseer poor; overseer poor, '49; Sur. High., '54; Col., '57; Sur. High., '66, '67, '68, '69, '72, '73, '74.

James Holloway, overseer poor; overseer poor, '49.

1749.—Edward Page, overseer roads; overseer roads, '58; overseer poor, '69; overseer roads, '78.

Joseph Reckless, Jr., Township Clerk; Town Clerk, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67.

1750.—John Bunting, Jr., constable; overseer roads, '59.

Joshua Anderson, overseer roads; overseer roads, '51.

William Pancoast (Pancoast), overseer roads.

Philip Merot, overseer poor.

1751.—Joseph Borden, Jr., constable; overseer poor, '57.

Samuel Sheards, overseer roads; overseer poor, '55; overseer roads, '56.

Judah Williams, overseer poor; overseer poor, '52, '54, '57.

Caleb Carman, overseer poor; overseer roads, '69; overseer poor, '77; cons. of appeal, '79.

1752.—Thomas Watson, freeholder.

1753.—John Thorn, Constable; con., '62; freeholder, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78; commissioner appeal, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '87, '88, '89; overseer poor, '90; com. appeal, '90; overseer roads, '93, '94; com. appeal, '94, '95; overseer roads, '95, '96; col., '96; overseer roads, '96; com. appeal, '96; col., '97; com. appeal, '97, '98, '99.

Edward Rockhill, Collector.

Joseph Thorn, Surveyor of Highways; sur. high., '55, '56, '57, '68, '59, '61, '64, '65.

Samuel Taylor, Jr., Surveyor of Highways; Sur. High., from '55 to '64.

Aaron Watson, overseer poor.

1754.—William Wood, Surveyor of Highways; Sur. High., '55; Assessor, '57, '58, '59, '60, '64, '65, '66, '70; Freeholder, '74.

John Newbold, surveyor of highways; Sur. High., '58; Col., '59, '60, '62, '63, '65; Sur. High., '66, '67, '68.

George Rockhill, overseer roads; con., '58.

1755.—John Weldon, overseer roads.

Benjamin Gibbs, overseer roads; con., '76.

1756.—Thomas Ivins, constable.

John Edwards, collector; col., '66; overseer poor, '66.

Robert Lippincott, overseer roads.

Benjamin Busom, overseer roads; overseer poor, '58.

Thomas Thorn, overseer poor; Assessor, from '72 to '76; Freehold, '81; Sur. High., '85, '87, '88, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94.

1757.—Thomas Haines, Jr., overseer roads.

Richard Allison, overseer roads.

1758.—Abel Middleton, Collector; Assessor, '62; Freehold, '64, '65; Town Clerk, '68; Assessor, '68; Town Clerk, '69; Assessor, '69; Town Clerk, '70, '71; Assessor, '71.

Safety Magee, overseer roads; overseer poor, '68.

Edward Brucks (Brooks), overseer poor; overseer poor, '69.

1759.—Anthony Woodward, (3d) Constable.

William Newbold, Collector; overseer poor, '61; Assessor, '63; Freeholder, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '72, '73, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79; Com. Appeal, '81; Freeholder, '82; Com. Appeal, '82.

Benjamin Taylor, overseer roads.

1760.—Gidian Pettit, constable.

Anthony Taylor, overseer roads; overseer roads, '69, '70; Assessor, '78, '79.

Stacy Fenton, overseer roads; overseer roads, '70; col., '71; overseer poor, '71.

John Butler, overseer poor; col., '61; overseer poor, '61; col., '62; overseer poor, '62, '63, '64; col., '65; overseer poor, '65, '83, '84; overseer roads, '90.

William Cook, Jr., overseer poor; overseer poor, '64; Assessor, '67; con., '71; overseer poor, '74; sur. high., '75; Assessor, '77; Freeholder, '80; Assessor, '81, '82; overseer poor, '82; assessor, '83, '86, '90, '91, '94.

1761.—Thomas Woodward, overseer roads.

William Steward, overseer roads.

1762.—The names of all the officers who served this year are mentioned before.

1763.—Ezra Black, overseer roads; overseer poor, '74; Col., '74 and '75; overseer poor, '75; overseer roads, '79; Com. Appeal, '80; overseer poor, '87 and '88.

Esq. Lewis, Collector; overseer poor, '63 and '64; Col., '64.

1764.—Joseph Pancoast, constable; overseer roads, '71; sur. high., '73, '74, and '76; overseer roads, '84, and '91.

John Gardnor, overseer roads.

1765.—Christopher Plinegin, Constable.

Peter Tilton, surveyor highways; sur. high., '70; Freehold, '72; overseer roads, '73.

Isaac Field, overseer roads; sur. high., '66; overseer roads, '68; com. appeal, '79; Freeholder, '80; overseer roads, '84, '85, '86; overseer poor, '93, '94, '95.

Samuel Satterthwaite, Jr., overseer poor; overseer roads, '76.

1766.—Isaac Cogel Oowgell (Cowgill), Sr., Constable, overseer poor, '73; Col., '73; sur. high., '75, '77, '78; Freehold, '79, '80; sur. high., from '81 to '85; com. appeal, '86; assessor, '87, '88, '89, '92.

John Holloway, overseer poor; col., '67; overseer poor, '67 and '68; col., '68.

1767.—John Emley, Constable.

John Horner, overseer roads; overseer roads, '71.

John Wood, overseer roads; sur. high., '69, '70, '71, '72.

John Taylor, overseer poor.

1768.—Francis Witt, Constable.

Joseph Newbold, overseer roads; overseer roads, '69; Col., '70; overseer, '70, '71; com. appeal, '79; Freeholder, '81; overseer roads, '82, '83; Freeholder, '86; overseer roads, '86.

1769.—The names of all the officers who served this year are mentioned before.

1770.—James Taylor, constable; overseer poor, '75; com. appeal, '85; overseer roads, '90, sur. high., '98.

John Lovell, overseer roads.

William Nutt, overseer roads; overseer roads, '86.

1771.—Marmaduke Watson (2d), surveyor of highways; overseer roads, '75.

1772.—Joseph Brown, Town Clerk; overseer poor; '80; col., '89; overseer poor, '81; col., '82; overseer roads, '91.

Joseph Forsyth, Constable; overseer roads, '77, '79, '89.

Gervas (Jarves) Pharrow (Pharo), overseer poor; col., '72; Town Clerk, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, and '86; overseer roads, '91.

Wm. Satterthwaite, overseer roads.

1773.—Amariah Farnsworth; Constable; overseer poor, '80.

John Decow, overseer poor; overseer road, '75; sur. high., '80; con., '81, overseer high., '83.

Timothy Bunting, overseer roads.

Robert Embley (Robert Emley), overseer roads; overseer roads, '74.

1774.—George Applegate, Constable; overseer roads, '76; overseer poor, '79; overseer roads, '88; overseer poor, '89.



Joseph Wright, Constable.  
Jonathan Quicksell, overseer roads.  
David Killely, overseer roads; overseer roads, '79.  
George Woodward, overseer roads; overseer poor, '76; overseer roads, '85; Freeholder, '86, '89; town com., '89; sur. high., '89; Freeholder, '90; town com., '90; Freeholder, '91; com. appeal, '91; town com., '91; Freeholder, '92; com. appeal, '92; town com., '92; Freeholder, '93; com. appeal, '93; town com., '93; Freeholder, from '94 to 1811.  
Joshua Bunting, overseer roads; surveyor highway, 1776; overseer roads, '86, '92; surveyor highways, '95, '96; overseer poor, '99, 1800, and 1801.  
Benjamin Holloway, overseer roads and overseer poor 1778; surveyor highways, '86, '87, '88.  
1776.—Gabriel Allen, overseer roads; constable, '79.  
Nathan Middleton, overseer roads and overseer poor, 1777; overseer roads, '87; commissioner appeals, '89, '90, '91, '92; overseer roads, '93, '94; Freeholder, '95, '96; overseer roads, '95, '97; commissioner appeals, '97, '98; overseer roads, '98, '99; commissioner appeals, 1801, '2, '3, '4; township committee, 1805, '5; commissioner appeals, '5, '6; township committee, '6; overseer roads, '11.  
1777.—Nathaniel Lewis, constable.  
Abraham Chapman, surveyor highways, 1778, '79, '80, '81; overseer poor, '81; freeholder, '82; surveyor highways, '82, '83; freeholder, '83; commissioner of appeals, '83, '84; freeholder, '84; surveyor of highways, '84.  
John Oliver, overseer roads.  
Joel Middleton, overseer roads and overseer poor, 1785; collector, '85, '86; overseer poor, '86, '87; collector, '85, '86; overseer poor, '86, '87; collector, '87, '88; overseer poor, '88, '89; collector, '89; overseer poor, '96.  
Moses Williams, overseer roads, 1778.  
Israel Wright, constable.  
Thomas Bliss, overseer poor, collector.  
William Allen, overseer roads, 1781.  
1779.—John Hall, clerk, overseer poor, and collector; clerk, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84; overseer poor, '84; collector, '84, 1806; overseer poor, '06; collector, '7; overseer poor, '7.  
Joseph Woodward, overseer roads.  
1780.—Samuel Beck, constable.  
Aaron Taylor, overseer roads.  
John Thorn, Jr., overseer roads, freeholder, '85, '87; overseer roads, '91, '97; overseer poor, '97, '93; overseer poor, '98; collector, '98, '99; overseer poor, '99; overseer roads, '99; collector, 1800; overseer poor, 1800; overseer roads, 1800, '1; overseer poor, 1; collector, '1.  
Joseph Kirkbride, commissioner appeal, '81, '82, '83; freeholder, '83, '84; commissioner appeal, '84, '85; freeholder, '85; commissioner appeal, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93.  
1781.—Joel Taylor, overseer poor.  
Isaac Reckless, overseer roads.  
George Douglass, overseer roads.  
1782.—Lewis Chapman, constable; clerk, '85, '87, '88; overseer roads, '90.  
John Van Emburgh, overseer roads, '89, '91, '92, '93; judge election, '93, '94.  
Joshua W. Satterthwaite, overseer roads, '83; commission appeal, '86, '87, '88, '94; surveyor highway, 1800, '1; township committee, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '12; freeholder, '13, '14, '15; township committee, '15, '16; freeholder, '16; overseer roads, '17.  
Oskey Hoagland, overseer roads, 1783, '84, '85.  
1783.—Newbury Bunting, constable; assessor, '96; clerk, '97; assessor, '98; overseer roads, '98; clerk, '99; assessor, '99, 1800; clerk, 1809, '1; assessor, '1, '2; clerk, '2; assessor, '3, '4; overseer poor, '4.  
Joseph Holloway, overseer roads.  
Jacob Middleton, overseer roads.  
1784.—Robert Dougherty, constable, '85, '87, '88, '89, '90, '92, '93, '94, '95, '97.  
Joseph Bullock, overseer roads.  
1785.—Samuel Rogers, overseer poor.  
1786.—Thomas Moore, overseer poor.  
Samuel Sykes, surveyor highways; freeholder, '88; overseer roads, '89, '90; freeholder, '91, '92, '93; surveyor highways, '95; overseer roads, '95; surveyor highways, '96; overseer roads, '98, '99, 1800.  
Samuel Holloway, constable, 1786; overseer roads, 1802, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20.  
1787.—Thomas W. Wood, overseer roads; freeholder, '88.  
William Wood, freeholder, '89, '90, '96, '97, 1800, '1, '2; commissioner appeal, '2; township committee, '2, '3; freeholder, '3; commissioner ap-

peal, '3, '4; freeholder, '4; township committee, '4, '5; freeholder, '5; commissioner appeal, '5; assessor, '6; freeholder, '6; overseer poor, '6; township committee, '6, '7; freeholder, '7, '8; commissioner appeal, '8; township committee, '8, '9; freeholder, '9; commissioner appeal, '9, '16; freeholder, '10; township committee, '10, '11; freeholder, '11; commissioner appeal, '11, '12; township committee, '12, '13, '14, '15; commissioner appeal, '15, '16; township committee, '16, '17; commissioner appeal, '17, '18; township committee, '18, '19; commissioner appeal, '19, '20; township committee, '20.

Jeremiah Smith, overseer roads.

1788.—Thomas Wilkinson, overseer roads.

Brazilla Newbold, overseer roads; commissioner appeal, '94, '95, '96; surveyor highways, '99.

Joseph Williams, overseer roads.

1789.—Joseph Douglass, clerk, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96.

Samuel Newbold, overseer roads; overseer poor, '92; surveyor highway, '94.

Michael Taylor, overseer roads; overseer poor, '91; surveyor highway, '97; township committee, '17; freeholder, '18; township committee, '18, '19; freeholder, '19, '20; township committee, '20, '21; freeholder, '21.

1790.—John Middleton, collector; assessor; overseer poor, '91; collector, '91, '92; overseer poor, '92, '93; collector, '93, '94; overseer poor, '94, '95; collector, '95.

Danielle King, overseer roads.

1791.—The names of all the officers who served this year are mentioned before.

1792.—James Wilkinson, overseer roads; constable, 1804, '5, '6; pound keeper, '15.

Benjamin Satterthwaite, overseer roads.

Samuel Ivins, overseer roads.

1793.—Nathan Rockhill, committee of appeal; assessor, '95.

1794.—The names of all the officers who served this year are mentioned.

1795.—William Norcross, judge of election, '86, '97, '98, '99; township committee, 1802, '3.

1796.—John Hodson, constable.

1797.—Thomas Newbold, surveyor highway, '98; freeholder, '98, '99.

Thomas Borden, constable.<sup>1</sup>

1798.—Humphrey Wall, constable.

James Thorne, constable.<sup>2</sup>

1799.—James Thorn, constable, 1800, '1.

Thomas Taylor, overseer roads; commissioner appeal, 1800, '1; township committee, '2, '3, '4; surveyor highways, '6, '7, '10, '19, '20, '21, '22; commissioner appeal, '22; township committee, '22; township committee, '22, '24, '25, '26, '27.

Joseph Satterthwaite, surveyor highways; overseer highway, 1801; surveyor highway, '2.

1800.—James Holloway, surveyor of highways, 1801.

1801.—Joseph Meirs, overseer of roads.

1802.—James Davison, constable, 1803.

John Null, constable.

Isaac Thorn, surveyor highways, 1803; collector, '21; overseer poor, '22; overseer roads, '23.

1803.—Samuel J. Bunting, clerk, '04, '05; assessor, '05; overseer poor, '05; clerk, '06, '07; assessor, '07; overseer poor, '07.

Joseph Nutt, surveyor highways; township committee, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16.

1804.—George Thorn, surveyor highway; commissioner appeal, '07; township committee, '07; collector, '13; overseer poor, '13; commissioner appeal, '15, '16, '17; freeholder, '17, '18; commissioner appeal, '18, '19, '20; collector, '20; overseer poor, '20; commissioner of appeal, '21; township committee, '21, '22; commissioner appeal, '22, '23; township committee, '23; commissioner appeal, '24; township committee, '25.

Thomas Nutt, surveyor of highways, '05, '06, '07; judge of election, '07; collector, '08; surveyor highways, '08; overseer poor, '08, '09; collector, '09; surveyor highways, '09, '10; collector, '10; overseer poor, '10, '11; collector, '11; surveyor highways, '11; overseer roads, '11; collector, '12; overseer poor, '12, '14; collector, '14, '15; overseer poor, '15, '16; collector, '16, '17; overseer poor, '17, '18; collector, '18, '19; overseer poor, '19.

Joseph Wright, overseer highways, '05.

1805.—William Suowden, township committee; commissioner appeal

<sup>1</sup> Specially appointed by Newberry Bunting, Daniel Newbold, and Job Lippincott, three justices of the peace for Burlington County.

<sup>2</sup> Specially appointed by Isaac Cowgill and Newberry Bunting, justices, etc.

'06; judge election, '06; commissioner appeal, '07; township committee, '07, '08; commissioner appeal, '08; judge election, '08, '09; commissioner appeal, '09, '10; judge election, '10, '11; commissioner appeal, '11; township committee, '11, '12; commissioner appeal, '12, '13; township committee, '13, '14; commissioner appeal, '14, '15; township committee, '15, '16; commissioner appeal, '16, '17; judge election, '17; township committee, '17, '18; commissioner appeal, '18; judge election, '18, '19; commissioner appeal, '19; township committee, '19, '20; overseer road, '28; township committee, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.

1806.—Samuel Bunting, surveyor highways; commissioner appeal, '07; township committee, '07, '08; commissioner appeal, '08, '09; township committee, '09, '10; commissioner appeal, '10, '11; township committee, '11, '12; commissioner appeal, '12; freeholder, '12, '13; commissioner appeal, '13; township committee, '13, '14; commissioner appeal, '14; freeholder, '14, '15; township committee, '15; judge election, '15, '16; freeholder, '16; township committee, '16, '17; freeholder, '17.

1806.—Thomas Lawrence, commissioner appeal; assessor, '08; overseer poor, '08, '09; assessor, '09, '10; overseer poor, '10, '11; assessor, '11, '12; overseer poor, '12, '13; assessor, '13, '14; overseer poor, '14, '15; assessor, '15, '16; overseer poor, '16, '17; assessor, '17, '18; overseer poor, '18, '19; assessor, '19.

William Bennett, overseer roads.

1807.—The names of all the officers who served this year are mentioned before.

1808.—William McKnight, clerk, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13; township committee, '18, '19, '20, '21; freeholder, '22; township committee, '23; freeholder, '24, '25, '26, '28, '29, '33, '38.

John Blakeley, Jr., surveyor highways, '09, '13; judge election, '26, '27.

William Trout, constable, '11, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '36.

Thomas L. Shotwell, overseer roads.

1809.—John Imley (or Imlay), township committee, '10.

1810.—William Price, constable.

1811.—Abel Hall, surveyor highways, '12; commissioner appeal, '20; judge election, '20, '21; commissioner appeal, '21, '22, '23; overseer poor, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28; commissioner appeal, '31.

Thomas Forsyth, overseer roads, '12, '22, '25, '26, '27, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '46, of Recklesstown.

1812.—Edward Field, surveyor highways, '13, '14, '16, '17, '18.

John Rodgers, overseer roads, '13.

Isaac Stiles, overseer roads.

John Applegate, overseer roads; constable, '13, '14, '17, '18; overseer roads, '42, '43, of Recklesstown.

Isaac Shreve, judge election, '13, '14, '24, '25.

1813.—Thomas English, freeholder; commissioner appeal, '14; surveyor highways, '23.

Gueldy Higgins, overseer roads.

1814.—Nathan Satterthwaite, clerk, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20; assessor, '20, '21; clerk, '21; overseer roads, '21; assessor, '22; overseer poor, '22, '23; assessor, '23; overseer poor, '24, '26; assessor, '27, '28, '29; commissioner appeal, '37, '39; township committee, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47; justice of the peace from 1838 to 1855.

Jacob Iman, surveyor highways, '16, '17.

Nathaniel Warner, overseer roads, '15, '21, '23, '24, '28; surveyor highways, '29; township committee, '52, '53.

David Hance, Jr., overseer roads, '15, '16, '17, '18; surveyor highways, '18, '19; overseer roads, '19, '20; surveyor highways, '20, '21; overseer roads, '21; township committee, '22, '23; surveyor highways, '23; township committee, from 1824 to 1835.

1815.—Joseph Wilson, constable.

1816.—William Pain, constable.

1817.—Sutton Emley, township committee, '18, '19.

1818.—Benjamin H. Middleton, overseer roads, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23; commissioner appeal, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30.

1819.—David Kelly, freeholder, '20, '21, '22.

Abner Arey, constable, '20, '31.

1820.—Peter Ellis, township committee, '21.

1821.—Thomas Tallman, commissioner appeal; clerk, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27; collector, '28, '29.

Robert Field, township committee, '24, '25.

Samuel English, constable, '22, '23, '24, '25, '27, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35.

Isaac Thorn, Jr., overseer roads; collector, '22; surveyor highways, '22; overseer poor, '23; collector, '24; assessor, '25, '26.

1822.—Samuel Bunting, freeholder, '22; township committee, '22, '23; freeholder, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28.

Thomas Shreve, overseer roads; overseer poor, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47.

Jacob P. Bunting, judge election, '23.

Robert Vanderbeck, township committee, '24; freeholder, '27; township committee, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43; school committee, '43; township committee, '44; school committee, '44, '45, '46, '47.

1823.—Phineas S. Bunting, commissioner appeal; township committee, '23, '26, '27; clerk, '28; freeholder, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34; township committee, '36, '37, '38; freeholder, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43; justice peace, '47 to '52.

Samuel Hance, overseer roads, '24 to '30; pound-keeper, '35 to '47.

John Sykes, pound-keeper; overseer poor, '25.

Samuel S. Bunting, wharf-master, '24; overseer poor, '29; commissioner appeal, '37.

1824.—Elisha Lippincott, assessor.

John Miles, commissioner appeal, '25.

Thomas S. Earl, commissioner appeal; township committee, '26 to '37, and from '44 to '47.

John Shreve, Jr., surveyor highways, '25 to '32.

Ezra Black, surveyor highways, '25, '26, '27, '28.

Moore Edwards, township committee, '25.

Samuel Sager, pound-keeper, '25.

John Bunting, overseer roads, '25, '26, '27, '28, '40, '41.

1825.—Lewis W. Paucoast, collector, '26, '27; judge election, '35, '36, '37.

Joshua Carman, commissioner appeal.

Wm. Field, commissioner appeal.

Wm. M. Hance, wharf master; overseer roads from '33 to '40; township committee, '52; overseer roads, '53, '55.

1826.—Samuel C. Taylor, commissioner appeal, '27, '28, '29; overseer roads, '29; commissioner appeal, '30; overseer roads, '30; commissioner appeal, '31, '32, '38, '47; council, '50.

Reading Newbold, township committee, from '27 to '32.

Joseph Platt, pound-keeper, from '27 to '32; school committee, '32; overseer poor, from '34 to '36 and from '39 to '46; pound-keeper, '46, '47; overseer poor, '47.

Joshua Satterthwaite, commissioner appeal, '27, '28; overseer roads, '34.

1827.—Amos Hendrickson, overseer poor, '28, '29, '30; commissioner appeal, '34, '35, '36.

1828.—Peter Shreve, Sr., president, '29, '30; collector, '30, '31; president, '31, '32; collector, '32, '33; president, '33, '34; collector, '34, '35; president, '35, '36; collector, '36, '37; president, '37, '38; collector, '38, '39; president, '39, '40; collector, '40, '41; president, '41, '42; collector, '42, '43; president, '43, '44, '45; township committee, '45, '46; president, '46, '47; township committee, '47; commissioner appeal, '49, '50; council, '51.

James Wonderley, constable, '29, '30.

1829.—A. H. Woodward, commissioner appeal, '30.

John Graham, clerk, '30, '31, '32, '33.

Wm. Taylor, overseer roads.

Chas. Thompson, judge election, '30.

1830.—Aaron Robbins, assessor, '31, '32, '33.

Joseph Satterthwaite, Jr., freeholder, from '31 to '34, and '36 to '42.

James Pierce, surveyor highway, from '31 to '42.

William Tiel, overseer poor, from '31 to '36; judge election, '39.

James H. Hammill, constable.

1831.—Robert Holloway, commissioner appeal, '32, '33; school committee, '34.

Joel H. Middleton, overseer poor; overseer roads, '34.

John H. Ivins, overseer roads, '32, '33, '35, '36, '37, of Crosswicks.

Thomas Herbert, overseer roads.

Elias Thompson, judge election, '32, '33.

Joseph D. Satterthwaite, school committee, '32; township committee, from '33 to '47.

Edward Thorn, Sr., school committee, from '32 to '37; township committee, '38, '39; commissioner appeal, '56.

Edward Pierce, school committee, from '32 to '38; commissioner appeal, from '39 to '47, near Crosswicks.

1832.—Jeremiah Durell, commissioner appeal.

John Thorn, overseer roads.

1833.—John Lord, commissioner appeal.

George C. Davis, commissioner appeal; freeholder, '35.

David S. Newbold, surveyor highway, '34, '35, '36.

Isaiah Taylor, school committee, from '34 to '37, '40, '41, near Recklesstown.

Allen Taylor, pound-keeper, '34, '35; commissioner appeal, '38; overseer roads, '44, '45, near Recklesstown.



1824.—Caleb Earl, clerk, from '35 to '39.  
 Thomas T. Taylor, assessor, '35, '36; school committee, '42.  
 Joshua Bunting, commissioner appeal, '35.  
 Edward Thorn, commissioner appeal, '35, '36; township committee, from '38 to '43; collector, '44.  
 Geo. Middletown, overseer poor, '35.  
 Wm. W. Norcross, judge election; township committee, '35, '36; freeholder, '37, '38.  
 1835.—Furman Field, school committee, '36; assessor, from '37 to '44.  
 Michael Wilson, constable; overseer roads, from '36 to '41.  
 1836.—Joseph Schooley, commissioner of appeal, '37.  
 Tantum Earl, surveyor highway from '37 to '47; school committee, '47.  
 Aaron Bunting, overseer poor from '37 to '39; surveyor highway from '43 to '47.  
 Joseph Wright, wharf master.  
 Jacob G. Foulks, pound keeper; overseer poor, '37, '38.  
 1837.—Jehu Lippincott, Jr., overseer poor.  
 William Tilton, school committee.  
 Joseph Shinn, pound keeper.  
 John Hitchin, constable, '38.  
 1838.—Joseph K. Hilligus, commissioner appeal.  
 Thomas Newell, overseer roads.  
 Abraham T. Ellis, school committee, '39, '40.  
 Robert Parry, school committee; commissioner appeal from '39 to '47.  
 Samuel Wilson, pound-keeper.  
 Thomas Carman, commissioner appeal from '40 to '46; council, '50.  
 Joseph Asey, overseer roads.  
 James McCabe, school committee from '40 to '42, Crosswicks.  
 William I. Applebee, school committee; clerk, from '40 to '45.  
 James Hartman, pound-keeper, from '40 to '44, Crosswicks.  
 Robert James, constable.  
 \*Alex. D. Pearson, constable, from '40 to '45.  
 1840.—Benj. H. Brown, overseer poor, from '41 to '47.  
 Charles Wilson, judge election, from '41 to '43.  
 Samuel A. Pancoast, township committee; school committee, from '42 to '46, near Recklesstown.  
 1841.—Joel H. Robbins, overseer roads, from '42 to '44.  
 Jacob M. Bunting, township committee, from '42 to '47, Crosswicks.  
 Jacob E. Merton, school committee.  
 1842.—Thomas Thorn, overseer roads, '43 to '46, near Crosswicks.  
 1843.—Edward Robbins, township committee; school committee, '44 to '46; justice of the peace, '47 to '52; school committee, '47; mayor, '49; township committee, '52; justice peace, '52 to '57—'67 to '72; township committee, '69 to '73; mayor, '71 to '73; justice peace, '72 to '76; township committee, '75 to '76.  
 John W. Brown, freeholder.  
 1844.—Samuel Collier, freeholder, '45 to '47.  
 James Holloway, freeholder, '45 to '47.  
 Benj. Thorn, judge election.  
 1845.—Lewis C. Hartman, assessor, '46 to '47.  
 Charles Bodine, Jr., collector, '46, '47, '58, '59.  
 Clayton Aaronson, judge election, '46, '47, '50, '52; township committee, '54; commissioner appeal, '61 to '65.  
 John Warner, overseer roads.  
 Charles Hartman, pound-keeper.  
 1846.—Ezra B. Robbins, clerk, '47, '49, '50 to '53; justice peace, from '53 to '57; assessor, '56 to '61; justice peace, from '57 to '62, from '62 to '67, from '67 to '72; commissioner appeal, '67, '68, '70 to '74; justice peace, '72 to '76.  
 Henry Vanbrunt, pound-keeper, '47, near Crosswicks.  
 Abraham Ryan, constable.  
 1847.—Peter Shreve, Jr., justice peace, '47 to '52, '52 to '57; commissioner appeal, '58.  
 Thomas C. Gilson, overseer roads.  
 Eli Eldridge, overseer roads, near Crosswicks.  
 Samuel Pitman, overseer roads, near Recklesstown.  
 William Cows, constable, '49; marshal, '50; justice peace, '52 to '57.  
 In February, 1849, the township of Chesterfield was divided, and the township and borough of Bordentown were established.

## CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Jacob M. Bunting, 1852-56; Edward Thorn, 1857-60; Aaron B. Borden, 1861-63; Alfred Satterthwaite, 1861-68; Charles B. Holloway, 1869-72; Sexton Emley, 1873-75; Isaac L. Woolman, 1876-78; John Braislin, 1882.

## TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Ezra B. Robbins, 1852; Henry P. Vanderbeck, 1853-60; Jacob M. Bunting, 1861-68; John Braislin, 1869; Eugene Wood, 1870-74, 1876-82; Jacob W. Mitchell, 1875.

## ASSESSORS.

Lewis C. Hartman, 1852; Aaron B. Borden, 1853-55; Simon Hamold, 1856-59; Charles A. Wilson, 1860; George T. Newell, 1861-64; James A. Wood, 1865-66; Josiah Shinn, 1867-78; Charles B. Holloway, 1879-82.

## COLLECTORS.

Aaron Bunting, 1852-55; Thomas McIntire, 1856-62; Thomas A. Pearce, 1863-66; Charles S. Doran, 1867; Thomas Sexton, 1868-71, 1875-77; William B. Ridgway, 1872-74; Howell Stillwell, 1878-82.

## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Peter Shreve, Sr., 1852; Thomas S. Earl, 1852; Nathaniel Satterthwait, 1852; J. D. Satterthwait, 1852-54; Jacob M. Bunting, 1852; Edward Thorne, 1852-55; Lewis C. Hartman, 1853; Thomas N. Black, 1854; Edward Satterthwait, 1855-57, 1869-75; James Holloway, 1856, 1857; William H. Black, 1856-59; Samuel Collins, 1858-67; James Taylor, 1858-62; Barton F. Thorne, 1860-67; Charles H. Holloway, 1863-68; Samuel C. Deacon, 1868-71; Charles D. Lippincott, 1868-82; Sexton Emley, 1872; John Braislin, 1873-75, 1877; J. N. Clevenger, 1876, 1877; Jacob L. Atkinson, 1876-78; Walter E. Borden, 1877, 1878-82; Jacob Bucraft, 1878-82; Charles Wallace, 1878-82.

## CONSTABLES.

William Cows, 1852; Nathaniel Long, 1853; Eli Eldridge, 1854-61; Alexander C. Wood, 1862, 1863; William A. Higgins, 1864, 1866, 1867; John Hartman, 1868; Thomas M. Gifford, 1869-72; Joseph I. Rogers, 1873; Rudolph Middleton, 1874; Frank Scatterthwait, 1875-78; Howard Hartman, 1877; John B. Burtis, 1878-81; Russell Maps, 1881; James D. Steele, 1882.

## OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Benjamin H. Brown, 1852-60, 1863-82; Thomas Shreve, Sr., 1852-56; A. C. Jamison, 1855-62; George S. Platt, 1862.

## JUDGES OF ELECTION.

Benjamin Thorne, 1852, 1853; Samuel Taylor, 1854-57; Charles N. Neal, 1858-60; Edward Satterthwait, 1861; James A. Wood, 1862, 1874; Josiah H. Shinn, 1863-68, 1870; George M. Satterthwait, 1870-73; William Higgins, 1874-79; Charles S. Doran, 1880-82.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Hudson S. Ellis, 1856, 1862; Stacy Taylor, 1860, 1865, 1875; John S. Reed, 1881.

**Extracts from the Township Records.—**The first entry in the township book is as follows:

"Chesterfield 1713—12 17

"At our Towns meeting held att John moors the 7 day of the 12 month 1712—11 mad up our a Counts with henery Beck and then due to him £4 s12 d7. as over seer of the poore.

"Att the same meeting settled our a Counts with Thomas.

"Oversar of ye poor.

"Scholey due from him to the Town £1. s2. d11.

"At ye sam meeting setteled our a counts with John morre and then due to him for keeping of mary Wheat Craft £5. . 0s. 9d.

"Att The same meeting setteled our accounts with Richard harison upon the accounts of keeping old hue and Due to him 9£ 2s. 4d. for the year 1711—12.

"At our Towns meeting held at John moors the 7 day of the 12th month 1712—13. By vertue of warrent so directed to ye Cunstable to sumens the freeholders and Inhabetors to the said meeting to Chues a Cunstable and overseer of the poore and overseer of the hig wayes for the Town Ship of Chesterfield pursuant their unto we who did meet did nominat and Chues Thos persons whose names are as foloweth . . ."

"Att our Towns meeting held at John moors ye Third day of the seventh month 1715 The freeholders and Inhabetor being their meet did Chues and nominat william Wood, Robert Chapman, Richard harison, and Samuel Taylor to a Certain the bounds of our said Town Ship of Chesterfield.

"At our towns meeting held at John Moors by vertue of a warent ye 23 day of the feirst month 17 16-17 for the township of Chesterfield the

freeholders and Inhabitors being their meet did by majority of voits did agree that Mary Wheatcraft should be let to Thomas Curtis for him the s'd Thomas to keep the said mary Wheatcraft for a Certain sum of money so that she shall be no more charge to the said Township that shall any-way a crew during her life time as will apeare, so a bond from the said Thomas curtis at the s'd meating of the freeholders and Inhabitors did agree that assessment should be maid to pay the s'd Thomas Curtis for keeping of the said mary WheatCraft and to pay Richard Harison for keeping old Hugh (Parriot). In order their unto wee who weard meet at the said meeting did chues sissors to sess the said tax whose names are Thomas foulks, nathanill field, Gorge nichilson, marmaduck Watt-son sissors to sess the said tax att or before the feirst day of the Thieird month next Insuing and deliver the same to the overseers of the poor and the said sessment to be pade to the overseer of the poor Samuel will-son or to his order to be paid in solid silver money at or before the feirst day of the 8 month 1717."

Thus we see that even at this early period, and with the scattered and thriving population, poor humanity called for relief. The feeble widow and broken-down man ask of their fellow-men a pittance of what God has blessed them with to eke out a miserable existence.

"At our Town meetin helde for the township of Chesterfield the 11 day of the First month 1717-18 The Freeholders being met at the house of John Moor did by majority of votes choose Joshua Wright sessor for the Tax towards the support of Government and Robert Chapman, Sen. Coll'r for the said Tax: William Wood and Mathew Watson, Surveyors for the highways John Buntin, medius and John Emley freeholders for the county tax. Joseph Reckless was by majorite of votes chosen Clark of the Town for one year, and is to have twenty Shillings for said year to be paid by John Moore, overseer of the poor. Samuel taylor, Sen., John Cheshire, John Sikes, & Josef Reckless chosen Assessors to lay a Rate to defray the Charges of the poor, crosswicks Bridge, and paying Town Clark. The town agrees to raiseng about 40£ money at 9s. 2d. per ounce. To Be sessd by the first day of May next, and to be paid by the first day 9 (month) next. The Horse taken by way of distress from William and Richard Kirby for 40 shillings. was sold to Wm. Bunting for 35s. and he gave his bill to pay the Constable, and the constable is to pay it to Joseph Reckless when received, first deducting his own charges."

"John Wright, Asher Clayton, John Emley, Joseph Reckle s met accorden the Appointment of Last towms meeting & made up acco'ts with Richard Harrison & Thomas Curtis & find the town indebted to Richerd Harrison ye 1st of March, 1717-8.

	10£	13s.	06d.
The town indebted to			
Thomas Curtis	6	02	06
The town indebted to			
Samuel Wilson	1	06	00
To Wm. Wood & ye			
bondsmen 1£ 19s.	1	19	00
To Samuel Taylor, Sers for			
being T. C'k (Town Clerk)			
15 years being given this			
town meeting by majority			
of votes,	5	00	00"

The township appears to be charitable to some, as witness the following:

"The Town agrees that Mary Holloway shall not pay her Tax, being 7 shillings."

And exacting of others:

"At a Town meeting 10th, 1st, month (March) 1718-19, ordered the 570½ foot of boards taken from Richerd Kirby by distress for 34 shillings and 6 pence was sold to Edw. Rockhill for 8 shillings ye 100" (feet).

	4s.	10d.
The town is indebted to		
Samuel Taylor	4	10d.
Ambrose field	4	6
Samuel Wilson	5	6"

"The town meetin agree to raise a Tax for ye support of the Poor, Xwicks Bridge, and paying the Town Clark, the town agrees to raise 16 pounds."

They were early risers in those days. Just to think of this in March, 1720:

"The Town Adjourns this meeting to the 2d third day of march next at 8 by the Clock in the morning."

"1722. It is agreed by the town to Raise 9 pounds to pay towards Crosswicks Bridge and other Accidental charges. Taxes to be paid in money or wheat at 4 shillings per bushel."

The following item may be of interest to young gentlemen who are blessed with *amiable* mothers-in-law:

"1734. At ye same town meeting before the Inhabitants there met and gathered Robert Taylor then oversear of the poore did demand surity of Richard Smith on ye account of his mother-in-Law Likely to be a charge to the said town."

The following items are taken from the early laws of the province, Smith's History of New Jersey, etc.:

1709. In this year was issued the *first paper currency* in New Jersey,—three thousand pounds for the Canadian expedition under Gen. Nicholson, which terminated in the capture of Port Royal.

1709. "For as much as there are great Exorbitances observable in many places within this province, occasioned by Persons selling Drink in private Houses, and disorderly keeping of Public Houses, to the Dishonour of God and impoverishing of the Commonwealth," the justices of the peace are authorized to issue license, and a fine of twenty shillings is imposed for "selling less than one quart of Rum or Brandy or less than five gallons of wine, strong Beer, Syder, Metheglin or other such liquors."

1709. A bounty of three pence was offered for the killing of every crow, hawk, or woodpecker, and for every dozen of blackbirds.

1713. The property qualifications of grand jurors was one hundred pounds real estate, and petty jurors one hundred pounds personal estate.

1716. The fine for refusing to work on the roads was four shillings and sixpence. The same year a law was passed regulating hawkers and peddlers.

1720. Legal interest not to exceed eight per cent.

1730. An act was passed to regulate the heights of fences.

The General Assembly met at Crosswicks, Oct. 3, 1716. Robert Hunter, Governor.

In 1719 occurred the "wet harvest." Alternate rain and sunshine for three weeks occasioned the almost entire loss of the crops.

As early as 1718 the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania established a ferry between Kirkbride's landing, in Penn's Manor, and Farnsworth, which for many years afterwards was known as the Bordentown ferry.

The following proceedings of township-meetings are of interest:

"1732. Likewise it is ordered by said towms meeting that Anthony Woodward and Thomas Fulks juner do get the pattins of ye Township of Chesterfield recorded and to draw ye money oute of Samuel Satterthwaite hand and anthony Bunting hand for and towards defraying ye charge there likewise ye same Towns Meeting ordered John Bacon to make a Constable Staf and get the name (of) the Township panted thereon.



"And It is ordered by the said Towns Meeting that Anthony Woodward and Thomas Folkes Junior do see that Richard wright be qualified according to ye town Election for a Constable for ye said town and for his refusal of ye poast to prosecute him ye said Richar wright a cording to Law; and it was agreed by ye same town meeting that ye Anthony Woodward and Thomas folkes should be paid for what money ye should Lay down on that Sute and for there one (own) Labor and Time.

"At a township meeting held in 1738, £1. 5s. 6d. was allowed to John Tatum 'for ye repair of Bridge. 4 shillings to Dr. Brown for ye cure of a poor man.' £2 s1 d8 to Joseph Brown 'in order to make him restitution for ye trouble he had with a man that dyed at his house.'

"1741. Ordered to be recovered of John Lovel £5 'due the Town according to an agreement maid between ye said Lovel and ye Sheriff of Burlington upon account of his being quit of serving as a jewelry man which ye said Town orders Samuel in ye name of ye whole town to Sue for and recover for ye people of the town and for his so doing doth order him to be paid out of ye said money when recovered and if not recovered to be pay for his time and trouble out of ye overseers of ye poor hands.'

"1744. It was ordered at this Towns meeting that Durgas Hall and Isaac Ivens, Jr., overseer of ye highways should each make A Book and keep account of all pearsons that do work on ye road and such necklects to cum and make A retor of ye saim the next town meeting to the next oversers and then they shall bring in the cost of thar Book and shall be paid by the order of ye said town."

The said books each cost six shillings and sixpence.

On the night of the 7th of December, 1737, Bordentown experienced a severe shock of earthquake. The night was dark, and it was accompanied with a loud, rumbling noise. The people were awakened from their sleep, doors flew open, bricks fell from the chimneys, and great consternation was produced. No great damage, however, ensued. Another severe shock was experienced Nov. 18, 1755, and another Oct. 30, 1763.<sup>1</sup>

This year, 1718, was remarkable for an uncommon storm of hail. It fell larger than had been remembered before in the province; it killed many wild pigeons and other birds, and did considerable damage.

In the beginning of the summer of 1742 another happened with a strong gust of wind, with some rain and hail of very uncommon bigness; in one house it was said to have struck twenty-eight holes through the roof; the damage to the grain in some places was so great that the farmers began to forebear selling their last year's stock lest they should want bread.

Such another happened in the spring of 1758. It came from the north; the hail in large stones continued for eight or ten minutes, and abated gradually; it drifted in some places six inches thick; it went in a vein about a mile and a half broad.<sup>2</sup>

"At a Towns Meeting held this 13th day of Octr. 1755 at the house of Godfry Beck Concerning one Mathias O-tendine and by majority of Vonts it was a Greed that the Overseers of ye Poor should Employ Docor Moor to Cure him the Best Manner he could and to pay him out of The money that is to be Raised for the yous of ye Poor."

In 1756 the amount of money raised for the support of the poor was £20; in 1761, £30; in 1774, £60; and in 1776, £100. In 1773 two important measures

were adopted that showed an increase in the length of the roads, in population, and in minor crimes. The resolution says, "Samuel Farnsworth and Joseph Pancoast men Chosen to assist the overseers of the Road Devide the Town in four parts for the better Convenience of Mending the Roads, Thomas Foulks Joseph Thorn Benj. Field John Wood Wm. Wood and Joseph Brown, Men Chosen to settle and agree with other towns Concerning Building a Betering house with full power to Bargain and agree in behalf of the town." In the division of the roads that followed they speak of the "the Old York Road."

The township committee in 1775 having brought to their notice that there was a daughter of Thomas Brumejam's, about two years old, chargeable to the township, directed her being put out "for any sum under £20 until she was of age." The next year it was resolved to reduce the sum, "not to excc £12." At the last-named meeting it was resolved "the affair of mary Connel Coming under Consideration in Regard of her Being Removed from this town by an order to the Township of pitts grove in the County of Salom and as this Town is Informed the overseers of said Township of pitts grove have appealed to the Quarter Sessions of Burlington & as this Town intends to Stand Tryall at said Court this Committee Do appoint Thomas Watson Esq; & Isaac Cowgill with the overseers to Take Council & Stand the attest with the overseers of said Township of Pitts Grove."

This subject of disputed residence of the poor with the various townships was a source of trouble from a very early period.

We find the following also in the records:

"May 19th 1742. then Stephen Buckingham Came to me & desired that I would Enter Cretners mark in the Book which is a Cropon ye off ear and a slit in the same Eare.

"March the 13th 1743-44 Jonathan Scattergoods Ear marks A slit in ye near Ear and A half peney under ye saim."

"William Allen Requested his mark for Dum Cretors Should be Recorded which is a half penny under the near Ear entered the 8th day of may 1775 by me

GERVAS PHARO, Clerk."

"Dec. 15, 1798. James Thorn gave security in the amount of \$700 as constable, the first under the act of March 15, 1798, passed at Trenton.

"Aug. 4, 1800. James Thorn as constable gave security to the amount of \$2000.

"March 9, 1802. James Davison as constable gave security to the amount of \$3500.

"March 9, 1808. William Trout, as constable gave security to the amount of \$1500.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—CROSSWICKS, the principal village within the limits of the township, is pleasantly loated in the northern part of the township, on Crosswicks Creek, and about four miles from Bordentown. It was first settled in 1681, by a few members of the Society of Friends, with their families. It grew to be a place of some importance, even in those early days, for in October, 1716, the General Assembly met there. During the Revolutionary war Crosswicks became a place of historical note. In

<sup>1</sup> Smith's Hist. N. J., pp. 427, 436, 438.    <sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 409, 410.

June, 1778, a body of British troops that passed through Bordentown on their way to Monmouth attempted to cross over the draw-bridge at Crosswicks. The Continental troops and militia under Gen. Dickinson had been previously withdrawn, leaving the regiments of Cols. Frelinghuysen, Van Dike, and Webster. When temporarily disabled, so as to cross, our troops attacked them with great resolution, and compelled them to retire, with the loss of four killed and several wounded. The British concentrated their forces, and in a skirmish that ensued a British officer and several men were wounded, and an American named Clevenger was killed. The latter had cut away the last sleeper of the bridge, when he was shot through the head. The day following the British succeeded in passing over the creek, and proceeded on their march. During the skirmish the Americans, who had a small battery on the Woodwardville side of the creek, fired a number of shots at the British, one of which lodged in the walls of the Friends' meeting-house. Soon after the battle of Trenton this meeting-house was used as a barracks by the troops, who, however, always had the house in order for worship on Sunday.

At this date (1882) Crosswicks contains Friends' meeting-house, one Methodist Episcopal Church, one Episcopal Church, and one African Methodist Church, four stores, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, one hotel, a post-office, and a population of about seven hundred.

The present merchants are I. & J. Woolman, general store; Edgar Brick, general store; Thomas Chapman, millinery; and David Barkelow, groceries. Who the early blacksmiths and wheelwrights were in former times we are unable to say, as they have been very numerous. The present ones, however, are Benjamin Brown, blacksmith; Scott Hartman, blacksmith and wheelwright.

The post-office was established March 25, 1823, with Nathan Satterthwait as postmaster. The present incumbent is Mrs. Elizabeth English.

*Hotels.*—It is very probable the establishment of the first tavern in this village dates back to a very early period. We find by old records that one John Bainbridge, or "Old John," as he was often called, kept an inn and sold rum to the Indians "on the sly" as early as 1689, which was forbidden by law, and in consequence Mr. Bainbridge was forced to discontinue his business by the settlers.

The next earliest public place of resort stood at the intersection of the Recklesstown road, in the centre of the village, and is now known as the Stead Hotel. Joseph Douglass kept this favorite place of resort as early as 1776, and carried on the business until 1802, at which time he was succeeded by his son Benjamin until 1804. William McKnight became the next genial host in 1804, and remained until 1807. He was succeeded by John Horsful until 1814. Jacob Renier kept tavern here in 1817; Rich-

ard Pearce in 1818. Joshua English then purchased the property, and carried on the business from 1822 to 1824. Abog Robbins' widow owned and kept this house in 1840, who afterwards married Samuel Wilson. Joseph Stead, an Englishman by birth, married Wilson's daughter, and purchased the hotel, and has kept the house since. This old house has been renovated by nearly each occupant, until at this date (1882) it is a model structure, with all conveniences of a public-house.

Another old stand in the village was "The Bird in Hand," which was kept in the present dwelling next to I. & J. Woolman's store. James Wilson kept here from 1818 to 1820. Dr. Mahlon Longstreet kept it for several years. Thomas Pearson was here in 1833; Clayton Hart in 1840, when it was abandoned and converted into a dwelling-house.

The "old Red Tavern," or "Buttonwood-Tree," as it was called in former times, was another well-known place of entertainment in ye olden times.

This old inn was situated at the junction of the back street and the turnpike, and was familiarly known by the pioneer travelers as a place of much merriment, and it was well patronized by the traveling public during its reign. It was destroyed by fire some years ago, and the road-bed now occupies its site.

James Davidson kept here at intervals from 1805 until 1844. John H. Ivins became its host from 1830 until 1837. Who occupied it at the time it was destroyed by fire it is not definitely known.

By some it is said that John Horsful kept an inn elsewhere, by others it is asserted that he kept in the present hotel; it is evident that he was a hotel-keeper here at the time stated, and more than probable he kept in this same house.

RECKLESSTOWN is a small village, dating back to the early settlement, and is located in the eastern part of the township. It contains a population of one hundred and fifty inhabitants, one store, one hotel, a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, a Baptist Church, shoe-shop, and post-office.

Among the early merchants of this village were James Pearce, Obadiah Warren, and William Pearce, who kept store in an old store-house which stood near the site of the present store. This store was purchased by Cornelius Higgins, who moved it away and converted it into a dwelling-house, and is now occupied by William A. N. Higgins. The present store was erected by Joseph D. Satterthwait, who rented it to James Warren, who became the leading merchant of the place for several years. He was succeeded by Isaac Satterthwait and Josiah Cafey, and the firm was styled Satterthwait & Co. They carried on the business for several years. Mr. Satterthwait died, and the store was sold at public sale. The next occupant was Isaac Buzby, who carried on the business some time, and was succeeded by George Vanness, the present occupant.



The first public-house kept here of which we have any authentic knowledge was kept by John Hull in 1807; he was succeeded by Martha Fenton in 1809, she by William Price in 1811 until 1815, he by Isaac Kester, the father of John and Capt. Kester, from 1817 to 1821. Nathaniel Warner became its general host in 1821, and carried on the business until 1828; he was succeeded by James Pearce from 1830 to 1846, he was succeeded by his widow from 1846 to 1860, at which time she sold the tavern to George Cook Davis, he was succeeded by Garrett Conover. Ned McCue purchased the property in about 1874-75, and carried it on one year without license; he sold to Walter Scott, who was sold out by Sheriff Hall to Jacob Horner, the present owner, who rented it to Reuben Hendrickson in 1876; he was succeeded by E. A. Tindall, he by Elwood Mitchell, and he by John F. Harker, the present occupant, in 1882. This hotel is a neat wooden structure, located in the centre of the village, and has ample accommodation for the traveling public.

Since the establishment of this village a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop have been maintained. Just who the first occupants of the old, time-worn shops were we are at this late date unable to state. Among the early occupants were Gilbert Reelong, John Wheeler, I. Carr, Johnson & Potts. Tautun & Johnson are the present occupants.

Samuel Perseit was an early wheelwright, who carried on the business for over half a century. Thomas Pitinger rented one-half of the shop during Mr. Perseit's reign, and carried on the business for over twenty years. The present wheelwright is George T. Perseit.

John Potts carried on the shoe-shop for many years; he was succeeded by William Holloway, he by George Valls, he by the present occupant, John S. Reed.

The post-office was established in 1830, with James Pearce as postmaster. Among those who have held the office of postmaster have been Josiah Shinn, Isaac Satterthwait, and John S. Reed, the present incumbent. This village derived its name from Joseph Reckless, one of the pioneer settlers of Chesterfield township, who owned the land where the village is situated.

PLATTSBURG, or Sykestown, as it is frequently called, is a small hamlet, situated in the extreme southwestern part of the township, and contains a small collection of houses and a post-office, which was established in 1857.

**Schools.**—Chesterfield, like her neighboring townships, is supplied with five school districts, known respectively as Sykesville, Recklesstown, Black's Bridge, Crosswicks, and Extonville Districts, and numbered in the following order: 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48. The amount of apportionment from State appropriations for the above-named districts, \$2084.70; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$173.99; total amount of district school tax ordered to be raised, \$2633.69; present value of the school

property, \$2400; whole number of children between the age of five and eighteen residing in the districts, 595; average number of months the school has been kept open, 10.5; number of children between five and eighteen years of age enrolled in the school register during the year, 439; average number who have attended school during the time it has been kept open, 169; estimated number of children who have attended private school, 40; number of male teachers employed, 2; number of female teachers employed, 5; average salary paid males, \$32.83; average salary paid females, \$31.97.

**Friends' Meeting.**—The first religious organization perfected within the present limits of Chesterfield township was the Friends' Meeting at Crosswicks, which was organized in the year 1684, by Francis Davenport. Meetings were first held in Mr. Davenport's house. From the first book of records of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, commencing 2d of 8th mo., 1684, the following interesting extracts are made:

"It hath Pleased the Mighty God and Great Jehovah in this Last Age after the Greute Night over nations, kindreds, tongues and People, since those glorious days in which the Apostles Lived, by his outstretched Gathering Arme and by ye word of his Eternal Power, to gather People who was weary of all dead formes and outside Professions into a Waiting frame of spirit, Wheare wee Do'st not think our own thoughts nor speake our own words in things Relating to his kingdom and ways of Worship and being thus Brought Downe By ye Mighty Power of God we was ye more Cappable to Receive Counsell and instructions from him, who through and by his son Christ Jesus the true Light yt Lighteth Every one yt cometh into ye world appeared in us and taught us his way and Worshiye Which is in spirit and truth this he taught us while we may through the Great mercy of ye Lord was in this Latter age the first of nations Wheare the Lord appeared in soe mighty a Power and Bright shining Glory to ye Gathering of thousands into his fold Whearely his people Became a Body Whereof Christ is ye head, And there the Lord our God as he Did unto Paul And ye Elders of Chur hes in ye Apostle Dayes beget a Godly care in ye hearts of sum of his People whome hee had Gathered and brought into a Loving Sence of his worke in this Day and also of the Mysterious Workings of the Enemy of all Good, Who in all ages as ye Scriptures of truth fully testify Laboured by his subtilty and transforming to Draw ye Lords People into Looseness and Disorder that soe the Pretious truth puer ways of the Lord might be Dishonoured and his worthy name Blasphemed, will say the Lord hath sett sum as Watchmen upon ye walls of Jerusalem and hath Laid a Godly care and nesisity upon sum of his people that all things in the Churches of Christ may be kept sweet and clean and ye Mariages and all other things Relating to ye church affairs may be performed in ye Good order of the Gospel of Peace therefore in the Wisdome and Counsell of God it was seen mete that first daies and weekly meetings might be appointed and Dilligently kept unto for edification and ye worshiping of God and monthly, Quarterly and Yearly meetings might be appointed and Dilligently kept unto by all sutch who are of an honest Conversation, as becomes truth, and have the weight of the Lord's worke in this our Day and care of the churches upon them for the settling and ordering affairs thereof and to admonish and Give advice unto such as stand in neede of it and ye Lord by his Providence and mighty Power hath brought sum of his People out of their native country over the Grent Deepe into this Wilderness and Remote part of the World as West Jersey, and places adjacent, wheare hee hath Laid the same Weight and care upon sum of us as hee Did in ouer Native Land that all things may be well amongst us to ye honoure of his Greate and worthy name which is the Ground and End of this Booke.

"At our monthly meeting at Francis Davenport's House near Crosswicks Creeke, the place now called Chesterfield, in West Jersey, ye 2d of ye 8 mo. 1684.

"It is agreed that a weeke Day meeting be kept every fourth Day of ye weeke at ye house of Matthew Watson except ye weeke in which the monthly meetings fall which is the first fifth Day of every month and the time of Each meet ngs beginning to be att ye tenth hour of the Day.

"3 mo 5th 1687. Friends somewhat remote from our usual meeting desire to have A first Days meeting amongst themselves it was consented unto that they might have one day at George Hutcheson and another day John Cortis (Curtis) house to continue until the next Quarterly meeting.

"5th mo. 3d 1690. Friends finding sum inconvenience by ye first day meeting being kept at so many Places have agreed that our whole meeting be kept ye next first day at Francis Davenports and the next first after Chesterfield meeting to be kept at Edward Rockhill and Nottingham meeting to be kept at Thomas Lamberts ye next after to Gather at Robert Murfries, ye next after Chesterfield meeting to be kept at William Biddles and Nottingham at Mahlon Staceys."

#### Of the meeting-house we find on the records :

"2 mo. 2d, 1691. friends have had in consideration the place for building a meeting house and at present not agreeing upon it leave it to further consideration.

"5 mo. 2d, 1691. friend taking in consideration the necessity of Building two meeting houses it is thought convenient that it may be considered of before the next meeting of yt full Result may be then known and that Mahlon Stacy and John Wetsford consider with friends at ye falls and John Snowden and Daniel Bacon consider with friends on ye other side about it.

"6th mo. 6th, 1691. The building of ye meeting house being taken into consideration a meeting house on this side is Generally agreed upon to be built and the Greatest part of friends think best to have it at ye Graveyard.

"11th mo. 7th, 1691. It is agreed by the meeting that Francis Davenport, Samuel Andrews, William Wood, and Samuel Bunting with Thomas Gilborthrop be and are appointed to treat with a Carpenter or Carpenters about the Building of a meeting house at or near the Graveyard neare Crosswicks Bridge in Chesterfield township."

10th mo. 4, 1692, the committee was authorized to let the work unto John Greene, and during the same year the meeting-house was completed. The first meeting held in this house upon its completion is thus noted :

"At the monthly meeting of friends at the meeting house in Chesterfield ye 6th of ye 8 mo. 1683. nothing yt need\* Recording."

The meetings heretofore held at the house of William Biddle, Edward Rockhill, and Ann Murfries were discontinued, and meeting were held in the new meeting-house until 1706, at which time a new and more commodious house of worship was erected near the old one. This house was of brick, beautifully situated on a high elevation overlooking the town. We find by the old records that in 1753 the meeting had increased to such an extent that an enlargement of the meeting-house was deemed necessary. This edifice supplied their wants until 1773, at which time the present meeting-house was erected. This old, time-worn structure was occupied for a time during the Revolutionary war by the American troops as a barracks. On Sunday the benches were arranged, and worship was held as usual. This society has degenerated to a very great extent. However, many of the descendants of the pioneer Friends still reside in and about Crosswicks, and the society is kept up as it was during the reign of their predecessors. The same pride and punctuality is still maintained among the present generation of Friends as it was in ye olden times.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Methodist services were first held at Crosswicks in the school-house, and a class was formed, out of which grew the pres-

ent Methodist Church. A plot of ground was purchased, and a small church edifice was erected at a cost of about five hundred dollars. This church was used until 1832, at which time the church was in a more flourishing condition, and the little church edifice was deemed inadequate to hold the increasing congregation. A committee was appointed, and the present church was erected. It is a fine brick structure, situated on the border of the town. It is handsomely furnished, and the walls are beautifully frescoed. Among the early pastors that have filled the pulpit are Revs. Thomas Neal, William Franklin, Mr. McFarlin, Richard Pelbridge, James Long, Alexander Gilmore, A. M. Palmer, R. E. Morrison, and Nathaniel Chew. Those who have filled the pulpit since 1859 are Rev. William Franklin, 1859; Rev. W. E. Boyle, 1862; Rev. E. H. Durell, 1864; Rev. Francis A. Morrell, 1865; Rev. E. Waters, 1867; Rev. Levi Laham, 1868; Rev. J. R. Westwood, 1870; Rev. J. U. McDougal, 1872; Rev. Schuyler Regna, 1874, as supply; Rev. Joseph Ashbrook, 1875; Rev. J. B. Tirpin, 1876; Rev. Jefferson Lewis, 1877; Rev. W. E. Greenbank, 1879; and Rev. D. W. C. McIntire, the present pastor, was installed in 1882. The present membership is one hundred. Value of church property, two thousand dollars.

**The Crosswicks Episcopal Church.**—Episcopal services were first held at Crosswicks in Franklin Hall, by a pastor from Allentown, and a church organization was perfected, and in 1865 a plot of ground containing two acres was purchased of Edward Thorne, and a church edifice was erected, which is of wood, and cost five thousand dollars. This church is pleasantly situated on a high eminence, commanding a good view of Crosswicks and surroundings. The present membership is forty. The first pastor that supplied the pulpit was Rev. William Cornel, in 1865. He was succeeded by Rev. John G. Bond, he by Rev. Ira Isaac, and he by the present rector, Rev. M. H. Hyde, in 1879. This church is supplied by the rectors from Allentown. The present wardens are Bennington Gill, Sr., and John Braislin, Jr. The vestrymen are Solomon Conrad, Robert Parkey, Lewis West, Charles Ellis, and Reckless Satterthwait.

**The Recklesstown Baptist Church.**—Baptist services were first held at Recklesstown at an early date, in the district school-house, with more or less regularity, and a church edifice was built, which is located in the centre of the village. It is a frame building, substantially built, and is nicely furnished. Although Baptist service has been maintained here for several years, no organization was perfected until Jan. 14, 1871, at which time the church organized with forty-three members. This church is supplied from neighboring churches, there being no regular pastor at present. The church has a membership of sixty. The deacons are Robert Newell, John S. Clayton, William B. Sharp, Jacob West, and Alfred Troth.

**The African Methodist Episcopal Church of**



**Crosswicks.**—This church is connected with the Bordentown charge, and regular services are held here every Sunday. Services were first held in the school-house for a short time, and in 1878 a church edifice was erected, which is located on a road leading from Crosswicks to Recklesstown. It is a small frame building, and built at a cost of five hundred dollars.

**Burial-Places.**—The oldest burial-place in Chesterfield township is the Friends' burial-ground at Crosswicks, which was established as early as 1685. In that year Thomas Foulks gave a plot of ground to the meeting, the deed being drawn in trust to Francis Davenport, Samuel Buntain, John Buntain, Thomas Gilberthorp, Roger Parks, and Robert Wilson. The first notice of a burial in this ground we find recorded is "Mary, daughter of Anthony and Hannah Woodward, who was interred on the 13th day of the 1st mo., 1686." None of the old-time graves have anything to mark the last resting-place of those buried within its walls. This ground is one of the oldest burial-grounds still preserved intact in the State of New Jersey. In this graveyard are buried many of the pioneer settlers of Chesterfield township.

**THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL BURIAL-GROUND,** located in the Methodist churchyard in the village of Crosswicks, is of a more recent date, and contains many graves, which are well kept up.

**Industrials.**—The people of Chesterfield township are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Some of the finest farms in the county are to be found in this town. The soil is fertile, and yields abundant rewards in return for the diligent cultivation. The farmers are evidently enterprising, taking a just pride in their occupation; thrift and energy displayed in good fences, convenient and spacious farm buildings, and improved stock, all of which is exceedingly commendable, and rarely excelled in the county or State. In the northern part of the township the rich rolling lands, watered by numerous small streams and springs, attracted the attention of the pioneer settlers. This township is especially noted for the superior quality of heavy-weight hogs which are raised within its borders.

Recklesstown grist-mill, located in the village of Recklesstown, on Black's Creek, was erected in 1701, by Henry Beck and Joseph Scattergood. In April, 1702, we find that Henry Beck conveyed his one-half interest in the mill property to his partner, Joseph Scattergood; he sold to Francis Davenport in 1707; he in 1710 sold to Jonathan Wright; he in turn conveyed said mill property to Joseph Reckless in 1712; he carried on the business until his death, which occurred in 1771, at which time the mill property was sold by his executors to one Chapman; he carried on the business for a short time and sold to John Reckless; he in 1819 conveyed the mill to Joseph W. Reckless; he to Daniel Burtis in 1823; he died in 1852, and in 1853 commissioners were appointed and

the mill was sold to Charles S. Burtis. In 1865 he conveyed the property to Charles C. Stilwell, the present owner and operator. The main body of this ancient mill still graces the site on which it was erected in 1701. It has been renovated more or less and enlarged to double its capacity. It contains a thirty-horse steam-engine, with three run of stones.

Bullock's grist and saw-mill, located near Reckless town, is also one of the pioneer enterprises of this township. Just when and by whom this mill was erected we are at this late date unable to state. By an old deed, bearing date May, 1737, we find that in the same year Robert Chapman conveyed the mill to his son, William Chapman; carried on the business until April 20, 1749, at which time he conveyed the said mill property to Joseph Reckless and William Chapman, Jr., his son. Joseph Reckless died in 1771, and in 1772 his executors and executrix conveyed their one-half interest to William Chapman, Jr., who carried on the business until 1804, when he died. William Chapman (3d) was appointed executor, and he conveyed the mill to Isaac Chapman in 1807. In 1809 the mill property was sold by Sheriff Budd to Thomas N. Wood. He sold it to Michael Taylor, and he in 1827 sold to Thomas English. He conveyed it to William Peppler, May 29, 1838; he to his son, George Peppler; he, under foreclosure, sold to Anthony Bullock, July 5, 1873; he sold it to Gilbert Worden, July 20, 1873, and on December 27th it was reconveyed back to Anthony Bullock, its former owner, who still owns the property. It is under the management of Charles E. Wallace, and has three run of stones, with a thirty-horse steam-engine.

Braislin's drain-tile and brick works, which are located at Crosswicks, were established in 1860 by George S. Deur, who commenced the manufacture of drain-tiles and brick. He carried on the business until about 1865, at which time the works were abandoned, and in 1867, Mr. John Braislin, the present owner and operator, purchased the property and reopened the works. These works cover an area of four acres, with six sheds and three kilns. The capacity of brick per annum, 800,000; of drain-tiles, 250,000; hands employed when running at full capacity, eight.

Brick's mince-meat-factory. This factory was established by Edgar Brick in 1874 as an experiment, which proved a success, and in 1879 he erected a factory two stories high, size being twenty-five by fifty feet, and commenced the manufacture of mince-meat on a larger scale. The packages in which this meat is put up weigh as follows: 9, 18, 35, and 70 pounds each. Quarter- and half-barrels are also put up. He ships principally to New York and Philadelphia. In addition to this he carries on the manufacture of paper bags on a small scale.

## CHAPTER XXV.

CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—This is the north-west corner township of this county, and is bounded east by Delran, south by Chester township, southwest by Camden County, and northwest by Delaware River. By an act of the State Legislature, approved March 15, 1860, this township was formed from Chester. The act creating the township reads as follows:

*"AN ACT to divide the township of Chester, in the county of Burlington, into two townships.*

"WHEREAS, The inhabitants of the township of Chester, in the county of Burlington, have become so numerous that it is impracticable for them to meet and transact the business of the township at their annual and other town-meetings with convenience and good order in one assembly; for reasons whereof,

"1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey,* That the township of Chester, in the county of Burlington, shall be and the same is hereby divided into two townships in the following manner, that is to say, all that part of said township south of a line running from the bridge that crosses the south branch of the Pennshawken Creek, known as Rudderow's bridge, in a straight line to the creek road (so called), where Hackney's run crosses the same; thence down the said run, the several courses thereof, to the Rancocas river, shall constitute and be known as the township of Chester; all that part lying north of said line shall constitute and be known as the township of Cinnaminson.

\* \* \* \* \*

"3d. *And be it enacted,* That the inhabitants of the township of Cinnaminson are constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Cinnaminson, in the county of Burlington,' and shall be entitled to all rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, governments and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships of said county of Burlington are or may be entitled to or subjected to by existing laws of this State. . . .

\* \* \* \* \*

"5th. *And be it enacted,* that the inhabitants of Cinnaminson shall hold their first town-meeting at the West Chester school-house in said township on the second Tuesday of March next."

Approved March 15, 1860.

Delran township was taken from Cinnaminson in February, 1880, leaving the latter township only a little over half its original territory, and a population in 1880 of two thousand one hundred and eighty-four, against a population in both townships in 1870 of three thousand one hundred and twelve.

**Natural Features.**—The surface of this township rises gradually from the Delaware River front for about two miles, when the summit of a broken or uneven ridge is reached, along on which lays the Burlington and Camden turnpike. From the turnpike to the southern border of the township there is still a slight elevation, with a gently undulating surface. There are no elevations dignified by the name of mountain, though there are points that might as justly be so named as many other places in the county whose altitude is no greater. The northerly border of the township is washed by the waters of the historic Delaware River, the easterly end or side by Pensaukin Creek. The Pompeston Creek flows northwesterly across the township, and mingles its waters with the

Delaware a short distance east of Riverton. Parry Run rises in the western part of the township, and empties into the Pensaukin. Upon this run are located the carp beds of Hon. William Parry. The old Camden and Amboy (now Pennsylvania Railroad) runs across the northerly part of the township, nearly parallel with the river, upon which are two stations in this township, viz., Riverton and Palmyra, for a description of which see "Villages and Hamlets," elsewhere.

**Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.**—To know who the pioneer of any section of our country was, where he came from, what his occupation, who he married, where he located, how many and who his children were is to the majority of readers a source of intellectual pleasure not always enjoyed, and in this brief sketch we hope the reader will not expect a larger share of gratification than he would be willing under similar circumstances to accord to others.

Prior to the advent of the English or Quaker pioneers the now township of Chester was owned and occupied by the Indians. The Swedes had settled a very few colonies along the Delaware River, but had not ventured out of sight of that beautiful stream. However, when the English Quakers migrated to West New Jersey they pushed their way back into the then forests, and finding lands suited to their habits they located. John Roberts, John Rudderow, and William Matlack were among the number who ventured farthest from the Delaware.

William Matlack, the ancestor of the principal families of that name now residing here, came from Nottinghamshire, in Great Britain, in the ship "Kent," Capt. Gregory Marlow, with Thomas Olive and Daniel Wills, which ship came to Sandy Hook, near Perth Amboy, and thence to Chester, on the Delaware River, the 16th of 6th mo., 1677, where the people left the ship and went up the river in small boats to the place where Burlington was afterwards built, then called Chygoe's Island, from an Indian sachem who lived there. William Matlack was the first man of the company that put his foot on the said island. He served four years with Thomas Olive, and being a carpenter helped to build two of the first frame houses in Burlington, one for John Woolston and the other for Thomas Gardner, which were finished in the summer of 1678, and in which Friends held their religious meetings until after the decease of Thomas Gardner's widow, when they built a brick meeting-house. William Matlack also assisted Thomas Olive in building a mill on the Rancocas River. Matlack married Mary Hancock, in the sixteenth year of her age. She came from Brayles, in Warwickshire, in Old England, in the ship "Paradise," Capt. Evele, on the 7th of March, 1681. Her brother, Timothy Hancock, came with her and paid the passage-money, so she came in free.

**First Land Located.**—Nov. 14, 1682, William Matlack located one hundred acres, Timothy Hancock

<sup>1</sup> By Hon. William Parry.






located one hundred acres, John Roberts located two hundred and eighty-seven acres, adjoining each other, and between parallel lines, extending from the north to the south branch of the Cimissick (*alias* Pensaukin Creek), which name is derived from the Indian town or settlement located thereon, called Pensaukin. The boundaries of one of those tracts, as taken from Revell's Book of Surveys, may illustrate the manner of locating lands: "Surveyed there for John Roberts one tract of land lying at an *Indian town* called *Pensaukin*, between two branches of Cimissick Creek, beginning at a black-oak for a corner at the more north branch; and runs thence southwest ninety-eight chains to a red-oak marked for a corner at the more south branch; then up by the said branch twenty-nine chains to a white-oak for a corner; thence northeast ninety chains to the said north branch to a white-oak for a fourth corner; so down the said creek to the corner first aforesaid. Surveyed for two hundred and eighty-seven acres."

Much care was observed by the early settlers to maintain friendly relations with the Indians. John Roberts, Timothy Hancock, William Matlack, and others, the first who settled at Pensaukin, apprehending it would be advantageous to them and their families to have the friendship and good liking of the Indians, who were at this time many, and they were but few, took care to purchase from them by deed that *good understanding*, being as follows:

"Know all people, that I, Tallaca, have had and received from John Roberts, with the consent of the neighborhood at Pensaukin, one match coat, one little runlet of rum, and two bottles of rum. In consideration whereof, I the said Tallaca, do hereby grant, bargain, and sell unto the said John Roberts, Timothy Hancock, and William Matlack, all those plantations at Pensaukin, promising forever to defend the said John Roberts, &c., from all other Indians laying any claim thereto. In witness whereof, I, the said Tallaca, have hereunto set my hand and seal the twelfth day of April, 1684.

The mark of  TALLACA. [SEAL.]

Witnesses,

 Nackoniakene  
 W. Quickolen  
 Y. Nott  
 Nott from on  
 Givriel Jacobsen  
 fa liden bref  
 Thomas Gasse

It will be observed that this Indian deed covers the same plantations and to the same parties as the deed given to them in 1682 by Thomas Olive, in which year Roberts, Matlack, and Hancock located their lands, and this Indian deed was obtained merely to appease the feared wrath of the red man, and through a way not the most honorable,—the Indians' appetite for rum.

The Timothy Hancock mentioned in the foregoing deed was Asa Matlack's grandfather's grandmother's brother, and Asa Matlack was the father of the venerable Mordecai Matlack, now living on one of the original Matlack plantations, on the Haddonfield road, west of the village of Moorestown, and between the two branches of the Pensaukin Creek spoken of.

Timothy Hancock's one hundred acres, being eleven chains in width, was located next above John Roberts, and William Matlack's one hundred acres, of the same width, was located next above Timothy Hancock's land.

William Clark, in 1684, took up one hundred acres between the two branches of said Pensaukin Creek, lying on the lower side of John Roberts' tract.

**William Matlack's Second Purchase.**—Deed made the 25th day of the month called March, 1695, between Timothy Hancock, of Pennsaukin, etc., and William Matlack, of the same place, etc. In consideration of the sum of £50, sells house, land, and plantation, containing by estimation one hundred acres, in the forks of Pensaukin, between the land of John Roberts and the former land of said William Matlack.

This plantation was deeded by Thomas Olive to Timothy Hancock, June 26, 1684. The property remained in the Matlack family till 1832, when it was sold to Garrit Williams, who subsequently sold to Charles Haines, and descended to his son, William Haines, the present owner.

**William Clark's Purchase.**—Daniel Leeds, in 1684, surveyed to William Clark one hundred acres of land between the two branches of the Pensaukin Creek: Begins at John Roberts' lower corner-tree, on the north branch of said creek; thence down the creek twenty chains by said branch to a corner-tree; thence southwest by south ninety eight chains to the south branch, to a tree; thence up said branch six chains to said Roberts' corner-tree; thence on his line to ye place of beginning. This one hundred acres was sold by William Clark's son William to Sarah Roberts (widow of John Roberts), by deed March 26, 1703; also Sarah Roberts deeded it Feb. 20, 1712, to her only son, John Roberts, who married Mary Elkinton, 27th 1st mo., 1712, in Friends' Meeting, in Northampton, near John Mills. Done by Daniel Leeds.

**Roberts' Purchase of 267 Acres.**—Nov. 14, 1682, surveyed them for John Roberts (husband of Sarah), two hundred and sixty-seven acres, between the two branches of Pensawking Creek; beginning at a black-

oak at the north branch, and runs southwest ninety-eight chains to a red-oak at the south branch; thence up by the said branch twenty-nine chains to a white-oak; thence northeast ninety chains to a white-oak corner at the north branch, and so by the same to the first named.

The following notice of the early settlement of Burlington by the English, written by Mary Smith, a Friend, who arrived with the primitive colonists, when she was only four years of age, may not be out of place here, viz.:

"Robert and Ann, his wife, living in Nottinghamshire, England, had one daughter born there, 2d month 4th, 1674, named Mary (the writer of this account, who married the first Daniel Smith, of Burlington); after that they had a son called Robert. Some time after it came into their minds to move themselves and family into West Jersey, in America, and in order thereto they went to Hull, and provided provisions suitable for their necessary occasion, such as flour (fine), butter, cheese, with other suitable commodities in good store, then took their passage in the good ship the 'Shields,' of Stockton, with Mahlon Stacy, Thomas Lanibert, and many more families of good repute and worth, and in the voyage there were two died and two born, so that they landed as many as they took on board.

"After about sixteen weeks' sailing or on board they arrived at Burlington, in the year 1678, this being the *first* ship that was ever known to come so high up the Delaware River; the ship 'Griffith,' which arrived in 1675, having stopped at Salem, and the English that came in the ship 'Kent' in 1677 landed lower down the river at Chester, and were gotten up in small vessels to Burlington before us, and were so consented to by the Indians.

"Then they landed and made some such dwellings as they could for the present time, some in caves and others in palisade-houses secured. The Indians were very numerous, but very civil for the most part; bought corn and venison, and sold the English for such things as they needed, so that the said English had some new supply to help their old stock, which may well be attributed to the good hand of Providence so to preserve and provide in such a wilderness.

"The first comers with the others that came near that time made an agreement with the Indians for their land, being after this manner: From the river to such and such creeks; and was to be paid for in goods after this manner: 'Say so many match-coats, guns, hatchets, hoes, kettles, two full boxes, with other materials, all in number as agreed upon by both Indians and English.' When these goods were gotten from England and the Indians paid, then the above-mentioned people surrendered some part of the land to settle themselves near the river, for they did not dare to go far from it at first.

"I must not forget that these valiant subjects, both to God and their king, did buy their land in Old Eng-

land before they entered upon this agreement, and after all this did submit themselves to mean living, taking it with thankfulness, mean and coarse, as pounding Indian corn one day for the next day, for there was no mill except some few steed mills, and we thought so well of this kind of hard living that I never heard them say, 'I would I had never come,' which is worth observing, considering how plentifully they lived in England.

"It seems no other than the hands of God so to send them to prepare a place for the future generations. I wish they that come after may consider these things, and not be like the children of Israel after they were settled in the land of Canaan, forgetting the God of their fathers and following their own vanities, and bring displeasure instead of the blessing of God upon themselves, which fall and loss will be very great on all such.

"Now to return to Robert Murfin and his wife. After they came into this land they had one son called John, and in the year 1681 they had another called William, and in the year 1684 they had a daughter called Johanna. Robert and John died young. Johanna Murfin married when twenty-one years old, John Sykes, who was twenty-three years of age, and they lived together as man and wife sixty-seven years, and she died when eighty-nine years old, and he at ninety years of age. They were the great-grandparents of Hon. George Sykes, a member of the Legislature from Burlington County, and formerly a member of Congress. He was a useful and excellent citizen, a practical surveyor and conveyancer, and good authority for tracing titles in the settlement of disputed landed estates. It may be observed how God's providence made room for us in a wonderful manner in taking away the Indians. There came a distemper (the smallpox) among them so mortal that they could not bury all their dead. Others went away, leaving their towns. It was said that an old Indian king spoke prophetically before his death, and said 'The English should increase and the Indians decrease.'"

Thomas Wallis in 1695 located two hundred and fifty acres of land, including his former settlement, on the north side of the north branch of Penisaukin Creek, adjoining lands of Thomas French, Joseph Applegate, Thomas Hooton, and John Adams. On the 10th of April, 1697, in company with others, purchased the Canoe Swamp. On the 9th of December, 1702, a town-meeting was held at his dwelling-house, and occasionally for several years thereafter, he being frequently elected to fill important positions in the township. By his will he devised three several tracts of land to his wife, Ann, during her lifetime, and then to go to his brother, Robert Wallis. Said land was afterwards resurveyed to said Robert Wallis' two daughters, Margery Webb and Esther Banks, who sold and conveyed it to Thomas Cowperthwaite for £270.

Philip Wallis, the great-great-grandfather of John



Wallace, Sr., living in Cinnaminson in 1875, came from England, and does not appear to be connected with Thomas Wallis, above mentioned.

Philip Wallis was born in 1666, purchased land of Judiah Adams and Charles Steelman, on the northeast side of Pennsaukin Creek, near the river Delaware, built and dwelt thereon, and left it to his children, a portion of which is still held and occupied by John Wallace, Sr., who was the son of Thomas Wallace, deceased in 1832.

Thomas Wallace was the son of John Wallace, who was the son of the aforesaid Philip Wallis, who died 2d month 26, 1746, some years before the erection of St. Mary's Church at Colestown in 1751, at which place his remains now rest. Where they were first interred does not appear by record.

Freedom Lippincott located several tracts of land in this township, married Mary Curtis, and lived at the ferry on Ancocas Creek, where the public highway was marked out in 1682-83 from Burlington to Salem, and had the following-named children: Samuel, Thomas (who married Mary Haines), Judith (who married Joseph Slakes), Mary, and Freedom.

Thomas Lippincott, the second son of Freedom and Mary Lippincott, purchased, by deed dated 8th mo. 24, 1711, of Thomas Stevenson, a tract of land in the present township of Cinnaminson, beginning on the northeast side of Pennsaukin Creek, a little above the forks, now called Fork Landing, and corner to Robert Stiles' land; thence by the same north sixty-eight degrees, east seventy-eight chains; thence northwest by the head-lines of the farms fronting on the said Pennsaukin Creek seventy-four chains to the head-lines of the Cinnaminson farms fronting on the Delaware River; thence along said line north sixty-eight degrees, east sixty-eight chains to Pompession Creek (which line I had occasion to run in 1869, and found the course north sixty-five degrees, thirty minutes east); thence up Pompession Creek, the several courses thereof, to the corner of Joseph Stokes' land; thence, leaving said stream, and running by several lines, the general course of which is a southwesterly direction, to the aforesaid Pennsaukin Creek; thence down the several courses thereof to the place of beginning; containing one thousand and thirty-four acres, besides the usual allowance for highways, extending from Pennsaukin Creek to Pompession Run aforesaid.

The said Thomas Lippincott was married to Mary, daughter of John and Esther Haines, of Evesham township, 9th mo., 1711, and settled on the said tract of land, where were born to them Nathaniel, 5th mo. 2, 1713, married Mary Engle, 1736; Isaac, married Hannah Engle; Thomas, married Rebecca Eldridge, 1745; Abigail, married Thomas Wallis; Esther, married John Roberts. The said Thomas Lippincott was a useful man, and was repeatedly elected to fill important offices in the township in the years 1715, '17, '22, '25, '26, '38, and '43. Died 5th mo. 9, 1757.

Nathaniel Lippincott, eldest son of Thomas and Mary, married, 4th month, 1736, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Engle, and removed to Pennsylvania.

John Lippincott, eldest son of Nathaniel and Mary, married Anna, daughter of John and Hannah Matlack, and settled at the dwelling-place of his grandfather, Thomas Lippincott, first mentioned, on the aforesaid one thousand and thirty-four acre tract, and had children as follows: Abigail, who died young; Thomas, born 14th of 11th month, 1856; John, Barzilla, and Aqualla.

Thomas Lippincott, eldest son of John and Anna, married, 14th of 2d month, 1782, Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Burr, and settled on a part of the one thousand and thirty-four acre tract, devised to him by his father's will, and had children as follows: Anna, married Henry Warrington; Joseph Burr, married Hepzabah Roberts; Seth, married Miriam Williams; John, married Sarah Starr; Marmaduke, and Charles.

The grandchildren of Seth Lippincott still hold the farm on which he formerly resided, being a part of the aforesaid tract, the balance having been disposed of to other parties, Hon. William Parry holding over two hundred acres of it.

**Civil Organization.**—Pursuant to the fifth section of the "Act to divide the township of Chester, in the County of Burlington, into two townships," the inhabitants of the township of Cinnaminson met at the West Chester school-house March 12, 1861, and appointed William Parry moderator, and elected Clayton Conrow clerk.

The clerk then being duly qualified according to law entered upon his duties.

Samuel Hunter and John Denny were appointed assistant judges.

The act creating the township of Cinnaminson was then read and adopted.

On motion, ordered that one thousand dollars be raised for township purposes.

Resolved that seven hundred dollars be raised and appropriated for school purposes, by a vote of one hundred and forty against a vote of eighty-five for the sum of one thousand dollars.

Resolved, that in the event of the Legislature enacting a law requiring the inhabitants of Cinnaminson to levy a poll-tax of from one dollar to three dollars per head, that the smaller sum be raised, which sum shall be appropriated wholly for schooling purposes.

Resolved, that hereafter the town-meeting assemble at 2 P.M. instead of 10 A.M.

Resolved, that we petition the Legislature to change the time of collecting taxes from December 20th to October 20th; the township committee be instructed to have charge of the measure, and present the same to the Legislature.

Resolved, that the township of Cinnaminson do petition the Legislature to enact a law empowering us

to raise two-thirds of any sum added to be collected for educational purposes by the town-meeting on the real estate, and one-third of such sum by a poll-tax.

Resolved, that the town clerk be instructed to forward the above resolution to the Legislature duly authenticated.

Resolved, that we hold our elections and town-meetings in this house.

Resolved, that the offer of Samuel Hunter of a lot of land near New Albany be accepted for the site of the town-house.

Resolved, that the township committee be authorized to borrow the sum of six hundred dollars for township purposes.

Resolved, that the salary of the constable shall not exceed twenty-five dollars per annum above his lawful fees.

Resolved, that the collector be required to specify the items in making out tax bills.

Resolved, that the salary of the town physician shall not exceed twenty dollars per annum.

Resolved, that the overseer of the poor be instructed to present his bills for removing paupers to the chosen freeholder of the township for settlement.

Resolved, that no justice of the peace shall issue more than one permit to any pauper.

Resolved, that the town clerk be instructed to have this room cleaned.

Resolved, by the inhabitants of the township of Cinnaminson, in town-meeting assembled, that the chosen freeholder of the township be requested to report to the next town-meeting after his election the amount of money which has been expended in building, rebuilding, and repairing bridges in the township during the year; also the amount which such bridge so built or rebuilt shall cost, and the amount which he has charged for his services, specifying the time when and the place where such services were rendered.

Resolved, that the person elected to the office of chosen freeholder be and is hereby instructed to use his influence to prevent any further increase in the county debt, and to advocate and vote for raising sufficient tax for its gradual liquidation, and also to endeavor to have published annually such a full and complete statement of the whole receipts and expenditures of the county that the tax-payers may know to what purpose their money is appropriated.

The whole number of votes polled were three hundred and thirty-four. On counting the votes the following persons were found to be elected: Assessor, Job King; Constable, John T. Hunter; Commissioners of Appeals, Charles Wallace, William R. Lippincott, Robert Jinnett; Chosen Freeholder, Wallace Lippincott; Surveyors of Highways, Charles Wallace, Stokes Haines; Judge of Election, Charles Hall; Overseer of Poor and Constable, Hinchman Wooster; Overseers of Highways, Jacob Taylor, upper district; David Haines, lower district; Township Committee, Charles Haines, Israel Lippincott, Henry Vanvane:

School Superintendent, John S. Stiles; Justices of the Peace, Wallace Lippincott, John Witsill; Pound-Keeper, Hinchman Wooster.

These minutes are attested by Clayton Conrow,  
town clerk.

The following will be found a complete list of town clerks, assessors, collectors, freeholders, and township committees from the first election in 1862 to and including the town election in 1882.

## TOWN CLERKS.

1862-71. Clayton Conrow.	1877. George M. Wells.
1872-75. George B. Johnson.	1878-79. Edward S. Hunter.
1876. George W. Jessup.	1880-82. Howard Parry.

### ASSESSORS.

1862-66. Job King.	1870-73. Henry Vanvane.
1867-69, 1874-79. Robert W. Babington.	1880-82. Timothy Morton.

## COLLECTORS.

1862-63. John T. Hunter.	1871-75. Clayton C. Heaton.
1864-66. Jonathan Rogers.	1876-79. George B. Johnson.
1867. Josiah Wallace.	1880-82. Charles Wallace.
1868-70. Robert F. Garwood.	

FREEHOLDERS.

1862-69. Wallace Lippincott.	1876-77. Robert M. Brock.
1870-72. William R. Lippincott.	1878-79. Washington Hunter.
1873-75. John S. Morgan.	1880-82. William F. Morgan.

## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1862.—Charles Haines, Israel Lippincott, Henry Vanvane.  
1863-64.—Israel Lippincott, Henry Vanvane, John S. Morgan.  
1865.—Israel Lippincott, Charles Wallace, John S. Morgan.  
1866.—John S. Morgan, Clayton R. Cole, Charles Gaskill.  
1867-68.—John S. Morgan, Samuel R. Hunter, Clayton R. Cole.  
1869.—Edward Hunter, Samuel R. Hunter, Clayton R. Cole.  
1870.—Edward Hunter, Clayton R. Cole, Henry Orspring.  
1871.—Clayton R. Cole, Edward Hunter, Charles Wallace.  
1872-73.—Clayton R. Cole, Evan Pike, Joseph L. Thomas.  
1874-75.—Clayton R. Cole, Evan Pike, Enoch Evans.  
1876.—Levi L. Walton, Washington Hunter, Robert M. Brock.  
1877.—Charles Parry, Clayton E. Cole, Edward Lippincott, Levi Walton,  
Robert M. Brock.  
1878.—Clayton R. Cole, William F. Morgan, William Hubbs, Joshua D.  
Janney, Isaac Ewald.  
1879.—William F. Morgan, Isaac Ewald, William N. Hubbs.  
1880-82.—Clayton Conrow, Isaac Ewald, Edward H. Ogden.

**Extracts from Records.**—The township committee met at Westfield school-house 3d month 16, 1861, and fixed the rates for work done on roads as follows:

"One pair of horses plowing one day .....	\$2.25
"                "      scraping " .....	2.25
"                "      machining .....	2.25
One horse to wagon with driver.....	2.40
"                cart and driver.....	1.25
Laborer.....	1.00

"A day work shall consist of ten hours, exclusive of one hour at noon.

"Resolved, that the township be divided into two road districts; all that part lying to the east of the road leading from George L. Gillingham's to Charles Haines' to constitute the upper district, and all west of that road, including said road, to constitute the lower district."

At a meeting of the township committee, 9th day 4th month, 1861, it was ascertained that the taxable property of the town of Cinnaminson amounted to \$1,054,514.

Subsequent to the organization of the township of Cinnaminson, the project of a town hall for township purposes was discussed, and at the town-meeting in



1867 the following-named persons were appointed a building committee, viz.: Wallace Lippincott, Charles Wallace, and Clayton Conrow. At the town-meeting in 1868 the same persons were continued as the building committee and authorized to contract with Joel Grant, the lowest bidder, the town hall to be built by Sept. 1, 1868, and to be thirty-three by forty-five feet, with a fourteen-foot ceiling.

When the township of Cinnaminson was divided in 1880, and the township of Delran formed, the town hall became so located that it was inconvenient for either township and was subsequently sold, and the proceeds applied to other purposes.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—RIVERTON is a beautiful town on the left bank of the Delaware River, where there is a convenient steamboat wharf and communication several times a day with Philadelphia by water.

The town extends from the river to the station on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, where there are lumber- and coal-yards, stores, warehouses for agricultural implements, fertilizers, and farmers' supplies, express-, telegraph-, and post-offices. Population, about seven hundred. The streets are lined with shade-trees. It has two schools, three churches, two large boarding-houses, well filled during summer season. It being only thirty minutes' ride from Philadelphia by rail, or forty-five minutes by water, offers special inducements for those desiring a pleasant residence out of the city. Many new houses are being erected, and the town is improving rapidly. It was first laid out in 1851 and 1852, on land purchased of Joseph Lippincott, who obtained it of Caleb Atkinson. The latter, when making affidavit of his previous ownership, said to the writer these memorable words, "I am between ninety-six and ninety-seven years of age."

PALMYRA is a thriving town of six hundred inhabitants, situated near the junction of the Pensaukin and Delaware Rivers, on both sides of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, seven miles from the city, requiring less than thirty minutes to or from the foot of Market Street, Philadelphia, twenty-four trains passing daily. In 1850 and 1851, Joseph W. Souders, having purchased about one hundred acres of Dilworth Buckman and others adjoining and west of the village of Palmyra, had it laid out into town lots, locating the streets at right angles and parallel with said railroad; and in 1849, Isaiah Toy had a resurvey made of four hundred and thirty-one acres adjoining Palmyra on the east, extending from the river Delaware southward beyond the railroad, which in same year he sold and conveyed three hundred and fifty-two acres to Elias Morgan, deceased, and the same descended to his sons, John S., William F., Elias F., and Joseph Morgan, who made further additions by laying out more land in town lots east and south of said village of Palmyra. Streets all laid out parallel with the said railroad, and avenues located at right angles thereto.

A wise provision has been incorporated in the deeds prohibiting the manufacture or sale of spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, except for medicinal purposes, also restraining the erection of any building nearer than thirty feet from the avenues, thus securing from the front of every lot an open view along the straight avenues, lined with shade-trees and sidewalks, of railroad, river, and far beyond may be seen improvements in the neighboring State of Pennsylvania. There is a printing-office, post-office, schools, churches, stores, and mechanics of various kinds in operation. Soil a good loam, nearly level, well adapted for building and garden-lots; wells of moderate depth furnish a bountiful supply of pure soft water. It seldom happens that so many advantages comprised in one location where taxes are so low are to be had so convenient to the city on such reasonable terms.

PARRY is a village of about one hundred inhabitants, formerly called North Pennsville, situate on the Pensaukin Creek, adjoining the Westfield and Camden turnpike road, six miles from the city, one from railroad depot at Palmyra; two good wharves on tide-water navigation for steamers and other vessels carrying one hundred tons burden; schools, churches, stores, mills, and mechanics of various kinds. Timothy Morton, postmaster. It is located on land that belonged to John McMaster in 1813, and was sold to Emanuel Beagary in 1815, then to Jedediah Strong in 1838, by whom it was laid out in town lots in 1855, and called North Pennsville, there being another town by name of Pennsville adjoining same creek in Camden County. A church, some dwelling-houses, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops were built thereon, and in 1880 the balance of the property not-disposed of was sold to William Parry, who obtained for the benefit of the neighborhood a post-office bearing his name, and by which the town will hereafter be known.

There are several other villages near by, whose inhabitants are accommodated by the store, mechanics, and post-office at Parry, such as Wrightsville and Fork Landing, in Burlington County, and Pennsville and Jordentown, in Camden County.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a colored settlement, is near, with a population of seventy-five inhabitants, having a church of their own, but no separate school, no post-office. The name was derived from Thomas Wright, who formerly owned a part of the land, and sold the first lots built upon in 1847.

FORK LANDING is half a mile south of Parry, on the same navigable stream. Being near the head of tide-water navigation makes it an important landing for vessels carrying heavy burdens, such as coal, lumber, lime, manure, and fertilizers, which are largely used by farmers and others.

I. W. Heulings' Sons have here an extensive coal and lumber yard, steam saw- and planing-mills and machine-shops for manufacturing doors, sash, and other building material, commenced by the senior I.

W. Heulings about the year 1835. Parry post-office being located near the line of Camden County, some villages and many farmers there patronize it. Pennsville, where there is a hotel, store, church, and school, and Jordentown, a colored settlement, both in Camden County, of one hundred inhabitants, are nearer than to any other post-office.

**WESTFIELD, OR CINNAMINSON POST-OFFICE.**—The name of Westfield was taken from Friends' meeting-house built in Thomas Lippincott's west field in the year 1801, as appears from the following Meeting records:

"1794 a proposition was made from the Preparative Meeting of Chester to hold meetings for worship at Friends' Lower School-house, within the limits of said meeting; not only to accommodate divers members, being somewhat remote from said Preparative Meeting, but those of other professions being contiguous thereto; which being attended to with good degree of solid weight, there appeared a general concurrence with holding one at the place proposed next first day at the eleventh hour."<sup>1</sup>

The meeting at Westfield was continued from time to time, under the care of the Monthly Meeting, up to the year 1801, when a meeting-house was erected and the meeting established with liberty to hold a Preparative Meeting.

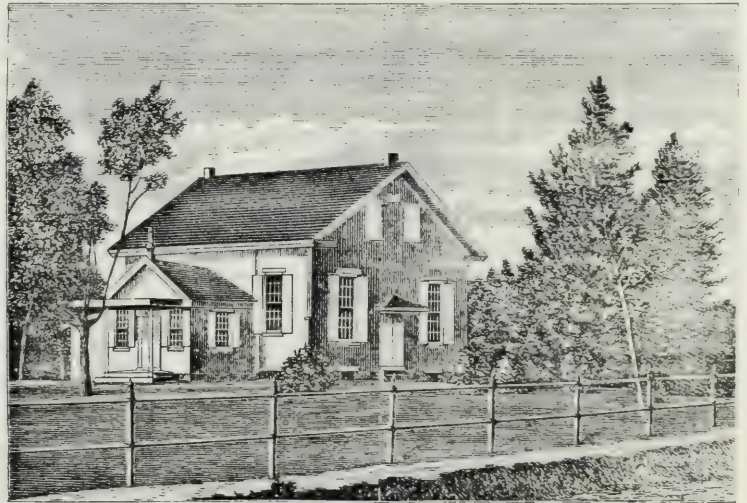
And about the year 1835, when the post-office was established (there being an office by the name of Westfield in the eastern part of the State), Cinnaminson was adopted as the name of the post-office located in the village of Westfield. It is a pleasant place of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, one mile from railroad station at Riverton. Post-office, telegraph-office, store, mechanics of various kinds, and good farming land around. Samuel P. Leeds, postmaster and general store-keeper; J. D. Janney, allopathic physician; Jacob L. Harris, carriage-builder, and has a large, convenient hall in the upper story for holding township and other meetings.

In 1859 the meeting-house above named was accidentally burned, and on its site Friends subsequently erected a convenient brick building of more modern appearance. In 1840 they rebuilt a substantial brick school-house with apartments for class-rooms, which is still well attended, and many students are there well qualified to enter upon the important duties of life. Both houses are inclosed in the same

beautiful lawn, decorated with shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery; with a cemetery adjoining, surrounded with an evergreen hedge and gravel walks, and driveways through it and the lawn.

**NEW ALBANY.**—This is a small hamlet on the extreme northeast border of the township, and on the Burlington and Camden turnpike, and was settled about the same time that the pioneers located at Westfield and Fairview, villages each side of it, and on the same road. Here is located the Asbury Methodist Church, built in 1877 or 1878. Rev. Mr. Malsbury is the present pastor. There is a small store at this place kept by S. Kennedy. There is no town or post-office. There is also the New Albany school-house and half a dozen dwellings.

**Palmyra Methodist Episcopal Church.**—The pioneer class was formed and the Methodist Society at Palmyra organized in or about 1850 by Rev. C. Fleming. Isaiah Toy and John Springer were among the pioneer Methodists of this thriving town. The meeting-house was built in 1854, and at the dedication the singing was furnished by a select choir from



FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, WESTFIELD.

(Rebuilt 1859.)

Mount Holly. Toy and Springer were two of the first trustees, also stewards.

A few years ago the church was remodeled, enlarged, and beautified. The present stewards are John Springer, Edward H. Pancoast, William S. Zelly, Atwood Grant, and J. Howard Davis.

Of the above stewards, Pancoast, Springer, Davis, and Zelly are trustees, together with Thomas Wells and Charles Wallace. Rev. R. S. Harris is the present pastor. Value of church property, three thousand five hundred dollars.

The Sabbath-school connected with this church was organized about 1855. The present superintendent is E. H. Pancoast. Total scholars, seventy-five; average attendance, fifty.

<sup>1</sup> Evesham Monthly Meeting Minutes.



**Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.**—The "Asbury" is located at New Albany, and was built in 1877 or 1878, and cost three thousand dollars.

The society at this place is not large, yet the organization is perfect, and doing a good work. Rev. Mr. Malsbury is the present pastor.

**Calvary Presbyterian Church of Riverton.**<sup>1</sup>—This church was incorporated Aug. 13, 1874, Lemuel H. Davis, Joseph Campbell, William F. Dreer, John Fraser, Charles W. Leavitt, and Louis Ourt being chosen trustees. Under their care and man-

Louis Ourt for ruling elder. A Sabbath-school was organized the 5th of November following, with Charles W. Leavitt for superintendent. Thereupon measures were taken to secure a church building, and in June, 1878, a sufficient amount having been subscribed to warrant the work, a contract was let to Mr. James Wilson, of Burlington. The site chosen was a beautiful lot on the corner of Lippincott Avenue and Fourth Street. The plans and specifications were furnished by Mr. John Fraser, the style of architecture Gothic. The building was to be capable of



CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

agement Presbyterian worship was maintained in the public school-house on Sabbath evening, the Rev. M. L. Hofford and others officiating. In the early spring of 1877 the Rev. J. R. Sanson, through the earnest invitations of the synodical missionary, Rev. Allen H. Brown, and the Presbyterial Committee of the Monmouth Presbytery, took charge of the work, preaching also to the little churches of Delanco and Fairview. Under his labors a church of twelve members was organized Oct. 11, 1877, with

seating three hundred and sixty persons, to have a spire, chancel recess, and infant-room. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate services Aug. 1, 1878; Rev. George Swain, D.D., of Allentown, N. J., delivering the address. The dedication took place July 2, 1879, Rev. A. A. Willetts, D.D., preaching the sermon, Rev. Allen H. Brown offering the prayer, and Lemuel H. Davis, president of the board of trustees, making the financial statement.

In that statement he said, "Embracing in one sum as nearly as may be, the cost of the lot and building is about eight thousand dollars, the bulk of which

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. J. R. Sanson.

is paid, while the funds in the treasury will almost extinguish the remaining indebtedness under the contract." This, however, did not provide for some "extras" nor furniture, and one thousand dollars were needed to meet these expenses. This amount was advanced by three gentlemen in the congregation, who, that the property might be free from all incumbrance, signed releases, thus leaving their loans to the church simply as debts of honor. Immediately after the dedication the congregation began holding two services on the Sabbath and the Sabbath-school. Since then the work has moved slowly on, meeting and overcoming many and trying obstacles, both from within and from without. The changeable character of the population has interfered greatly with the growth of the church. The present membership is only twenty, several having removed to other places. The Sabbath-school is more flourishing, having over seventy names on the roll, with an average attendance of about fifty. An interesting feature of the school is the infant class, taught by Mrs. J. R. Sanson, numbering at present thirty-eight scholars. This class is really the corner-stone of the church, and from it other classes are formed as the children complete and recite the entire "Catechism for Young Children." This is the condition for graduation from the infant-room, and upon meeting this condition each child is provided with a Bible and promoted to the large room. Several have completed the required course and been promoted, and they form the most regular and enthusiastic classes in the school. In February, 1881, a missionary society was organized, with Miss Mary L. Bartlett for president. Thirty dollars were raised the first year, and appropriated to the support of a scholar in the Kolapoor Mission School, India. The society numbers at present 53 members, with an assured income of \$3.50 per month. During the past year about \$875 have been contributed by the church and Sabbath-school to different objects, and the present outlook is quite promising. An effort is now being made to pay off the "honor debt" of \$1000, a good part of which has already been subscribed; and when the whole amount has been secured the church is to receive a beautiful bell from Mr. L. H. Davis, as a memorial of his deceased children. The Rev. J. R. Sanson continues to act as pastor of the church, giving his whole time now to this one field.

The following gentlemen form the present board of trustees: Lemuel H. Davis, president; Charles W. Leavitt, secretary and treasurer; David Lathrop, Louis Ourt, Edward Lippincott, James Hemphill, and John Wallace.

**Christ Church, Riverton.**<sup>1</sup>—The first Episcopal service was held in the village of Riverton on the evening of the fourth Sunday in Advent, Dec. 23, 1855. Previously to that time the family of Mr. John

Seckel had organized a Sunday-school. It was at the instance of this family, seconded by their friends, that the beginnings of Christ Church took place in the parlors of a house loaned for that purpose by Mr. Daniel L. Miller. Missionary services, under the encouragement of the then bishop, Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, D.D. LL.D., were commenced in the spring of 1856, and regularly continued, being held wherever a place could be found, and sometimes, as David offered sacrifice, on a threshing-floor. The neighboring Episcopal clergy and clerical visitors lent their aid. The Rev. Messrs. D. C. Millett, Marcus F. Hyde, and H. Hastings Weld served in their turns. In 1857 and the year following, Rev. Mr. Hyde officiated every Sunday morning, and Rev. Mr. Weld once a month in the evening. The enterprise was viewed with favor by residents of whatever creed, and this spirit of encouragement has never ceased. Of the women especially it may be said, in the words of the Apostle St. Paul, they have "given us much labor;" and the men have not been unmindful of the injunction of the same apostle: "Help those women." Those who have much have given plenteously, and those who have less have given diligently.

On June 9, 1859, after three years of struggling and self-denial on the part of all concerned, the corner-stone of the church—a small wooden building—was laid by Rev. Mr. Weld, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Marcus F. Hyde and E. A. Hoffman. In the spring of the next year, 1860, the parish was organized under its charter by the election of Messrs. John Seckel and James B. Chandler, wardens, and Messrs. John Frazer, Watson De Puy, William P. Ellison, William Lomax, and Charles P. Miller, vestrymen. On June 9th the church was consecrated by Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D.D., assisted in the service by the Rev. Messrs. Hyde and Weld. The original site of the church was at the corner of Main Street and Railroad Avenue.

For two years the services were still conducted as before the erection of the church. In the autumn of 1862, Rev. Levi Johnstone was appointed resident missionary. In November, 1863, Rev. Mr. Johnstone was succeeded by the Rev. H. Palethorpe Hay, D.D., elected by the vestry as rector. In 1866, Rev. Dr. Hay was succeeded by Rev. R. T. Roach. In 1869, Rev. H. Hastings Weld was elected to the rectorship, and entered on his duties in January, 1870. Following upon the completion of the church had been the erection of a handsome stone building as a rectory on Main near Fourth Street.

In 1871 the church building was removed from its original site to a lot contiguous to the rectory, enlarged and improved. The property now comprises ample grounds, bounded by Main, Howard, and Fourth Streets. In the fall of 1875 a Sunday-school building, a model of utility and good taste, was erected and presented to the church by one of its officers. To recount the liberal donations which have been made

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. H. Hastings Weld.



by friends of the parish within and without would demand too much space, and would interfere, moreover, with the self-denying purpose of donors who have made their offerings not for the praise of men, but for the defense of the gospel, and for the increase of true religion. It may be noted, however, that the grounds on which the buildings stand, the chancel furniture and baptismal font, the organ and lamps, and the features of the edifice and grounds which add elegance to utility are all gifts, either of individuals at their separate cost, or of friends whose zeal and labor enlisted participation in good works.

The list of the rector, wardens, and vestrymen as now constituted (1882) is as follows: Rector, H. Hastings Weld, S.T.D.; Wardens, William P. Elison and Thomas Roberts; Secretary of the Vestry, John Fraser; Vestrymen, Stephen Flanagan, Lloyd W. Bickley, A. A. Clay, D. Leeds Miller, F. J. Bartlett, J. W. S. Earnshaw, and Alfred Earnshaw. Of these officers two have been connected with the parish from the beginning. The condition of the church warrants the erection of a new, more substantial, and larger building. The need of such a structure is evident, and measures are in progress to "edify" the church in a material sense, that in a spiritual it may be built up and enlarged.

**Orthodox Friends' Meeting, Westfield.**—Since 1827 a portion of the Westfield Meeting, commonly denominated Orthodox Friends, left the regular meeting at Westfield, and held meetings first in a school-house on Marmaduke Lippincott's farm, and subsequently in a frame meeting-house built in 1848, size thirty-eight by forty-four feet. This meeting-house is located in the village of Pomona, half a mile from Westfield.

Among the original members were the Warrington, Lippincott, Leeds, Stokes, and other prominent families. The minister at first was Lydia Lippincott, and subsequently Samuel Leeds. This is a Preparative Meeting, and a branch of the Chester (Moorestown) Monthly Meeting, and numbers about forty members.

**Schools.**—**WESTFIELD SCHOOL.**—Westfield School, in Cinnaminson township, Burlington County, was established about the beginning of the present century by members of the Society of Friends, who have always felt a deep interest in the proper education of youth, and soon after the organization of their meetings for religious worship established schools not only for their own members, but for other children in the neighborhood, where all might attend without regard to rank, sect, color, or nationality; and for those not able to pay the small sum then required to compensate the teachers provision was made, so that none should be deprived of an opportunity for attending school on account of their humble condition in life.

By reference to the minutes of a Monthly Meeting of the religious Society of Friends, held at Evesham, in the county of Burlington, New Jersey, the 10th of

12th mo., 1790, it appears that a committee for considering and promoting the raising of funds for schools, also a uniform plan for the settlement of schools in proper places, produced a report thereon, which being twice read and considered was approved and recommended to the observance and practice of the several Preparative Meetings; and the clerk was directed to furnish them with copies thereof, from which the following extracts will give some idea of the interest manifested by the Friends at that time:

"We the committee appointed to consider of a plan for a uniformity in the right settlement of schools in proper places, and raising funds therefor, do report that we have all met, maturely deliberated on the subject, and are generally of the mind that it may be best—

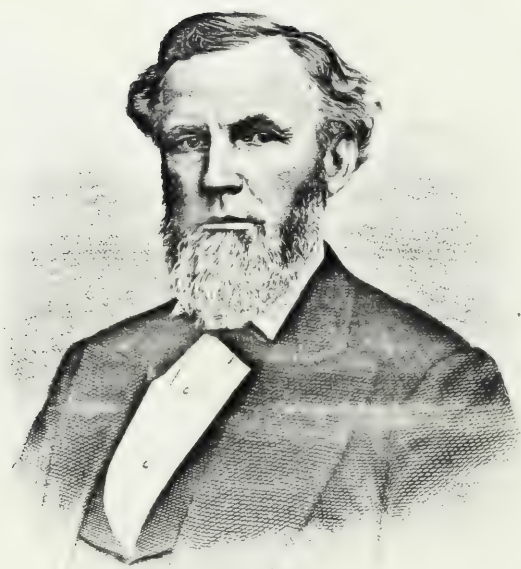
"*First*.—That the monthly meeting should have a standing committee under that concern, which should be renewed annually, who should visit the schools approbated and established by the respective preparative meetings and advise and assist in establishing them in proper places when called upon, and make clear report to the monthly meeting annually of the general state of schools; each of which schools should by a minute of the preparative meeting have a competent number of Friends appointed as Trustees, and a Treasurer, to whom by his proper name or name of office, donations may be made by last will or otherwise, for the benefit of said school, and the same shall be accounted for by him to the Trustees; he shall keep fair accounts and a note of the terms of such donations if particular, in order that they may be applied accordingly, and shall pay no money out of the stock without the approbation of the Trustees, and it is agreed that the Trustees for the time being shall have the care of the said school, keep the buildings which are or may be provided for schools or residences of the teachers in good repair, make provision for the comfortable support of said teacher, order the necessary expenditures when they have cash in hand for these purposes, and if difficulties occur respecting the raising of more when wanted or in any other matter, they are to lay the same before the monthly meeting and receive advice thereon; they are to employ teachers, and for sufficient cause dismiss them; admit scholars and discharge those who may misbehave, and make such rules for these and other purposes tending to the good government of the school as they may judge necessary, provided the same be not repugnant to this fundamental plan or the minutes of our yearly meeting. They are to visit the schools monthly at the usual school hour, examine the progress made by the scholars in their learning, and see that good order and decorum are preserved; they are to keep regular minutes of their proceedings, to lay before the preparative meeting annually for their sense thereon, when a fresh appointment of Trustees and Treasurer is always to be made for the ensuing year.

"*Secondly*.—That a subscription should be opened if the preparative meeting for each of those schools in the terms or in substance as follows, viz.: 'We the subscribers in religious membership with the people called Quakers, do severally for ourselves and our heirs promise to pay on demand and in hard cash as it now passes current unto the Treasurer of Friends School, instituted by a minute of the preparative meeting of said people in New Jersey, and to continue under their care and always be accountable thereto, the sum of money written against and with our names, with interest therefor at the rate of six pounds for the hundred by the year; the principal sum to be and remain a durable fund under the direction of the Trustees of said school now or hereafter to be appointed by the said preparative meeting and by them, when paid in to be laid out or lent on interest, in such manner as they shall judge will best secure an interest or annuity, which is to be applied to the education of such children as now do or hereafter shall belong to the said meeting or within the compass of said school, whose parents are or shall be in low circumstances, and to the education of such black children, as shall by said Trustees be thought to have a claim to this benefit. And in case the whole shall not be wanted for this purpose, then the interest of the said monies, so unexpended may be applied to the schooling of other poor children. And it is agreed that the sum subscribed shall not be called for from the subscribers, whilst interest is duly paid, but may be paid when he or she pleases.'"

Then follows the form of subscription, which it was earnestly advised should be freely entered into by the members generally within the limits of the said school,







*William Parry*

and by other Friends who are free thereto, according to their respective circumstances. "Thus and by donations from benevolent persons in their last wills our funds may in time become sufficient to induce well-qualified teachers to undertake the trust of educating our youth, and give all necessary instructions to the children of Friends in low circumstances and of Black people."

"Thirdly—And it is advised that Friends of ability may be liberal in their subscriptions, not only to the preparative schools within whose limits they reside but to such others within their monthly meeting where friends may not be of ability to raise the necessary funds for supporting and advancing this good work."

In 1794 appears the subscription for the support of Westfield School, as follows: "Abraham Warrington Dr. to 12 pounds on interest at 6 per cent. Next year a credit for one year's interest paid thereon 14 shillings 5 pence." Subsequently a credit for the principal sum subscribed with interest in full, and so with a long list of subscribers, all members of the Society of Friends.

At a Preparative Meeting, held at Westfield, 3d day 9th mo., 1801, it appearing necessary that said school-house and school at Westfield (formerly called Lower Chester), wholly belonging to Friends, should be under the care of a standing committee, the following-named Friends—Abraham Warrington, William Evans, Henry Warrington, William Burrough, and Joseph Stokes—were appointed to that service by the name of trustees to said school, and Joseph Matlack was appointed treasurer thereto, to whom by his proper name or name of office donations may be made by last will or otherwise for the benefit of said school. From such a beginning Westfield School, under the care of Friends, being visited monthly by a committee appointed annually for that purpose, has grown in usefulness, dispensing its benefits to the surrounding neighborhood, not only among Friends but others; those who were able paying a moderate price for schooling their children, others who were not able being assisted from the Preparative Meeting fund. A large number of the most substantial business men in the neighborhood have been educated there, and many have removed to engage in teaching and other professions elsewhere. Although said school is still in successful operation, the number of scholars has very much decreased since the organization of public free schools by the State, and people who pay but little themselves are permitted at town-meetings to vote away the money of others to build fine and costly school-houses. What effect on public morals such an example before the youth will have time must determine, but it is earnestly to be hoped that by the next centennial the advancement made in honest integrity, sincere and pure intentions for promoting the public good will fully equal that in the arts and sciences in the physical world.

WESTFIELD DISTRICT, No. 24.—Total amount received from all sources for the year 1880, \$575.08.

Value of school property, \$4000. Total number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 172. Months' school, 10; number registered, 107; average attendance, 49; capacity of school-house, 120; female teachers, 2; salary for month, each \$32.50.

NEW ALBANY DISTRICT, No. 21.—Total amount received from all sources, \$345.05; value of school property, \$1800; total children between five and eighteen years of age, 107; months' school, 8; number of scholars registered, 66; average attendance, 35; capacity of school-house, 60; male teachers, 1; salary, \$40 per month.

RIVERTON DISTRICT, No. 22.—Total amount received from all sources, \$1453.30; value of school property, \$3000; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 149; months' school, 10; number of scholars registered, 60; average attendance, 29; capacity of school-house, 80; male teachers, 1; monthly salary, \$40.

CINNAMINSON DISTRICT, No. 23.—Total amount received from all sources, \$1141.25; value of school property, \$3000; number of scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 170; months' school, 10; number of scholars registered, 139; average attendance, 77; capacity of school-house, 150; female teachers employed, 2; monthly salary, \$35 each.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HON. WILLIAM PARRY.

Hon. William Parry, of Cinnaminson, N. J., civil engineer, surveyor, conveyancer, master in the Court of Chancery, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Burlington County, was born Oct. 9, 1817, near Moorestown, in that county, and is a son of John R. Parry and Letitia P., his wife, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, but removed to New Jersey in 1816, and settled on the farm where their son now resides. John R. Parry was born Oct. 30, 1783, married Letitia P. Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, had five children, and died Feb. 8, 1845. John R. Parry was son of John Parry (2d), who was born Dec. 13, 1754, married Elizabeth Roberts, and had two sons; John Parry (2d) was son of John Parry (1st), who was born July 28, 1721, married Margaret Tyson, and had seven children; John Parry (1st) was son of Thomas Parry, gentleman, who was born about the year A.D. 1680, in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, where the family had been seated for many generations, came to America near the close of the seventeenth century, married, in 1715, Jane Morris, and was the founder of the Parry family in Pennsylvania. He settled in what is now Montgomery County, Pa., and had ten children, all born between 1716 and 1739.

William Parry's preliminary education was obtained at the Friends' school in the neighborhood, and he subsequently attended the academy of Benjamin Hal-



lowell, also a Friend, at Alexandria, Va., where he remained until 1837. In the following year he commenced the nursery business on the homestead farm, which he has ever since continued to cultivate, and which is generally known throughout the country by the name of Pomona Nursery, and is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the State, comprising over three hundred acres in cultivation, about one hundred of which are usually devoted to growing small fruits. His residence stands among the stately old trees which he planted in his younger days, and many of more recent introduction have since been added, making an avenue of near half a mile in length, bordered at a distance of several rods on each side with broad belts planted with a general collection of hardy ornamental trees and evergreens. The various nursery fields are separated merely by driveways or trees, and the proprietor is dispensing with fences where not needed to inclose his own stock, finding this plan more convenient, as well as more economical and pleasing to the eye. Every new fruit which comes before the public is thoroughly tested on these grounds, and in sufficient quantities to give a thorough trial of its merits previous to being disseminated. Many fruit farms in the United States have been supplied with trees and plants sent from here, and the annual yield of their rich products is a continual reminder to their owners of Pomona Nursery, from whence the stock was obtained.

From 1850 to 1870 he was a practical civil engineer, surveyor, and conveyancer, and during that period he located and superintended the construction or improvement of over thirty different turnpike roads, and whilst engaged in surveying several large tracts of land in the interior of the State, one of which contained forty thousand and another fifty thousand acres, which without convenient means of reaching market was of but little value, he became fully impressed with the importance of railroads in this State, which contained two million acres of unimproved land, and by writing and speaking in their favor and against the policy of maintaining the exclusive privileges of the joint companies, which prohibited the construction and use of any railroad in this State without their consent, or to compete with them in business, he contributed largely to effect a change in public sentiment. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1854, and re-elected the two following years, and during the time he was in that body served on many important committees, and was Speaker of the House of Assembly during the session of 1855. He took an active part in the *railroad war* against the *monopoly* and in favor of granting railroads wherever needed to develop the resources of the State and bring thousands of acres of land naturally fertile though uncultivated within reach of markets. The whole subject of exclusive or monopoly privileges in railroading was so thoroughly agitated and discussed that a law was passed fixing the time when the exclusive or monopoly priv-

ileges of the joint companies should cease, determine, and end,—“That after the first day of January, 1869, it should be lawful without the consent of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies (called the joint companies) to construct any railroad or railroads in this State, or to compete in business with the railroads of said joint companies.” From that time all legal restraints against building railroads in New Jersey have been removed, and in 1873 a general railroad law was passed, and the people left at liberty and encouraged to build railroads wherever the public good required.

Being a member of the Whig party whilst in existence, he was chosen president of the first Republican Convention which assembled in the State. It was held in Newark, April, 1856, to organize the Republican party, at which convention resolutions were passed taking strong grounds against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to resist the aggressive spirit of slavery, and to accept the issue thus forced upon the free States, regarding the momentous issues at the then approaching election to be whether slavery or freedom should be national, and in favor of admitting Kansas as a free State. He is identified with the interests of the county and State, and is foremost in all matters that pertain to the welfare of the public. He contributed more largely than any other person towards erecting and maintaining the public free school in the district, where more than one hundred scholars are regularly taught free of charge.

He now holds many honorable positions in the State. He was the international judge from New Jersey in the department of pomology at the late Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia. He is a member of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture; is one of the managers of the New Jersey State Geological Survey; is president of the West Jersey Surveyors' Association; is president of the State Board of Visitors to Rutgers Scientific College for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts; is president of the Westfield and Camden Turnpike Company; is president of Rake Pond Cranberry Company; is vice-president of the American Pomological Society; is a member of the Horticultural Societies of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; and at the present time is judge of the Court of Common Pleas and master in the Court of Chancery. He is highly respected and esteemed by the community where he resides, and in fact by all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. March 23, 1843, he married Alice, daughter of Charles Stokes, of Rancocas, N. J. She has been a constant and faithful helpmate through all the vicissitudes of life, wise in counsel, mild and exemplary in deportment, performing household duties in a Christian spirit, ever mindful of their dependence on



*Wm. R. Lippincott*







*Wallace Gippincott*





Infinite Wisdom, whom she believed would at all times rightly direct those who obey divine admonitions. To her he thinks he is mainly indebted for whatever good he has accomplished or happiness attained. They had seven children, as follows, viz.: Charles, married Anna Sill; Hannah, died at the age of fourteen; John R.; William, married Catharine Haslam; Oliver, married Lydia Satterthwaite; Howard; and Tacie, who married William M. Paul.

#### THE LIPPINCOTT FAMILY.

William and Israel Lippincott were two brothers, who lived on adjoining farms in the township of Cinnaminson, county of Burlington, N. J., and departed this life near the same time. William died the 7th day of May, A.D. 1877, in his eighty-first year, and Israel two days later, in his seventy-seventh year. They resided on a part of the same premises, which had been in the family for several generations, being part of the one thousand and thirty-four acre tract which Thomas Stevenson, by indenture bearing date the 23d day of August, A.D. 1711, conveyed to their great-great-grandfather, Thomas Lippincott, in whose west field the Friends' meeting-house was built, which gave the name to the village adjoining. They were both exemplary, useful men, patterns of industry and economy, strong in body and mind, kind-hearted and generous, always ready to lend a helping hand where assistance was needed, strictly honest and just in all their dealings, and could not be diverted from what they conscientiously believed to be a duty. They were public-spirited men, foremost in advancing all improvements calculated to promote the general good, enterprising yet cautious, prudent and successful in business. Their preliminary education was obtained at Westfield School, under the care of Friends.

William and Israel Lippincott trace their genealogy from Richard and Abigail Lippincott, who lived at Stone House, near Plymouth, Devonshire, England, where the family had been seated for many centuries. In the time of King Henry III., A.D. 1243, they lived in the manor and parish of Luffencott, at the western extremity of the county of Devonshire. About the year A.D. 1440, John Lippincott, one of the family, married Jane, daughter and co-heir of John Wyberry, which brought the estate of Wyberrys into the Lippincott family, and it continued their property until about the year A.D. 1775, when Henry Lippincott sold it to Charles Cartcliff.

Richard Lippincott and Abigail, his wife, removed from England to Boston, Mass., in 1639, and returned to England in 1652, and again migrated to America and settled at Shrewsbury, N. J., in 1670.

Richard Lippincott became a member of the first English colony in New Jersey, in which he was the largest shareholder.

The children of Richard and Abigail Lippincott

were Remembrance, John, Restore, Freedom, Increase, Jacob, and Preserved.

Freedom Lippincott, the fourth son of Richard and Abigail, was born at Stone House, Devonshire, England, in 1655. He married Mary Curtis, at Burlington, N. J., the 14th of 8th mo., 1680. They lived at the crossing on Rancocas River, where the ferry used to be before the erection of the old toll-bridge, where Bridgeborough now stands. He was a large landholder, and took up many tracts of land between the Rancocas River and the Pensaukin. The children of Freedom and Mary Lippincott were Samuel, Thomas, Judith, Mary, and Freedom.

Thomas Lippincott, the second son of Freedom and Mary, was born in 1686, and married, in 1711, Mary Haines, daughter of John, the eldest of the name that settled near Medford, and died in 1757. He built a part of what is now the residence of Samuel L. Allen, near Westfield, N. J. The children of Thomas and Mary Lippincott were Nathaniel, Isaac, Thomas, Abigail, and Esther.

Isaac Lippincott, the second son of Thomas and Mary, married, in 1739, Hannah Engle, daughter of John and Mary Engle. They settled on the Lippincott tract of one thousand and thirty-four acres, lying about Westfield, Burlington Co., N. J. The children of Isaac and Hannah Lippincott were Thomas, Isaac, Samuel, Mary, and Hannah.

Thomas Lippincott, the eldest son of Isaac and Hannah, married Elizabeth Haines, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary, of Rancocas, N. J. The children of Thomas and Elizabeth Lippincott were William, Thomas, and Mary.

William Lippincott, the eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth, married Ann Rogers. The children of William and Ann Lippincott were Amasa, William, Israel, Martha, Thomas, Ann R., Benjamin, Clayton, and Elizabeth.

William Lippincott, the second son of William and Ann Lippincott, married Catharine Rudderow, and had children,—Elizabeth, Rachel, Sarah Ann, Elwood, and Catharine.

Israel Lippincott, the third son of William and Ann Lippincott, married, first, Maria Wallace, daughter of Thomas and Ann Wallace; second, married Atlantic Warrington. The children of Israel and Maria Lippincott were Wallace, Anna Maria, William R., Benjamin, and Martha.

William and Israel Lippincott were useful and enterprising citizens, and contributed liberally towards all improvements, such as schools, library, churches, turnpike and other roads. They were highly esteemed and respected by all who knew them; were modest and unassuming in manners, kind neighbors, active, industrious, and eminently business men, who took a deep interest in whatever affected the welfare of the neighborhood. They were gentlemen of sterling worth, upright in all the relations of life, and having discharged all their duties with marked



ability and unimpeached integrity, they have ceased from labor, and gone to enjoy the reward of a useful and well-spent life, at a ripe old age. In reflecting on the usefulness and example of our departed friends, on their labors and contributions to the cause of agriculture and rural pursuits, their honorable life and peaceful death, we shall ever retain a high appreciation of their worth. We cheerfully accord to their memory our gratitude for their valuable services, and enroll their names among the benefactors of mankind.

Hon. Wallace and William R. Lippincott, two brothers, sons of Israel Lippincott, mentioned in the foregoing sketch, were born and raised upon the same farm near Westfield, which descended to their father, as stated above, and now owned and occupied by William R. Lippincott. They were early taught by parental example the principles of industry and economy, which has been a leading feature in their successful career as practical business men.

Wallace Lippincott was born March 15, 1826. William R. Lippincott was born April 1, 1830. Their mother, Maria Wallace Lippincott, was daughter of Thomas and Ann Wallace, who were among the early settlers near Pensaukin Creek, in the same township of Cinnaminson.

The preliminary education of Israel Lippincott's children was mainly obtained at the Friends' School at Westfield, after which they pursued an academical course under the care of Friends in Pennsylvania, he being a strong advocate for maintaining good schools at home, so that all might freely partake of learning to fit them for business, and still be under the care of their parents during their younger years.

Wallace and William R. were both successful farmers and fruit-growers, giving employment to many laborers, though frequently called from the field to fill important public positions in township, county, and State.

Wallace, now living at Bridgeborough, on the Rancocas River, is an extensive dealer in coal, lumber, and general merchandise where the ferry used to be when his ancestor, Freedom Lippincott, lived there. After having creditably filled many offices in the township, he was repeatedly elected chosen freeholder in the county board, and during the trying times of the late war he rendered efficient aid in procuring volunteers for the service, and thus relieving the young men of our district from the terrible operation of the draft. He was elected three successive years to represent his district in the Legislature, where he was an active and influential member, and served with ability on many important committees. He was twice elected collector of the county, and satisfactorily filled for six years that important and responsible station. He occupied high positions in several charitable institutions, was a member among the Freemasons, and Grand Master in the order of Odd-Fellows.

He married Rebecca Martin, daughter of — Martin. She has been a constant helpmate to him, wise in counsel, prudent in all things, attending to household duties while he was employed either in public or private affairs.

William R. Lippincott has followed very nearly in the same course of usefulness marked out by his older brother (mentioned in the foregoing sketch). Having always lived upon the homestead farm, which descended to him through several generations of his family, he has proven his good husbandry by the improved condition of the buildings and fences, and high state of cultivation to which the land has been brought under his judicious management, yielding better and more abundant crops now than when it first came into his possession. While his attention has been mainly devoted to the pursuits of agriculture, he has not omitted, what is the duty of every good citizen, though too often neglected, to take an interest in and look after government affairs, and help to elect good officers to manage public business. For many years he creditably served in most of the township offices, being director and trustee of Westfield public school many years, and three successive years was elected to the county board of freeholders, and represented his district in the Legislature, where he was an active and useful member, serving on several important committees, his judgment and opinion having great weight and influence.

December, 1859, he married Anna M. Ballenger daughter of Richard and Mary A. Ballenger, of Lumberton, N. J. She has been a valuable helpmate through all the vicissitudes of life, mild and exemplary in deportment, performing household duties in Christian spirit.

They have four children, as follows, viz.: Mariana Benjamin (now pursuing a scientific course of literature in Rutgers College, N. J.), Howard (who has graduated at Friends' Central School in Philadelphia) and William D. (who now is attending Friends' school Westfield).

#### DARLING AND CLAYTON CONROW.

Darling Conrow was among the early settlers of Chester township, afterwards Cinnaminson, now Delran, Burlington Co., N. J. He married, about 1740 Deliverance Stokes, a member of another old family of that vicinity, who bore him children, of whom one son, Darling, succeeded to the homestead by inheritance, was born about 1742, and married Sarah Elkin about 1765. Their children were Lydia (wife of Joseph Engle), Beulah (wife of Joseph Lippincott), Elizabeth (wife of Ambrose Barber), and Darling Conrow. The latter, being the third of the name, succeeded to the homestead estate. He was born May 27, 1783, married Esther Hunt April 25, 1805, who bore him children,—Sarah E. (born March 6, 1806, wife of Thomas Wright) and Nathan Hunt Conrow



*Darling Conroy*











*Clayton Conrow*



*Nathan H. Conrow*





The mother died in 1808, having been born Jan. 30, 1783. The father married again, Oct. 4, 1810, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Brown, who was born June 1, 1788, and died in 1825. The children of this union were Susanna R. (died at the age of seventeen), Phebe Ann, Esther (born April 26, 1816, wife of Biddle Hancock, died in 1862), Lydia E. (born Sept. 14, 1818, wife of Aaron Lippincott, died April 9, 1852), Darling, Joseph B. (born April 24, 1823, a lumber merchant in Philadelphia, died in Wilmington, Del.), Elizabeth B. (died young), and Thornton (born Oct. 17, 1827, a wholesale grocer in Philadelphia, died March 15, 1882).

The father died Feb. 3, 1845, and his son Darling, born March 1, 1821, succeeded to the home property. His first wife, Harriet Gillingham, of Bucks County, Pa., whom he married Feb. 8, 1844, bore him children, —Franklin G., Ridgeway, and Henry L. Conrow.

By a second marriage to Mary Engle, Dec. 18, 1856, he has had the following children: Abram E., Elizabeth B., Harriet G., Sarah E., and Thornton D. Conrow, of whom only two survive, viz., Abram E. and Sarah E.

The Conrows (formerly spelled Conarro) have been agriculturists through the several generations, men of sterling integrity, and members of the Society of Friends. As a family the male members have been physically strong, robust, and of large stature. The first Darling Conrow was a man of more than ordinary usefulness as a citizen, a justice of the peace, and associate judge of the county. Darling Conrow, subject of this sketch, and fourth in line of descent from the first settler, is a representative citizen, officially identified with his township as committeeman, and has been a candidate for the State Legislature, but owing to his party being in the minority he was defeated. His residence was built by the first Darling Conrow in 1751, and has been successively occupied by four generations since, a period of one hundred and thirty-one years.

Nathan Hunt Conrow, eldest and only son of Darling and Esther (Hunt) Conrow, was born on the old homestead, Feb. 6, 1808. He had limited opportunities for any education from books, but in boyhood learned the important lessons of economy and self-reliance. He learned the brick-mason's trade during his minority with Enoch Middleton, of Philadelphia, and for three years was a contractor and builder in that city, in partnership with Barclay Haines. In 1832 he returned home and followed his trade until Feb. 13, 1834, when he married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Ann (Rogers) Lippincott, of Cinnaminson. She was born April 6, 1812. Their children are Hannah Ann, died at the age of seventeen, in 1851; Clayton; William, died in 1881, February 22d, aged forty-two years, was a lawyer, land agent, and at the time of his death editor of the *Norton News*, Illinois; John, died, aged fourteen, in 1852; and George Nathan, who was graduated at Earlham College, Indiana, in

1866, read law with Earle & White, of Philadelphia, and with Judge Carpenter, of Camden, N. J., was admitted as attorney and counselor, made a master in chancery, and practiced in Camden until his death, Nov. 10, 1877, at the age of thirty-one years, leaving a widow and two children. His wife was Amy, daughter of Samuel L. Roberts, of Mount Laurel. For one year after his marriage Mr. Conrow was on a farm in Evesham. In 1835 he purchased a farm in Cinnaminson township, where he resided until 1860, gave possession of it to his son, Clayton Conrow, and settled in Moorestown, where he has since resided retired. Mr. Conrow has been an industrious, thoroughgoing farmer.

Clayton Conrow was born March 2, 1837, on the farm where he now resides, to which he succeeded upon his father's retirement from business. He obtained his education in the Westfield Friends' School and at the private schools of William A. Garrigues and Samuel Smith, and for one term was a teacher. He was one of the three trustees who built the New Albany public school building, and has been a member of the board of trustees of the Friends' school at Westfield for upwards of twenty years. He is a director and treasurer of the Westfield and Camden Turnpike Company, a director of the Moorestown Agricultural and Industrial Society, of which he is the present acting president. Mr. Conrow is also a director of the Cinnaminson Building and Loan Association, and officially identified with the local affairs of his township. He married March 22, 1860, Mary S., daughter of Isaac and Sarah Collins.

Isaac Collins is a representative farmer, and one of the pioneers in the culture of strawberries. Their children are Hannah A., Edgar, Nathan H., Sarah M., Rowland, Herman, and Wilton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Conrow are members of the Society of Friends.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### DELRAN TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—This is one of the youngest townships in the county in point of organization, having been taken from Cinnaminson township, Feb. 12, 1880. It is one of the northwest border townships, lying at the mouth of the Rancocas Creek, on the shore of Delaware River. It is bounded on the northeast and east by Rancocas Creek (the dividing line between this and the townships of Beverly and Willingborough), on the south by Chester and on the west by Cinnaminson townships, on the north by the Delaware River.

The following is the act incorporating the township:

<sup>1</sup> By W. H. Shaw.



"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the township of Cinnaminson, in the county of Burlington, shall be and the same is hereby divided into two townships in the following manner, that is to say: all that part of the said township west of a line running from Charles Haines' flood-gates by the Delaware River in a southeasterly direction, parallel with the public road leading by Taylor's Station on the Camden and Amboy Railroad to New Albany in a straight line to the northern boundary line of the township of Chester, shall constitute and be known as the township of Cinnaminson; all that part lying east of the said line shall constitute and be known as the township of Delran.

"SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Delran are a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Delran, in the county of Burlington,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers and authority, privileges and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in the county of Burlington are or may be entitled or subject to by existing laws of this State.

"SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Delran shall hold their first town-meeting at the town-house in said township on the second Tuesday of March next.

"Passed Feb. 12, 1880."

**Natural Features.**—The surface of this township is very level, or what would naturally be termed so, as there is but a very slight elevation from the Delaware to the south line of the township. The Delaware washes the north, the Rancocas the northeast and east sides of the township. One small creek, Swede's Run, upon which is Haines' mill, flows sluggishly through the township from southeast to northwest. Upon the south branch and near the township line is Garigues' mills, otherwise the water facilities of the township are very poor.

The soil of the township is very sandy, and for this reason no doubt the pioneer Quakers located farther back from the river, where there was less sand and a better soil for agricultural purposes. Previous to the advent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad the north half of the township was very sparsely settled. Since then that part of the township along the line of the railroad has largely increased in population, and several villages have sprung up within a few years, mostly inhabited by persons doing business in Philadelphia. The south half of the township has come to be considered, through the use of different kinds of fertilizers, a good section for raising truck and farm produce. According to the census of 1880 the population was seventeen hundred and sixty.

**Pioneer Settlers and Incidents.**—The recent date at which this township was organized makes it a difficult task to separate its pioneers from those of old Chester or young Cinnaminson, as this township is the third generation or grandson of old Chester, and in giving the pioneer history of the first township naturally covers this territory, and if anything should be left, Cinnaminson would be likely to appropriate it. Nevertheless we will give the young township its proper place among her sisters in the great Burlington County family.

John Hollinshead was no doubt one of the pioneer settlers of what is now Delran township, as he located five hundred and fifty acres of land in 1678, on the south side of Rancocas Creek, a little below where the

old Burlington and Salem road crosses the creek. Said road was marked out in 1682, by ten men from Burlington and ten men from Salem. The spot on the edge of the creek where John first seated himself on his five hundred and fifty acre tract was for many years called "Hollinshead Dock," and by the older inhabitants is still known by that name. The sons of John were Robert, William, and John. From these have sprung the numerous family of that name, scattered all over the United States. John Hollinshead, Jr., was born in England in 1669, nine years before his father located on the Rancocas. William was also born in England, and Jan. 23, 1692, married Elizabeth Adams, and settled on the south end of his father's tract. Hugh Hollinshead was married in 1734 to Anna Eves, and settled on the old homestead place at the creek.

Edmund Hollinshead was an ante-Revolutionary settler in this township, and kept the ferry on Rancocas during the British "holiday in America," between 1776 and 1783.

**Civil Organization.**—The first township-meeting for the election of township officers was held at the old town hall on the second Tuesday in March, 1880, when the usual resolutions for taxing days, raising money for township purposes, etc., were unanimously passed, after which the following-named persons were duly elected to fill the respective offices named for the ensuing year:

1880.—Clerk, Frank Garigues; Assessor, Robert W. Babington; Collector, Robert M. Brock; Chosen Freeholder, Washington Hunter; Township Committee, Darling Conrow, Robert F. Garwood, and Xavier Walters; Commissioners of Appeals, Henry Orsprung, Evan Pike, and Frank Garigues; Surveyors of Highways, Charles H. Craig and Theodore Haines; Overseer of Roads, John Bishop; Judge of Election, Theodore Haines; Inspectors of Election, William Shade and Morris Steedle; Justice of the Peace, John B. Rightmire; Pound-Keeper, Constable, and Overseer of Poor, Rudolph Stecher.

The following are principal officers for the years 1881 and 1882:

1881.—Clerk, Joseph B. Forker; Assessor, Robert W. Babington; Collector, Robert M. Brock; Freeholder, Washington Hunt; Town Committee, Xavier Walters, James Bramall, and Darling Conrow; Constable, George W. Denning; Justice of the Peace, Robert W. Babington.

1882.—Clerk, Joseph B. Forker; Assessor, Theodore Haines; Collector, Robert M. Brock; Freeholder, Washington Hunter; Town Committee, James Bramall, Sr., Xavier Walters, and D. Conrow; Constable, Alexander Rhodes.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—BRIDGEBORO', so named from the fact of the town being located at the west end of the bridge spanning the Rancocas River, on the old Burlington and Salem road, marked out in 1682. It is also in the southeast part of the township. The town is mostly built upon lands formerly owned by the "Rancocas Toll-Bridge Company." This was the first bridge built over the Rancocas below t

forks of the creek, and was erected by T. Baker in 1838. Previous to this time there had been a ferry at what is now Bridgeboro'. It appears that a toll-bridge company had been formed many years previous to 1838, but no bridge built. March 25, 1819, Samuel Loudon and Isaac Lippincott purchased of the Rancocas Toll-Bridge Company the old tavern and one hundred and fifteen acres of land in Chester (now Delran), and three acres in Willingborough township. The deed is signed on behalf of the company by a Frenchman named Barbaeouxain as president, and William Allison, secretary and treasurer. The first tavern of which we have any record was kept by John Earl, and in 1806 it was kept by Samuel Loudon, who also rented the ferry from the bridge company. Mr. Loudon died in 1827, and in 1829 the entire property was purchased by Samuel Loudon (son of the first Samuel), who kept the tavern till about 1836, when he sold to John Norcross, who occupied it as a private residence. Norcross subsequently sold to George Higby, who kept a tavern. His successors have been William Higby, Thomas Austin, Thomas Buzby, Edward Hubbs, Jacob Pool, and Mahlon Sharp, the present proprietor. During the proprietorship of Mr. Loudon he kept a temperance house, also conducted a farm and lumber-yard, and during that time a Mr. Hubbs kept a licensed tavern in the brick house farther west, on the opposite side of the street.

The pioneer store of Bridgeboro' was kept by Job King in the brick building now owned by Mrs. Glover. The next store was by William Glover, in the building now occupied by W. N. Hubbs. Glover was succeeded by William Rogers; then came Quick & Darnell, Charles Loudon, Perkins & Johnson, William Cox and John Peirson, William Cox, and William N. Hubbs, the present merchant in this old store. The store property is now owned by Asa Austin's estate.

The next store in this town was kept by Mrs. Beatty, who was succeeded by Joseph Conrow, in the store now occupied by John B. Knight. The next merchant is William H. Hyde, whose store is a few rods south of Knight's. The two last are known as the "up-town" stores.

Mrs. Catharine Lyman has a trimming and notion store on the corner opposite Hubbs' store, and Daniel S. Loudon has a confectionery a short distance from Mrs. Lyman's, on Moorestown Street.

The pioneer blacksmith was William Lital, whose shop was on the corner south of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and now occupied by Samuel L. Lital. Among the other blacksmiths that have been here we find James Kimball, Thomas Glover, Samuel Mittin, Joseph Rich, Richard Jordan, and Pennington Larzelier.

The principal wheelwright in Bridgeboro' was Samuel Larzalier, who worked in the shop now occupied by Isaac Brown. The lumber-yard is owned by

Wallace Lippincott. The pioneer school-house here was built of wood, in about 1860, and is still used as a school-house. The first Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1845, and the present one in 1880. The population of the village is four hundred.

The mouth of the Rancocas, and as far up as Bridgeboro', three miles, affords an excellent harbor for the smaller sailing craft. There is also a boat-yard at this place, where several persons are constantly employed in building light sailing-vessels.

The Samuel Loudon who purchased the Bridgeboro' property in 1829 was born in Burlington in 1798. He married Hannah Middleton in 1820, and they have already celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary, and both seem to be but little past the vigor of man and womanhood.

**FAIRVIEW.**—This is a somewhat scattered and lengthy hamlet of about twenty-five dwellings, grist-mill, toll-house, and three small churches. It is situated on the Burlington and Camden turnpike, one mile west from Bridgeboro', and one and a quarter miles south from Riverside Station, on the old Camden and Amboy Railroad. It is surrounded by a fine-looking farming country.

The pioneer settler of this locality was Benjamin Bates. His dwelling stood on the site now occupied by the Presbyterian Church. One hundred years ago Joseph Peirce lived half a mile south of the turnpike, and the property now owned by the Elijah Denning estate was owned by Capt. John Phillips, who married a daughter of Benjamin Bates. Capt. Phillips built the original part of the old brick house in about 1780, and in 1832 he built the additions on two sides, making of it a large brick mansion for those days.

The old grist-mill at this place, on Swede's Run, was built about the year 1750, by a Mr. Borton, and known till after 1800 as "Borton's Mill." Jacob Haines, who lived on the hill a short distance west of the mill, purchased the property in about 1800, and built the present mill in 1805, and at his death divided his property between his two sons, Jacob and Stokes Haines; Stokes retaining the old homestead on the hill, and to Jacob he gave the mill property. From Jacob the mill property descended to his son, John W. Haines, who now occupies the old mansion near the mill. From him the mill property has descended to his son, Horace M. Haines, who now owns and runs the mill. In 1879 he added steam-power and new machinery, making a first-class flouring-mill. John W. Haines, who is now seventy years of age, and grandson of Jacob Haines, Sr., has lived on the old Haines property all his life. His estimable wife was Miss Hannah M. Lewis, daughter of Job Lewis, of Philadelphia. They have eight children, seven of whom are living. One of his sons is Dr. Haines, of Rancocas. Darling Conrow settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Darling Conrow, who is now an old man. We find the name of Darling Conrow in the old records of Chester township,



in the early part of the last century. Arthur Quick, another of the pioneers of the last century, located on farm east of and adjoining to the Haines plantation. The property is now owned by different parties. The Stokes Haines share of the old plantation has descended to his two sons, Stokes and Joseph Haines, Joseph retaining the old homestead. James French was an early settler, a tailor by trade, and lived on the south side of the turnpike, opposite the Haines houses.

A store was built at Fairview in 1865 by Jeremiah Garwood. The mercantile business at this place not proving a success, it was soon abandoned.

RIVERSIDE is pleasantly located on a low sand bluff in the northeast corner of the township, at the confluence of the Rancocas with the Delaware River, and on the left bank of each.

Previous to 1852, what is now the town of Riverside was an ordinary farm, upon which were ordinary farm buildings, and a large portion of the farm covered with scrub-oak and pine-trees. In January, 1852, Samuel Bechtel, Jr., owned the farm, and caused it to be surveyed into streets and building lots, and gave the place the seemingly attractive name of *Riverside*.

The town was laid out no doubt with the view of pleasing purchasers of lots, as far as points of compass could do so, as but few streets run on parallel lines, and a much less number at right angles.

The first man to purchase a lot in this town was Henry Garbe, a sturdy Teuton, who arrived here in the afternoon of Jan. 12, 1852. John Dusolt arrived in the forenoon of the same day, but Garbe was the first purchaser. Garbe was a carpenter by trade, and Dusolt a stone-mason. They assisted in clearing up the land and building up the town, and are still busily employed at their trades. Mr. Garbe, however, has become one of the prominent citizens of the town, having been elected a justice of the peace, and appointed notary public and commissioner of deeds.

For the first few years the town grew quite rapidly, the settlers being mostly Germans.

Soon after the laying out and settling of the town Mr. Bechtel offered a premium of a building lot to the first child born within the new town, which resulted in the deeding one lot to Kate, daughter of Henry Garbe. John Dick's daughter Lizzie was the second child born in Riverside. Mr. Dick also assisted in moving the old fences, laying out new streets, and getting the town plat ready for purchasers.

Not long after the advent of Dusolt, Garbe, and Dick there came others, though not artisans, yet they helped to increase the population and build up the town. Among the early settlers came the pioneer merchant, Jacob Myers, who purchased the lot corner of Madison and Monroe Streets, and soon exposed his stock of Schweitzer käse and kraut for sale. After the death of Jacob, Mrs. Myers kept the store for several years. The next vendor of groceries at Riverside was Caspar Muss, who located on the corner of Bridgeboro'

Street and Lafayette Avenue, now kept by Mrs. Muss. Then came Charles L. Lotta with his stock of goods, and kept store in the brick building now occupied by Mrs. Walter. Among the other pioneer merchants we learn the names of Charles Farquar, and several others, making in all a store of some kind for every twenty of the population.

The pioneer tavern was kept in the old farm-house, and named "Head-Quarters," kept by Henry Stine-man, and is still occupied as a tavern. It was here that Mr. Bechtel kept his office, hence the name. Now kept by Mrs. Getz.

The next tavern was dignified by the name of "City Hotel," built by Charles Faber, and now kept by Mrs. Allmeroth. After this the "Central Hotel" was built by Charles Faber, who is the present proprietor. The junior tavern is the "Riverside Station Hotel," by Rudolph Stecker. The "Pavilion Hotel," a large three-story and basement brick building, was built in 1852, by Potter & Co., who soon discovered their mistake, and converted it into a school building and changed the name to "Riverside Institute," which resulted disastrously, and the fine-looking property was abandoned for hotel or educational purposes, and has been for a long time unoccupied, except by transient occupants. It is now occupied by the Roman Catholics for religious purposes while their new church is being built. Time's old tooth has made many visible marks on the once beautiful and imposing structure.

The Riverside Glass-Works were built and put in operation about 1875. This proved to be an unremunerative speculation, and was abandoned in 1878. The small pottery-works of John C. Rightmire has been built but a few years, and is doing a small business. The vegetable and fruit-canning establishment of F. H. Leggett & Co., of New York, was first built in 1874, and subsequently enlarged to its present dimensions, which is one of the largest of the kind in the county. A shoe-factory was built here in 1880, and is now idle.

One of the live business enterprises of this town is the hosiery-factory of Birkhead & Dick, built in 1879. The works were subsequently destroyed by fire, and immediately rebuilt with enlarged capacity and new machinery. F. Phifer has also a small hosiery-factory on the corner of Hooker Street and Fairview Avenue. The pioneer shoemaker was Philip Espenscheid, who located here March 30, 1853. During the late Rebellion the village of Riverside furnished fourteen men as her quota. Among these were the three pioneers of the town,—Henry Garbe, John Dusolt, and John Dick,—who have survived the shock of battle, and are again the humble citizens as of yore.

There is at present in this town a post-office, railroad station, three churches, a public school house, a canning-factory, a pottery, a drug-store, a harness-shop, two hosiery-factories, four general and one no-

tion store, and seven taverns and lager-beer saloons. The census of 1880 gives Riverside a population of seven hundred and seventy-seven.

CAMBRIDGE is a small hamlet about a mile west of Riverside, where there is a railroad station and a few residences.

**Schools.**—In the subdivision of the old township from which Delran was taken four school districts were also cut off, as follows:

RIVERSIDE DISTRICT, No. 19.—Total cash received from all sources in 1880 was \$878.06; value of school property, \$3000; number of scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 241; months' school, 9.5; number of scholars registered, 105; average attendance, 51; capacity of school-house, 112; male teachers employed, 2; monthly pay, \$42.

WEST CHESTER DISTRICT, No. 20.—Total cash received from all sources, \$382.41; value of school property, \$1000; number of scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 109; months' school, 9; number of scholars registered, 67; average attendance, 34; capacity of school-house, 60; one female teacher, at \$36.66 per month.

BRIDGEBORO' DISTRICT, No. 25.—Total cash received from all sources, \$524.34; value of school property, \$1800; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 172; months' school, 9; number of scholars registered, 137; average attendance, 60; capacity of school-house, 90; one male teacher at \$40, and one female at \$30 per month.

CHESTERVILLE DISTRICT, No. 26.—Total cash received from all sources, \$309; value of school property, \$2000; number of scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 70; months' school, 9; number of children registered, 49; average attendance, 28; capacity of school-house, 44; one male teacher at \$33.33 per month.

**Bridgeboro' Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Just when the society at Bridgeboro' was formed is not positively known. However, the pioneer class was composed of Daniel Stockton, leader, and John Smith, Samuel McCully, John Hankinson, Wesley Horner, Micajah Dobbins, Samuel Loudon, and Isaac Merrill. The first meetings of the class were held in a building now owned by the Asa Austin estate. In 1845 the society had become so strengthened by accessions upon several revival occasions that it was thought advisable to build a house of worship; the usual committees appointed, and in that year a modest structure, about thirty by forty feet, was built, and a debt left upon it of one thousand dollars. The debt remained upon the church property till 1877, when through the efforts of Rev. Joseph Ashbrook, the then pastor, the church was freed from debt, Mr. Ashbrook becoming responsible for one-half, while the society paid the other half. In 1863 or 1864 the present parsonage was built, costing about sixteen hundred dollars.

After a service of thirty-five years the old church had become somewhat antiquated and too small to

hold the congregations of the growing society, and steps were taken in the spring of 1880 which resulted in the erection of the present neat and commodious frame church, forty-five by sixty feet, with all the modern improvements attached to a modernized house of worship.

The present church was built upon the site of the old one, and cost about five thousand dollars, and was dedicated in the early fall of 1880 by Bishop Jesse T. Peck.

Among the preachers who have served this church and congregation we find the following: Thomas Stewart, Edward Page, — Furman, John Fort, Noah Hilliard, George Downs, Joseph Ashbrook, Charles Downs, George Neal, Peter Calder, James Paran, and John Sowder, the present preacher in charge.

The present trustees of the society are Isaac Conover, Theodore Haines, Richard V. S. Perkins, John Conover, Lorenzo Wells, Reuben Carhart, and the venerable Samuel Loudon; Class-leaders, William Sharp, William Pitman, and John B. Knight; Stewards for 1882, Isaac Conover, Frank Perkins, John Brown, John B. Knight, and William Pitman.

The cemetery belonging to this society is located in rear of the church. Value of church property, seven thousand dollars; present membership, ninety.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized about the same date as the society, with the now venerable Isaac Merritt as superintendent, with about twenty-five scholars. The present superintendent is John B. Knight; total number of scholars, one hundred and forty; average attendance, one hundred.

**Fairview Christian Church.**—The society styling themselves *Christians* was founded at or near Fairview in 1833, when the society built the church now occupied by the Episcopalians. Just how long they occupied this house of worship we do not know, and why the meeting-house was abandoned and sold we are not at liberty to state. The society subsequently purchased a lot opposite the Presbyterian Church, upon which was built a small frame meeting-house, which is still occupied by the society as a place of worship, with Mr. Enoch Parvin as pastor and preacher. The following is the deed for the church property:

"Know all men by these presents, that we Joseph Pearson Senr and Esther Pearson, of the Township of Chester of the County of Burlington and State of New Jersey, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, payed us by Francis H. Boardman, of the City of Philadelphia, Joseph Pearson Junr, Thomas Claypole & George W. Matlack, of the County and State aforesaid, Trustees of the Fair-view Christian Meeting-house, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Francis H. Boardman, Joseph Pearson Junr, Thomas Claypole and George W. Matlack, Trustees of the aforesaid Fairview Christian Meeting-house, in Trust, their heirs successors and assigns forever, A certain piece or lot of land, situate in Chester Township aforesaid, and is bounded as follows, viz., Beginning at a stake in the line of the Meeting-house lot, Thence by the same, North forty-eight degrees West, one chain and fifty links, to a Stone, corner to said Pearson's land—thence by the same North Sixty-one degrees East & forty-five links to a stone corner—Thence South thirty-one de-



grees East—one chain and forty-three links—to the place of beginning, containing three hundredths of an acre of land, more or less. To have and to hold, the said granted and bargained premises, with the privileges and appurtenances thereof, to them the said Francis H. Boardman, Joseph Pearson, Junr, Thomas Claypole & George W. Matlack, Trustees aforesaid in Trust of the aforesaid Fair-view Christian Meeting-house, their heirs, successors, and assigns forever, to their and their use and behoof forever. And I the said Joseph Pearson Senr for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant with the said Francis H. Boardman, Joseph Pearson Junr, Thomas Claypole and George W. Matlack, their heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises, that they are free of all incumbrances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Francis H. Boardman, Joseph Pearson Junr, Thomas Claypole and George W. Matlack to hold as aforesaid, and that I will warrant and defend the same to the said Francis H. Boardman, Joseph Pearson Junr, Thomas Claypole & George W. Matlack, their heirs successors and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

"In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the First day of January, anno Domini 1842.

"Signed, Sealed and delivered in presence of &c.

"AMOS STILES.

"JOSEPH PEARSON, SR.,  
"ESTHER T. PEARSON."

**Fairview Presbyterian Church.**—The initiatory meetings which resulted in the organization of this church were first held at the house of John Cooper in December, 1867, and during that winter until warm weather, when the congregation had become too large for private houses. The meetings were held during the summer of 1868 in the front yard of the old Denning mansion.

In the spring of 1868 the congregation and membership had so increased that it was thought advisable to build a house of worship, when John Denning, Isaac Hammel, Elijah Denning, Cheeseman Hullings, Joseph Casner, and Milo Cooper were appointed a building committee. The corner-stone was laid in April, 1868, and the present neat frame church, twenty-five by forty feet, dedicated in September of the same year, at a cost of three thousand dollars.

The original members of this church, who were constituted such by the Presbytery, were John Cooper, Melinda Cooper, Milo Cooper, Elizabeth Cooper, Benjamin Hunt, Catharine Hunt, Joseph Casner, John Denning, and Robert Templeton. The first elders were John Cooper and Benjamin Hunt; Deacon, Robert Templeton; Trustees, Elijah Denning, Cheeseman Hullings, Joseph Casner, John Denning, and Milo Cooper.

The first pastor of this little flock was Rev. M. L. Hufford, who organized the church in 1867, and remained with it till 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. John Sanson, who served this people till the fall of 1880, when he resigned the pastorate of Fairview. Since then the church has been supplied from Princeton College. The present elder is Robert Templeton; Trustees, Barclay Murray, Taylor Hammond, and John Mitchell. Present membership, twenty-five.

A Sunday-school was organized in connection with this church in 1867, by Benjamin Hunt. Present superintendent, John Mitchell; total scholars, thirty-five; average attendance, twenty-five; value of church property, three thousand dollars.

**Moravian Church.**—The church building of this denomination is located in the southeast part of the village of Riverside, on Bridgeboro' Avenue. It is a brick building, covered with rough-cast, and was built in 1868. The congregation and membership are composed entirely of foreigners, scarcely any of whom can speak English. The pastor resides out of town.

**St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.**—In 1851, about the time that Riverside was settled by Germans, a brick church, forty by sixty feet, was commenced under the superintendence of Father Holtzen, who with about a dozen members represented the faith of Rome in the new city in prospective.

The name of the church was doubtless suggested by that of the organization in Philadelphia, from which the Redemptorist Fathers sent forth the missionary. The work was done in midwinter, the contractors being under bonds and a forfeiture of ten dollars a day to complete the edifice by a certain date. As soon as the building was completed, immediate payment was demanded, which resulted in the purchase of the building by Bishop Bailey, of Newark, the then bishop of the diocese of New Jersey. The building was poorly built, and in 1879 (March) the old building was torn down, ground broken for a new edifice about the 1st of July, and the corner-stone laid Aug. 6, 1879. The new building was forty by seventy-five feet, with basement parlors, and a tower in front, with spire and cross, one hundred and twenty feet high. The edifice was located in the north angle of the triangle between Hancock, Middleton, and Scott Streets and Bridgeboro' Avenue. This building was destroyed by fire in March, 1882, and rebuilt the same year. During the interim services were held in the old Riverside Institute.

**Trinity Episcopal Church.**—The Episcopal parish at Fairview was fully organized April 14, 1845, by Rev. Samuel Hallowell, rector of the Episcopal Church at Beverly.

Some of the original members were Mrs. Julia Walton, Thomas Quick, Philip C. Timings, Ann T. Timings, John P. Bates and wife, John Cordingly, Louisa Cordingly, Matilda Cordingly, Hannah Quick. The church building, standing on the north side of the Burlington and Camden turnpike, was built by the Christians in 1840-45, of stone and rough-cast, and subsequently purchased by the Episcopalians for five hundred dollars.

After Mr. Hallowell came several clergymen, who remained each but a short time, among whom were Rev. Marcus Hyde, Dr. Knight, Dr. H. P. Hay, Rev. D. Shaver, Dr. R. T. Roach, Rev. F. C. Clerc, and others. The present rector, Rev. J. A. Spooner, has had charge of this parish since about 1867. Present number of communicants, forty. Value of church property, one thousand dollars.

The Sunday-school connected with this parish was organized about 1847, with Mrs. Julia Walton as su-



*Joseph F Haines*











*Clarkson Matlack*







*Robert F. Garwood*



*Samuel R. Hunter*











*Washington Hunter*

perintendent. The present superintendent is J. B. Timings, with thirty pupils, and an average attendance of twenty-five.

**Evangelical Lutheran Church.**—The house of worship of this denomination is, of course, brick, located on east side of Madison Street, between Jefferson and Monroe Streets, in the village of Riverside, and was built in 1872. The pastor resides in Camden, and no one in Riverside could give an intelligent idea of the organization or pioneer membership of this church. It is composed mostly of Germans.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JOSEPH F. HAINES.

His grandfather, Jacob Haines, born in Bucks County, Pa., came to Burlington County, N. J., and settled in what is now Delran township, formerly Cinnaminson and Chester, while a young man, and there spent the remainder of his life. Little is known of his first wife, who bore him five children,—Samuel, Abel, Jacob, Beulah, and Ann. His second wife, Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah Stokes, bore him two children,—Stokes and Hannah. Jacob Haines was a farmer and miller, and a member of the Society of Friends. His youngest son, Stokes Haines, born in 1794 on the homestead, married Lockey Ann French, who was born in 1798, and bore him children,—Joseph F., Elizabeth F. (deceased, who was the wife of Albert Allen), and Stokes Haines. Stokes Haines was a farmer on the homestead during his business life, a representative man in his township, for six years a member of the board of chosen freeholders, and a member of the Society of Friends. He was physically a strong man, and weighed two hundred and sixty pounds. He died June 24, 1871. His wife died April 19, 1833.

Joseph F. Haines, son of Stokes Haines, was born on the homestead, Oct. 18, 1821, and has there remained, as a farmer, until his retirement, quite recently, from active business. He has been active in the affairs of his township, yet has held little office except to serve as surveyor of highways. Like his ancestors he adheres to the Friends' Society, and is a liberal contributor to all worthy local objects.

### CLARKSON MATLACK.

His father, John Matlack, born on the Matlack homestead, in Cinnaminson township, spent his life a farmer and blacksmith, and died June 8, 1863, aged seventy-one years. His wife, Julia Ann, daughter of Thomas Lippincott, died May 15, 1868, and had borne the following children: Martha, deceased, was the wife of David Lippincott; Anna, deceased; Clarkson and Rebecca, residing in Moorestown.

Clarkson Matlack, born on the old homestead, Feb.

18, 1821, removed with his parents to Delran township while young, had the usual advantages of a district education, and early had a desire for farming.

Upon his father's death he purchased the farm where his father had spent the latter part of his life, and has carried it on since.

The Matlacks are members of the Society of Friends, and attend the Friends' Meeting at Moorestown. On Dec. 27, 1851, he married Rachel M., daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Haines, of Philadelphia, who survives, in her eighty-fourth year, at the time of writing this sketch in 1882. They have had one child, who died in infancy.

### ROBERT F. GARWOOD.

John Garwood was born in the vicinity of Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., was twice married, and by his first wife had a son William, father of Robert F. Garwood. William Garwood was born in old Chester township, now Delran, Feb. 6, 1793. He purchased a tract of land in the vicinity of Bridgeborough, erected a saw-mill, and there spent his life, carrying on his farm and mill. He was a representative man in business matters, often chosen to fill places of trust by his fellow-citizens. An advocate of the Democratic party, and active in local politics, and his counsel was often sought in the settlement of estates. He was a warm friend of the late Charles Stokes, and adhered to the Society of Friends, which he gave liberal support. He died April 14, 1850, leaving a wife, Ann Fetter, who died Jan. 8, 1869, aged seventy-five years. Their nine children were Lydia, Charles, Jane, Asabel, Jeremiah, Maria, Amos, Josiah, and Robert F. Garwood. The youngest son, Robert F., born on the homestead May 4, 1833, acquired a good practical education, and spent most of his minority at home. In 1853 he engaged in general mercantile business, was subsequently employed in Philadelphia, and for a time carried on a commission business there. On Feb. 8, 1868, he married Sarah H., daughter of Stacy Martin, and granddaughter of Jacob Haines, and the same year purchased the farm he has resided upon since, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and upon which he has made many improvements, in accordance with his taste and skill, making it a desirable location for a home and home comforts. Mr. Garwood is a man of practical ideas, thoroughgoing in business, and has been officially identified with his township as collector and committeeman, and he is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Both himself and wife worship at the Westfield Friends' Meeting.

### SAMUEL R. HUNTER.

William Hunter, his grandfather, an Episcopalian, came from Ireland while a young man, and settled in Cinnaminson township, Burlington Co., N. J., where



the family has resided since, and where he died at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, a Miss Rudderow, bore him children,—Thomas, Jane, Mary, William W., John, and Susan.

The progenitor of the family here, William, engaged for a time after coming in boating on the Delaware, but spent the most of his life a farmer. William W., his son, succeeded to the homestead, where he spent his life, a farmer, left a large estate, and died in 1855, aged seventy-seven years. His wife, Sarah P., a daughter of Thomas McMaster, bore him children as follows, and died in 1865, aged seventy-seven years: Charles, Thomas, Maria (wife of Clayton R. Cole), William, Samuel R., Palmer, David, Sarah (wife of Isaiah Cole), Washington, John, and Franklin.

Of these, Samuel R. Hunter, subject of this sketch, was born on the homestead in 1817, and there remained until 1850, when he settled on his present farm, then a part of his father's estate. He is a successful agriculturist, interested in local matters, and takes an active part. He has served his township as judge of elections, committeeman, and officially on school boards. His political affiliations have been the same as his ancestors, adherents to Democratic principles and supporters of the Democratic party. He married, July 4, 1850, Anna M., daughter of James Wayne, of Camden, who died in 1877, in her forty-eighth year, and his children are Anna M. and Sally E. Hunter.

Washington, son of William W. Hunter, was born on the homestead April 27, 1825. He remained at home until 1855, and in the spring of 1857 purchased the old Buck farm of Widow Buck, which was formerly the property of the Heulings', where he has resided since and carried on farming. For many years he has been identified with public matters in his township, has served as committeeman, commissioner of appeals, and in 1878 he was elected a member of the board of chosen freeholders, which position, by annual election, he holds in 1882. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and an enterprising, thoroughgoing business man.

His wife, Sallie H. Flanigan, whom he married in 1861, is a lady of culture; was educated at the Zane Street Public School, Philadelphia, and was a teacher for several years in that city prior to her marriage. Their only child, Mae, born May 2, 1862, died Dec. 15, 1864.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—This is one of the interior townships of the county, and in point of organization one of the youngest, it having been or-

ganized in 1880. It is bounded on the east by Pemberton, on the south by Southampton and Lumberton, on the west by Lumberton, Northampton, and Westampton, and on the north by Springfield townships.

**Natural Features.**—The surface of this township inclines gently to the south. Its soil is a mixture of rich sandy and clay loam, susceptible of the highest state of cultivation with less labor than some of the other townships of the county. The Rancocas Creek crosses the south corner, and forms a part of the south boundary line of the township. Upon this stream is located the H. B. Smith Machine Company, at Smithville. The Camden and Burlington County Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad also crosses the southeast corner of the township. There are several small streamlets, furnishing complete drainage and water for the whole township. Taking into consideration the quality of soil and facilities for marketing crops, it is one of the best agricultural districts in the county.

**Civil Organization.**—This township was formed from the township of Westampton by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed Feb. 11, 1880, and on the 9th of March the same year the wheels of township government were put in motion, as we glean from the records, as follows:

"A statement of the result of the election held this 9th day of March, 1880, in the township of Eastampton for the following township officers, to serve for the ensuing year:—

"Moderator, Clifford Kelley; Clerk, Risdon B. Hankinson; Assessor, Thomas S. Fish; Collector, John C. Swan; Freeholder, Jackson L. Nippens; Justice of the Peace, Edward T. Burns; Constable, Charles H. Nippens; Overseer of Roads, Joseph Willitts; Overseer of Poor, Charles H. Lewis; Judge of Election, Samuel G. Parker; Inspector of Election, John C. Barger; Commissioners of Appeals, William S. Kelley, Joseph G. Parker, William Tomlinson; Surveyors of Highways, John Edwards, Samuel L. Grant; Township Committee, William G. Lippincott, Jr., Bradford W. Storey, Joseph J. White; Pound-Keeper, Samuel Willitts.

"Polls to be kept at Smithville."

The principal township officers for 1881 are as follows: Clerk, Edward F. Burns; Assessor, Samuel P. Shinn; Collector, Benjamin Naer, Jr.; Freeholder, J. L. Nippens; Constable, C. H. Nippens; Town Committee, William Mason, B. W. Storey, Thomas L. Sherman.

The act of the Legislature forming the township of Eastampton reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the township of Westampton, in the county of Burlington, shall be, and the same is hereby divided into two townships in the following manner, that is to say: All that part of said township west of a line beginning at a point in the middle of the public road leading from Mount Holly to Jacksonville, and in the division line between the townships of Westampton and Northampton, and runs thence up the middle of said road to the line dividing the townships of Westampton and Springfield, shall constitute and be known as the township of Westampton; and all that part lying east of said line shall constitute and be known as the township of Eastampton.

"SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Westampton are a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Westampton, in the county of Burlington,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, and subject

<sup>1</sup> By Miss E. Latimer.

to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in the county of Burlington are or may be entitled or subject to by existing laws of this State.

"SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of Eastampton are a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of the inhabitants of the township of Eastampton in the county of Burlington, and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, and authority, privileges and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in the county of Burlington are or may be entitled or subject to by existing laws of this State."

The next section defines the time for holding the first annual town-meeting, which was complied with by the inhabitants of the township.

**Societies.**—THE SMITHVILLE BENEFICIAL SOCIETY was instituted at Smithville, in this township, Jan. 29, 1875, and incorporated May 25, 1880.

The charter members were Hon. H. B. Smith, G. O. Hall, B. W. Storey, T. L. Sherman, B. H. Haines, James Pitcher, George H. Lippincott, J. S. Stiles, A. A. Johnson, E. E. Johnson, J. T. Dickerson, James Cotter, James Uncles, I. S. Uncles, and S. S. Dayton.

The presidents of the society have been elected as follows: G. O. Hall, elected Jan. 29, 1875; Bradford W. Storey, Jan. 1, 1876; James Uncles, Jan. 1, 1877; B. W. Storey, July 1, 1877; Joseph J. White, Jan. 1, 1878; John Salter, Jr., Jan. 1, 1879; Albert A. Johnson, Jan. 1, 1880; B. W. Storey, July 1, 1880; I. S. Uncles, Jan. 1, 1881.

The first secretary was D. H. Aaronson, elected Jan. 29, 1875, and served till July 1, 1878, when he resigned, and E. F. Burns was elected and served six months. He was succeeded by Benjamin Naer, Jr., who served till July 1, 1880, when John S. Stiles was elected and served six months, when he was succeeded by L. T. Powell, the present secretary.

Hon. H. B. Smith was elected treasurer Jan. 29, 1875, and served until Jan. 1, 1880, when he was succeeded by the "H. B. Smith Machine Company."

The regular meetings of the society are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month, in H. B. Smith's new hall. Present membership, forty-five.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—UNIONVILLE is a small hamlet situate one mile from Mount Holly, on the road to Jobstown, and known for many years as *Turpentine*. A tavern was built here in about 1820, by Samuel Parker. After the death of Mr. Parker, his son Samuel kept the tavern several years, and was succeeded by William Parker. He was followed by Charles Ewan, John Archer, Richard Wilson, and Samuel G. Gray, who kept it till 1870 or 1872, when the tavern business was abandoned at this point. The property is now owned and occupied by Joseph G. Parker.

The pioneer blacksmith was Samuel Parker, who kept a shop in connection with his tavern.

Daniel Ewan was the pioneer wheelwright, and was succeeded by Twining & Folwell, who carried on the business for several years. The present wheelwright and blacksmith is Isaac Parker.

In 1856 a small frame building was erected at this

place for the purpose of holding religious meetings. It was named "Union Sunday-School," and is free for all denominations. It is now occupied by a Baptist Sunday-school, with Jarvis Zelly as superintendent. Total scholars, seventy-five; average attendance, fifty.

There is at this place a small grocery-store, kept by Samuel G. Parker; toll-house, with Joshua Haines as toll-gatherer; thirteen dwellings and fifty inhabitants.

**Smithville.**—Smithville and vicinity belong to the first settled portions of New Jersey. The earliest white population shared in the trials of contending claimants, and suffered from the tyranny of selfish rulers, especially from disputed boundary questions.

The stone tomahawk and other remains of the aborigines, not unfrequently found in this immediate vicinity, testify that here was a favorite resort for the red man long before the coming of the white race. The dense forests, nurtured by the best of soils, and the rich fisheries of the Delaware and its tributaries must have made this region a kind of Eden to the red man, as furnishing all that he could desire, and thus inviting him from time to time to erect here his frail shelter, to give him a place for occasional repose after the fatigues of his wandering mode of life.

The favorable climatic influence and abundant provision for his sustenance tended to make the Indian here less a savage than he was found in the more northern portions of the country. The Swedes, and especially the Quaker element among the earliest white settlers of this region, were disposed to purchase their land of these rightful owners of the soil, and the good understanding that came to exist in consequence prevented the horrors of that contention between the Indian and white man here that befell other portions of our country.

The war of the Revolution has left more marked traces even than that of the long-abiding Indian, within the very boundaries, too, of the Smithville of to-day. The pine forest lying on the east of the village exhibits an easy traceable line of defense which dates back to the Revolutionary era. Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth are near, but this warlike preparation appearing in the Smithville pines may have had connection with a proposed battle at Iron Mountain that was not carried into execution. But the Smithville of to-day knows only peace and prosperity. Its population sober, law-abiding, and industrious, it has its numerous, most comfortable, and attractive homes. Its extensive boarding-house, its store, its public hall, its library and reading-room, its fine building and graded school, and its one church edifice (Methodist), all is the outgrowth of its large manufacturing interests, giving proof, too, of vast energy with its crown of success.

At Smithville is located the most extensive manufactory of wood-working machinery in the United States, together with a large variety of machines for other purposes.



These important and extensive industries were established at this place in 1865, by the Hon. H. B. Smith, from whom this large manufacturing centre has taken its name.

The power required at this point is furnished by the Rancocas Creek, a stream having its source in the eastern and southeastern part of the county. Increased in its flow by tributaries, its motive force is sufficient for the varied and extensive manufactories that have become located in Smithville. At the time of purchase and first occupation by Mr. Smith the locality was known as Shreveville, and had been for twenty years or more, while occupied as a manufacturing seat by the Shreve Brothers. Cotton thread was a marked product of these mills when owned by the Messrs. Shreves. This firm had succeeded to the use of the water-power of the Rancocas at this point, which use had been largely devoted to the running of grist- and saw-mills, a use that extends far back, probably much anterior to the Revolution.

Mr. Smith, at the time of purchase, comprehended well the facilities of the position for his purposes,—the convenience of obtaining material and the ease of distribution, being midway between two great cities, and these so intimately connected. But as a place to locate a large business he saw, too, immense changes and improvements to be requisite. He found tumbling brick walls marking the mill division of the property, as elsewhere. He found wheel-pits which called at once for cleaning, deepening, and otherwise changing and enlarging. This work was made to progress, and in massive thoroughness too. So all repairs were pushed forward. So, too, new buildings rose, which were called for to meet the large and increasing demand for space, until floor-room for offices and shops embrace in extent two and one-half acres. It may well be said that the buildings throughout are strong and massive as iron and masonry can construct. Mr. Smith filled the headship of inventing and improving machinery, the repairing and building new structures, and also the conduct of a large farming interest from 1865 to 1878. At this time a stock company was entered into, giving the direction of the extensive manufacturing in the different departments to more numerous hands. The new management numbers seven directors. Of the official board made up therefrom, at present find William S. Kelley, vice-president and superintendent of shops; Joseph White, in charge of the company's machinery store, No. 925 Market Street, Philadelphia; Charles Chickering, assistant treasurer; E. F. Burns, the head of the clerical department. The Hon. H. B. Smith occupies the presidency and treasurership of the company.

The new management have, as it were, modernized many of the machines and added improvements in keeping with the times, and have largely increased the list of wood-working machines, thus meeting the demands of planing-mills, door, sash, and blind-makers, furniture- and cabinet-makers, wheelwrights,

and pattern-makers, agricultural implement shops, and railway-car builders, and they have also added other departments to their works,—one for the manufacture of iron tools for machinists, such as iron planes, engine-lathes, drill-presses, etc., a department for the manufacture of bench-vices, which are now favorably known as the Smith chilled-beam vice. They also have a department in which all new machines are developed and perfected, and they are constantly bringing out something new, with patents pending nearly all the time. They have also fitted up a department for the manufacture of the American Star Bicycle, which being a novel means of locomotion. We will add that this new bicycle was awarded the first premium at Atlanta, Ga., International Cotton Exposition, 1881, and also at the Cincinnati Exposition, 1882.

The following is a description of the new machine, with the recently added improvements, among which may be mentioned the framing, which is light and strong, and less liable to be broken in case of accident than the expensive back-bone usually employed in the construction of crank machines; also the improved arrangement of the propelling treadles, by which the friction on the main bearing is reduced to a minimum, thus dispensing with the necessity of "ball bearing" and other perishable supports.

The brake is of improved construction, and may be applied at will without removing the hands from the steering handles. Any degree of friction may be applied, even sufficient to lock the carrying-wheel, and this too without any possible danger of a "header."

The construction of the wheel has also been improved, retaining that valuable feature of tangency and making the spokes "direct acting," the ends being large enough so that the thread will not weaken them, and on the outer ends heads are formed with a die, thus insuring the perfect rivet-head. The spokes, which are solid drawn, with both ends left three sizes larger than the middle portion, are screwed into the hub, and being adjustable, the rider can always keep his wheel true, or easily replace a broken one should he be so unfortunate as to knock one out.

The saddle is of the finest "suspension" style, and made by the Smith Manufacturing Company. The frame is of steel, and the covering is of genuine pig-skin. The saddle is placed on a long wide spring, which covers the wheel, and may be placed either forward or back to suit the rider, the whole being most comfortable to sit and ride upon.

Hon. H. B. Smith, from whom Smithville takes its name, and whose inventive skill has given to the leading products of the H. B. Smith's Manufacturing Company such excellence as secures for them a world-wide reputation and use. Mr. Smith is not by birth a Jerseyman, the inventor and machinist's native place being that of Bridgewater, Vt.; but, in perfect identification of every interest, he may well be classed as a Jerseyman at this time of life.

The inventor's boyhood and youth gave full promise of what later years have developed. A fondness for the mechanical expressed itself as an early tendency. The Merrick water-wheel was the chosen toy, and a study of its laws and capabilities finds rank among early lessons. Wood-working machinery was a choice when the business age arrived. Mr. Smith's first establishment for the manufacture of this class of machinery was in Lowell, Mass., and from thence was transferred to Smithville, its permanent locality, nearly two decades since. It is here, where beside improving and extending this particular class of machinery several others have been added, where, moreover, to successful invention and manufacture of machinery other important demands have appealed for his mature and most earnest consideration. Mr. Smith, by a large majority of his district, was called to a seat in the National Legislature, which he filled with distinction. He received appointment there to membership on two important committees, that on manufactures and patents. With the topics to be considered in each he was conversant, and through his excellent judgment and strict integrity was able to render important service on both committees. For the patentee especially important legislation was thus entered upon, calculated to correct in application and save from unnecessary disappointment and waste of effort on the part of those to whom time and money are vital considerations.

Further, it seems at this time that Mr. Smith's clearness and fidelity in matters legislative are held in demand for extended exercise by an appreciative public.

**Schools.**—In the formation of this township it carried with it two school districts.

**SMITHVILLE DISTRICT, No. 35.**—Total cash received from all sources during the year 1880 was \$546.24. The school-room is the private property of Hon. H. B. Smith. Number of scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 73; months' school, 10.3; number of scholars registered, 67; average attendance, 41; capacity of school-room, 52; one male teacher at \$45 per month.

**EWAN DISTRICT, No. 36.**—Total cash received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$300; number of scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 64; months' school, 9; number of scholars registered, 35; average attendance, 18; capacity of school-house, 35; one female teacher at \$32.66 per month.

**Smithville Methodist Episcopal Church.**—In 1837 the first Methodist meetings in what is now Smithville (then Shreveville) were held by Joseph Cross and Ellsworth Holeman, in the private dwelling of Mrs. Armstrong. Her house stood on the site now occupied by the "Cottage," on the south corner of Main Street, leading from the main road to the village. The house has been occupied for some years

past by Jonathan Cline. Here they continued to worship until 1843, when the meetings were transferred to the brick school-house, northeast side of the village. This old school-house was subsequently removed, and the present large brick school-house built on the same site by Hon. H. B. Smith, where meetings were continued for some time.

The pioneer class was formed in the first place of worship, with Daniel Holeman as class-leader. Mr. Holeman continued as class-leader for many years, assisted in his labors by William Davis, John Hawk, Joseph Cross, and others, till the death of the Shreve brothers and suspension of business at that place, when the families composing the class became scattered, yet a small number continued to meet until 1861, when the meetings were transferred to the house now occupied by Joshua Cline, standing in the grove about midway between Smithville and Mount Holly, and owned by the heirs of Charles Bispham. Here they continued to worship until 1863, when the society purchased a small dwelling-house from the owners of the Shreveville property, and moved it on to a lot belonging to Leonard Stiltz and wife, and converted it into a house of worship. Its location was about one-eighth of a mile from the railroad station, towards Mount Holly, on the south side of the railroad, where now stands a large maple-tree. This class or society was then connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Holly, and the work superintended by Rev. R. V. Lawrence, assisted by local preachers.

Joseph Cline, now deceased, was the leading spirit in church matters, so much so that the little church was known as Clineville Church. Some of the other leading members were Gilbert Denice, Wardell Cowperthwaite and wife, Ann Nixon and others. Amanda Oatman had charge of the first church edifice for some time, and was succeeded by Gilbert Denice, who remained in charge as long as the old building was occupied for religious purposes.

The preachers in charge of the Mount Holly Church supplied the people with preaching once a month. Rev. Mr. Lawrence was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Chalker, and he by Rev. William Franklin. Towards the close of his term the question of a new and more commodious house of worship was agitated, which resulted in 1877 in the erection of the present frame structure, twenty-seven by thirty-seven feet, with a seating capacity of two hundred, at a cost of \$1397.84, and dedicated Jan. 2, 1878, by Rev. S. Vansant, presiding elder, assisted by Revs. Norris, Lawrence, Franklin, and Jeffries. The afternoon sermon was preached by Rev. Jeffries, and in the evening by Rev. Lawrence. At the time of dedication Rev. Charles Heisler was preacher in charge. Since Mr. Heisler the church has been served by the preachers in charge of Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Holly till 1876, when Smithville was transferred to the Lumberton Circuit, since which time the preachers appointed to Lumberton have served this people. Rev.



George Reeves, present pastor. Rev. A. Willits is the local preacher, and in the absence of the regular supplies the pulpit. Present membership, fifty.

The Sunday-school connected with this society was organized about the time the class was formed, and now has a membership of one hundred pupils and twelve officers and teachers, with S. S. Dayton, C. Butterworth, and A. Willits alternating as superintendents.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### EVESHAM TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—Evesham is one of the original townships of the county, lying upon the southeast border and bounded as follows: On the east by Medford township, south and southwest by Camden County, and on the north by Mount Laurel township, and contains about twenty thousand acres of land. In its original area it contained the townships of Mount Laurel, Medford, and a part of Lumberton township.

**Natural Features.**—The surface of this township is gently undulating, and in some portions quite level. The soil of the northwestern part, though sandy, is under a good state of cultivation. The southeast portion of the township is a gravelly loam, and to a great extent is covered with a growth of small oak and pine. The south border of the township is watered by the south branch of Little Egg Harbor River, Kettle Run, Thannel Run, Black Run, and the head-waters of the Rancocas water the rest of the township, except a small portion of the northwest corner that is drained by the south branch of the Pensaukin Creek.

**Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.**—The pioneers of what there is left of the original township of Evesham were the sturdy, honest yeomanry of Wales, who came to this asylum for the oppressed about the year 1685.

John, son of Robert Hunt, was born June 5, 1740, married March 17, 1763, to Esther Warrington, and located in Evesham.

John, son of John Hunt, learned the blacksmith trade of Joseph Matlack, then purchased of Samuel Matlack a lot of land on the south side of Evans Mountain, in Evesham township, where he built a house, shop, etc. He died June 30, 1824.

Thomas Evans, son of William Evans, the pioneer of what is now Mount Laurel township, located in what is now Evesham township, on the farm now occupied by J. K. Evans, about two miles from Marlton village, on the road to Medford. He purchased a tract of land of Margaret Cook, of Philadelphia, containing one thousand acres. Upon this tract, and on

the site now occupied by J. K. Evans' residence, he built his mansion, for it was a mansion in those days. The door hangings and other iron-work about the house were the rudest and roughest imaginable, and were made by the blacksmith of that period. At the rebuilding of the Evans temple the door-latch and plate were preserved and placed upon the front door of the present residence. Upon them are marked his initials, thus: T E. After his settlement, to obviate any future dispute about the title to his possessions, he obtained a deed from the Indian chief or king Himolin. This document is dated 1701. The signature of Himolin is in his own hand, and the witnesses, who were Indians, are in characters peculiar to each. Thomas Evans was not only a farmer but a minister of the Friends' Meeting, and preached for many years in different places in this and other townships, and at what is now known as Cropwell. He was born 12th of 12th mo., 1693, and died 21st of 1st mo., 1783. His first wife was Esther Haines, and his second wife Mary Charington.

The descendants of this Thomas Evans are now scattered all over this township, as well as in other parts of the country. The Wills tract of several hundred acres lies southeast of Marlton and south of the Evans tract, and embraces the hamlet known as *Milford*. The Joseph Eves and Jacob Lippincott tract lay on the west side of the township, embracing the village of Marlton. The Inskip tract lay between Marlton and Evesboro', northwest part of the township. The Heulings tract lay north of the Evans and east of the Inskip tract, northeast part of the township, and the northwest corner of the township was covered by the Freedom Lippincott tract.

Among the early settlers of what is now Evesham were Abraham Heulings, Micajah Wills, Joseph Eves, John Eves, Thomas Evans, Thomas Inskip, and Joshua A. Lippincott. Hinchman Haines was also among the early settlers of this township. He was a preacher or minister by profession and a tanner by occupation, and it was often said of him, in a jocular way, that he "saved the people's souls and tanned their hides." He was, however, one of those brave, industrious spirits that assisted in the opening up of this country, and in doing so he acquired a competency of this world's goods.

**Early Mills, Etc.**—There are but few mills of any kind in Evesham, and were originally built at so early a period that no one now living can give the date.

Evans' saw-mill, in the southern part of the township, at the head-waters of Back Creek, was built by John Evans, father of Ezra Evans, the present owner.

The Tomlinson grist-mill is also in the southern part of the township, on Back Creek; it was built by Joseph Evans. He sold to Joseph Jennings, and Jennings sold to Engle Brothers, who subsequently sold to William I. Tomlinson & Co., the present proprietors.

<sup>1</sup> By W. H. Shaw.

The Milford grist-mill was built by Joseph Burrow, and is now owned by J. U. Powell. This mill is about two miles south of Marlton, at the headwaters of Back Creek. There was at an early date a tannery at Marlton, built and operated by Hinchman Haines.

**Civil Organization.**—The civil organization of this township is not given in full, from the fact of the old records being lost or destroyed. No doubt the organization of this township dates as far back as 1690 or 1695, but at this time the records in the town clerk's office do not give the civil list prior to 1847, when Medford was taken off. We, however, give a few of the officers prior to that date, culled from an old "Township Committee" book.

## OVERSEERS OF POOR.

1809. Daniel Braddock.	1812. Benjamin Davis.
1809. Stacey Haines.	1814. Joseph Evans.
1809. Jonathan Quicksall.	1816. John N. Otley.
1810. William Cowperthwaite.	1816. William Buzby.
1810. Micajah Haines.	1817. William Eldridge.
1811. William Heulings.	1821. Samuel Murch.
1812. David Davis.	1821. John Collins.

## OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1809. John Haines.	1832. Josiah Stewart.
1809. Abel Crispin.	1832. Job Collins.
1809-11. Lawrence Webster.	1833. Arthur Engle.
1809. Eli Evans.	1833. Allen Jones.
1810. Micajah Lippincott.	1833. John Proud.
1810. Aaron Lippincott.	1834. Samuel Reeve.
1811. Joshua Bispham.	1838. Thomas Peacock.
1812. Isaac Engle.	1839. Job Cales.
1812. Joshua Roberts.	1839. Nathan Haines.
1815. Thomas Wilkins.	1839. Joseph I. Bates.
1815. Owen Stratton.	1841. Jonathan L. Powell.
1816. Josiah Fort.	1841. Charles Deacon.
1816. Benjamin Lippincott.	1841. William Wright.
1816. Jacob Lishman.	1842. Samuel A. Middleton.
1818. Thomas Hammitt.	1843. John H. Dudley.
1819. Reuben Luallen.	1844. Abraham Haines.
1819. Richard Borton.	1844. Richard L. Cox.
1821. Gideon Ferguson.	1846. Nathan Evans.
1821. Thomas Ballinger.	1846. Job R. Kemble.
1822. Uziah Borton.	1846. John Leeks.
1825. Thomas Edwards.	

## COLLECTORS.

1810-23. Levi Shinn.	1840. Benjamin H. Wills.
1826. Jonathan Haines.	1842. Richard H. Lippincott.
1828. William Stokes.	

## LABORERS.

1831. James Lewis.	1831. Joseph Joice.
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"At the town meeting held in the spring of 1847 the following persons were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Assessor, John Leeds, Jr.; Collector, Amos H. Lippincott; Commissioners of Appeals, Joshua Borton, Samuel Engle, William H. Rogers; Chosen Freeholders, Ezra Evans, Allen Jones; Overseers of Poor, Amos J. Marple, John I. Davis; Township Committee, Josiah Evans, Charles Kain, Richard M. Hugg, David Evans, Samuel Shreve; Surveyors of Highways, David Darnell, William C. Lippincott; Constable, James Goslin; Overseers of Highways, Nathan Evans, Jr., for North District, William Jessup for Middle District, Nathan Evans for South District; School Superintendent, Job Haines, M.D.

"Attest,

"EZRA STOKES, *Clk.*

"BENJAMIN BUCKMAN,  
*Moderator.*"

The township of Evesham included at this time, and to 1872, the territory of what is now Mount

Laurel township. We herewith give a list of the principal officers of the township from 1848 to 1882:

## TOWN CLERKS.

1848-51. Charles Stokes.	1863-66. Stacy B. Haines.
1852-54. Ezra Stokes.	1869. Francis S. Stratton.
1855-57. Emmor Roberts.	1873. John S. Evans.
1858-59. Samuel Taylor.	1874-78, 1882. Thomas B. Bareford.
1860-61, 1867-68, 1870-72. Joseph Atkinson.	1879-81. C. Stacey Bareford.
1862. John P. Lippincott.	

## ASSESSORS.

1848-51. John Leeds.	1860-62. Joseph H. Borton.
1852-53. Charles Stokes.	1863-65. Amos J. Marple.
1854-55. Stacy B. Kirkbride.	1866-68. Nathan H. Stokes.
1856. Josiah Roberts.	1869-82. William L. Brown.
1857-59. Japhet B. Joyce.	

## COLLECTORS.

1848-51. Amos H. Lippincott.	1866-68. Franklin C. Lord.
1852-56. Nathan Evans.	1869-71. Turner J. Risdon.
1857-60. Reuben M. Stiles.	1872-75. Elwood Evans.
1861. Thomas W. Gardner.	1876-80. Joseph Atkinson.
1862. Albert C. Lippincott.	1881-82. William Garwood.
1863-65. Japhet B. Joyce.	

## FREEHOLDERS.

1848. Allen Jones.	1860-62. William C. Lippincott.
Freedom W. Lippincott.	1863-65. Emmor Roberts.
1849-50. Ezra Evans.	1866-68. Richard M. Hugg.
Allen Jones.	1869, 1872-74, 1878-80. Albertson C. Lippincott.
1851. Samuel Shreve.	1870-71. Ezra Evans.
Josiah Evans.	1873-77. Francis S. Stratton.
1852-53. Josiah Evans.	1881. Joseph Evans.
1854-56. William Garwood.	1882. Ellis King.
1857-59. Charles Stratton.	

## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1848.—Samuel Shreve, David Evans, Josiah Evans, Charles Kain, Josiah Roberts.
1849-50.—Samuel Shreve, Josiah Evans, Charles Kain, Josiah Roberts, John B. Cox.
1851.—Charles Kain, Josiah Roberts, Job Darnell, John B. Cox, Samuel Engle.
1852.—Josiah Roberts, John B. Cox, Job Darnell.
1853.—Josiah Roberts, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Engle.
1854.—Samuel Taylor, Joshua Borton, George Roberts.
1855.—Joshua Borton, Samuel Taylor, Thomas Lippincott.
1856.—Joshua Borton, George Roberts, Abraham Haines.
1857.—Joseph Hooton, George Roberts, Thomas M. Harrison.
1858-59.—Joseph Hooton, T. M. Harrison, Emmor Roberts.
1860.—Emmor Roberts, David Darnell, Benjamin S. Kain.
1861-63.—David Darnell, Benjamin S. Kain, David D. Griscom.
1864.—David D. Griscom, Aaron Darnell, Joseph Hooton.
1865.—D. D. Griscom, Richard M. Hugg, Thomas W. Gardiner.
1866.—T. W. Gardiner, John W. Buzby, D. D. Griscom.
1867-68.—T. W. Gardiner, John W. Buzby, Amos J. Marple.
1869.—J. W. Buzby, Reuben B. Sparks, William Garwood.
1870.—Mark H. Buzby, William Garwood, R. B. Sparks.
1871.—M. H. Buzby, W. Garwood, Samuel R. Evans.
1872-73.—W. Garwood, R. B. Evans, William J. Evans.
1874-75.—W. Garwood, Joseph Atkinson, Micajah R. Wills.
1876-77.—W. Garwood, M. R. Wills, Albertson C. Lippincott.
1878.—W. Garwood, M. R. Wills, D. D. Griscom.
1879.—D. D. Griscom, Joseph M. Brick, Allen M. Evans.
1880-81.—D. D. Griscom, Allen M. Evans, Richard Leeds.
1882.—John Engle, D. D. Griscom, Richard H. Leeds.

## CONSTABLES.

1848. Samuel H. Ellis.	1872-74.—John Muir.
1849-50. John Middleton.	1875. Henry Lishman.
1851-52, 1854-59. James Goslin.	Thomas R. Wood.
1853. John C. Scheuck.	1876. Henry Lishman.
1860-63. Joseph J. Evans.	1877. Thomas McNinney.
1864-71. Turner J. Risdon.	H. Lishman.
1866. John Griffin.	1878-81.—Thomas C. McNinney.



**Villages and Hamlets.**—MARLTON, the principal village in the township, is located in the northwest portion of the township, on the line of the Medford Branch of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. The land upon which it is located was once owned by Joseph Eves and Abraham Lippincott. The discovery of marl at this place by Abraham Inskip, as he was digging post-holes, led to its general use by the neighboring farmers as a fertilizer, and it rapidly came into general use. This accidental finding of marl at this place gave to the town the name of Marlton. The village was laid out as a town in 1814, and as late as 1830 it had not assumed very much the appearance of a village. During that year it began to grow more rapidly, and in 1840 it had thirty dwellings, two stores, two churches, and one tavern. The pioneer store in Marlton was opened by William Brick, father of the present merchants of that name, at the west end of the town. He was soon followed in the mercantile business by Isaac Stokes, in the store now occupied by William Lord. Joseph Brick also opened a store at the extreme west end of the town. The old store building has been removed, though his widow still owns the property. The next merchants at this place were Lewallen & Mills. Their store was towards the east end of the town. They were succeeded by Samuel Tyler. The building is now occupied by Thomas Bareford as an ice-cream saloon. The next store was that of Alexander C. Wills, near the centre of the town, north side of Main Street.

The pioneer tavern of Marlton was kept by Henry Bennett, in the upper or east end of the town, the property now owned by Mary Lippincott.

The next tavern was kept by Samuel Swaim, on the site of the present hotel, near the centre of the town. Subsequent to the ownership of the tract by Eves and Lippincott, covering Marlton, the tracts were subdivided, and that portion of the land upon which the extreme west end of the town is situated was owned by Solomon Saunders; the next subdivision east of Saunders, covering the centre of the town, was owned by James Mintis, a colored man; and next east of Mintis, covering the balance of the town, was owned by Franklin Vinecomb. A portion of this last tract is now owned by B. S. Kain.

The pioneer wheelwright of Marlton was John Cooper. His shop stood on north side of Main Street, opposite the present shop of B. S. Kain. Mr. Cooper was succeeded in 1834 by Charles Kain. Mr. Kain was succeeded in 1850 by his son, Benjamin S. Kain, the present senior member of the firm of B. S. Kain & Son. While Charles Kain was operating the old Cooper shop, he built a portion of the shops now occupied by his son, and B. S. Kain built the rest, where blacksmithing and wheelwrighting are carried on in all their branches. Another of the wheelwrights here was Samuel Foster. His shop was in the centre of the town, now occupied by William Brown. The property is owned by Inskip Brick.

The pioneer blacksmith of the town was Simeon Fostner. His shop was at the east end of the town, near where Kain's shop now stands. Charles Evans also had a blacksmith-shop near the centre of the town, and William S. Kain's blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop was at that time on South Street. The next wheelwright and blacksmith was Charles Jones, whose shop was also on South Street, on the present site of Jones' shop. The old blacksmith-shop of George Lewis was in the central part of the town, and now owned by I. Brick.

The pioneer resident physician in Marlton was Dr. Joshua Whitall. Previous to the location of Dr. Whitall this people were supplied from Moorestown by Dr. John Stokes and others, and by Dr. George Haines, of Medford, and Dr. Henry, of Haddonfield. The next to locate here was Dr. Benjamin Fisler, and then Dr. E. B. Woolston.

John Collins and Job Bishop were the pioneer shoemakers of this vicinity, and soon after them came Martin Stiles, followed by Thomas Weaver and Benjamin Marple, and Joseph Collins was the pioneer tailor.

The Medford Branch of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was opened for traffic to this place in the early part of the fall of 1881.

The oldest person now living in Marlton is Mrs. Mary French, widow of Charles French, and daughter of Joseph Moore, after whom Moorestown was named. She is now in her ninety-third year.

The business-places and public buildings of Marlton in March, 1882, were as follows: Methodist Episcopal Church, Baptist Church, "Friends' Meeting at Cropwell," public school (brick building), a drug-store, by William S. Zelly; two general stores, by H. & J. M. Brick and William R. Lord; hotel, by U. Bareford; three wheelwright's and blacksmith's shops,—Benjamin S. Kain & Son, Charles Jones, and John I. Brick; barber-shop, ice-cream and confectionery store, three doctors,—E. B. Woolston, J. L. Downs, and P. V. B. Stroud; two shoemakers,—Samuel Bowker and Jacob Kremp; one railroad station. The population of the village, according to the census of 1880, was three hundred and thirty-nine.

**MILFORD.**—This is a small hamlet on the western border of the township, about two miles south of Marlton, where there is a grist-mill, built by Joseph Burrow, and now owned by J. U. Powell. A Baptist chapel, a mission of the Marlton Baptist Church, a small store, blacksmith- and wagon-shop, and a few dwellings.

**EVESBORO'.**—Evesboro' is on the north border of the township, about one and a half miles from Marlton. Here is a school-house, a Baptist mission school, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, and about a dozen dwellings.

**Marlton Baptist Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The Evesham Baptist

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. A. B. Still.

Church, now Marlton, received its name from the township in which it was located, which had derived its name from Evesham, England, from where the first settlers in the township had emigrated. It was situated in a beautiful and fertile country, about twelve miles east of Camden, and about three-quarters of a mile east of Marlton. The country was first settled by the Friends, and there was no church of any other denomination in the entire township previous to 1803, which then embraced what is now included in Medford, Mount Laurel, part of Lumberton, and Evesham townships.

There was occasional preaching at the house of Matthew Wilson, about three and a half miles east of Marlton, previous to 1803, by Revs. Peter Wilson, Isaac Carlile, Benjamin Hedger, and Alex. McGowen, ministers from the Pemberton Baptist Church, commencing probably as early as 1788 to 1790, but there is no account of anything being accomplished, except it may have been to prepare the way for the meetings at Eves' Causeway. The first account of Baptist preaching in the vicinity of Marlton was at Eves' Causeway, three-quarters of a mile east of Marlton, in an old school-house, about the 1st of October, 1803, which was brought about by some persons under religious impressions, who desired Baptist preaching, and sent to Mount Holly and invited Rev. Alex. McGowen, then living there, to come and preach for them. He heartily complied with their invitation, and found a good and very attentive congregation; and feeling that God was in the movement, he continued his appointment with an increasing interest. The congregation continued to increase, and soon Joseph Evans and Lettice, his wife, and Rebecca Troth made a public profession of their faith in Christ by being baptized, which awakened a deep interest in the community, and led many to search the Scriptures on the subject of baptism, which was the means of leading a number of others to follow the example of the Lord Jesus Christ in being immersed.

The congregation and the society of Baptists increased so rapidly that the old school-house soon became too small to accommodate those who desired to attend the meetings. Therefore on the 1st of August, 1804, it was decided by them to make an effort to build a meeting-house. They secured a subscription amounting to five hundred and seventy-seven dollars; so that, by the exertion of some and the help of others, a house was erected and inclosed at Eves' Causeway, about three-quarters of a mile from Marlton, and was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God the first Sunday in September, 1805, in the presence of a large and respectable congregation. The house was built as a Baptist meeting-house, to be under the control of the society, but to be free for ministers of other denominations of good standing to preach in when it was not needed for themselves.

Having secured a suitable place of worship, they

felt the importance of being organized into a regular Baptist Church, as their number had greatly increased and they were too far from Mount Holly, the mother-church, to attend there regularly. Consequently a council was called and convened on the 16th of November, 1805, to recognize them as the Evesham Baptist Church. The council was attended by Samuel Jones, D.D., Revs. Peter Wilson, Isaac Carlile, and Alexander McGowen, and the church duly recognized, consisting of forty-five members, nearly all of whom were from the Mount Holly Baptist Church.

The following officers were appointed at the organization of the church. For deacons, Joseph Evans, Sr., Job Lippincott, and Amos Sharp. For singing clerk, John Downs, and for writing clerk, Eli Evans. The church having been raised up through the instrumentality of Rev. Alexander McGowen, he was called to be their pastor. He moved to the vicinity of the church, and he and his wife united with the church by letter June 15, 1806. He continued his faithful and devoted labors with the church until some time in 1815, and baptized forty-one into the fellowship of the church, in addition to those he had baptized in the vicinity previous to the organization of the church. In the midst of many difficulties and much opposition he was faithful to his calling, and left a good record of his self-denying labors. After he closed his labors with the church he moved to the West, and it was reported that he died of injuries received by an accident on the way. The church numbered sixty-eight at the close of his labors.

In the latter part of 1815 the Rev. John Sisty, of Mount Holly, commenced to preach for the church, and, notwithstanding his distance from the church and his appointments, about once a month, the church continued to prosper under his faithful and devoted labors. On the 6th of June, 1818, nine members, four males and five females, were dismissed to form the Haddonfield Baptist Church. He continued to supply the church until March, 1819, and baptized twenty-two. After he closed his labors as regular supply, he occasionally preached for the church when destitute, and did much to encourage them in seasons of darkness and depression. He was ever esteemed a wise counselor and an efficient friend. He moved to Philadelphia, and had his membership with the Haddonfield Baptist Church.

After he closed his labors with the church they were supplied occasionally by Rev. Peter Powell, of Burlington, and other ministers, as they were able to secure their service, until the spring of 1821, when Brother Thomas Robinson, of Bustleton, Pa., visited and preached for the church until August 25th, when he was called to be pastor, and was ordained Sept. 16, 1821. He resigned Sept. 22, 1822, having baptized one, and was dismissed to the church at Cape May, November 3d. He has since died.

From this time until February, 1825, the church appears to have been left without any regular supply.



Rev. Peter Powell then supplied the church for one year, at a compensation of from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter a Sunday, as they had funds. The church was again left without any regular supply until the latter part of 1828, from which time until July, 1829, it was supplied again by Rev. Peter Powell. During the period from November, 1822, to January, 1830, the church became very much reduced, five years of which there is no record in the church-book of any meeting. In 1825 there were only forty-one members. There were eight years in which there was no baptism. These were dark and sad years with the church; yet there were a faithful few who were accustomed to meet for prayer, and in due time the Lord heard and answered their prayers.

In December, 1829, Rev. Joseph Sheppard, of Mount Holly, was invited to preach for the church, and he continued his faithful and self-denying labors with the church until June 14, 1834. With his labors the church began to prosper, and increased in numbers and the spirit of the Master; so that during his four and a half years' labor the church received a start in prosperity which has continued until the present time. During a part of the time that he preached for the church he was assisted in supplying it by Samuel Hervey, a licentiate of the Haddonfield Baptist Church. He baptized thirty-two.

In May, 1834, the church established a Sunday-school, which has been kept up until the present, and has been the means of doing much good. After Brother Sheppard closed his labors, the church called Brother Samuel Hervey as their pastor, and he was ordained in July following. He continued as pastor until March 18, 1838. He baptized sixteen. He was a good and faithful minister, but was not permitted to be with the church as much as desirable, owing to his other duties. He moved to Ohio, and nothing special is known of his history.

In June, 1838, Rev. Marmaduke S. Earle, of Oyster Bay, N. Y., commenced to preach for the church, and continued for one year. During this time Rev. J. M. Courtney, of Moorestown, came to preach for the church, and continued the meeting from day to day for three weeks. This was the first protracted meeting held by the church. The members were gradually enlisted in the work by having the meeting appointed from day to day, until they became so fully awakened in the work that the anxious were invited out. A precious revival was the result, and twenty-nine were baptized into the fellowship of the church. A new condition of views and spirit was thus created in the church, and during the spring and early part of the summer of 1839 a large number brought their letters from Haddonfield and Moorestown, prominent among whom were Elijah Bryant, Charles Kain, B. S. Kain, R. B. Sparks, and Jason Heritage, who became very efficient and useful members of the church. The church having thus become much strengthened in numbers and working powers, they felt the need of a

larger house of worship, and of being located in the village of Marlton.

On the 28th of June, 1839, the church called Rev. William B. Bingham to supply them for three months, and he continued his labors with them until December. He was a faithful and useful minister, and recently died in Pennsylvania.

On the 15th of August the church resolved to build a new meeting-house in Marlton, feeling that it was necessary for the good of the church and the glory of God, and appointed a committee to take charge of the work, consisting of Charles Kain, William Edwards, Elijah Bryant, John Warren, and George Wisham, and by their persevering efforts a neat and comfortable brick meeting-house, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, was built, and it was dedicated to the worship of God Jan. 31, 1840, with appropriate services. Rev. F. Ketchum preached the sermon. The church had now obtained a more permanent standing than ever before, and the blessing of God rested on them in their efforts for his glory.

The Rev. J. M. Courtney was called to be pastor of the church Dec. 28, 1839, and immediately commenced his labors with the church in connection with the Moorestown Church, at a salary of two hundred and twenty-five dollars. He continued his faithful and zealous labors until July, 1841. The Lord greatly blessed his labors, and the church grew in numbers and efficiency. He baptized fifty-nine. He moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and died there.

On the 12th of September, 1840, the church adopted the following resolution on temperance: "Resolved that this church require perfect abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink as a beverage, from its present members as well as those who may be hereafter received, and that all persons hereafter becoming members of this church shall pledge themselves to abstain as aforesaid."

Thus the church at this early period took a noble stand on the temperance question, and had much to do in laboring against the demoralizing influence of intemperance in the community, and had frequently to deal with its members for becoming intoxicated. On the 15th of May, 1841, the church added to the New Hampshire Church covenant, which they adopted, the following temperance clause: "That we abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and that we will discountenance and discourage the same in others." The church thus became a temperance organization, and took the position that every church should and must take before the great curse of intemperance can be banished from the country.

In November, 1840, this church held a meeting at Tansborough, which lasted over two weeks, and resulted in the salvation of several persons, some of whom were the most influential in the village, and thus by its missionary spirit was instrumental in gathering the material which gradually increased until it eventually formed the Tansborough Baptist

Church. The blessing of the Lord rested upon the church endeavoring to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes.

But while she was thus extending her labors to the south, and there winning trophies for her master, a work was going on to the east which resulted on the 14th of February, 1841, in dismissing sixteen members to constitute the Medford Baptist Church.

The 3d of October, 1841, the church called Rev. N. B. Tindall for three months, with the prospect of becoming pastor of the church. He immediately entered upon his duties with the church, but on the 8th of January, 1842, declined to continue his services with the church, in consequence of the salary offered—three hundred dollars—being insufficient.

The church was then supplied by different ministers until June 5th, when Rev. I. W. Hayhurst, of Philadelphia, became pastor of the church, in which relation he continued for one year and eight months. The Lord was with him in his labors, and the church enjoyed a precious revival, and was rapidly built up under his ministry. He baptized forty. He has been a useful and prominent minister in the denomination.

On the 28th of January, 1844, the church dismissed eighteen of its members to constitute the Tansborough Baptist Church. By this means the church became incircled with sister churches within five to eight miles of Marlton. But while the field was thus circumscribed, there remained ample territory and material to call for vigorous efforts to win souls to Christ.

Soon after Brother Hayhurst closed his labors with the church, they called Brother Alanson M. Tyler, of Broad Albin, who took charge of the church April 1, 1844, was ordained May 16th, and just as he had fairly entered upon his work with cheering prospects he was taken sick, and died July 22d. He was much respected and loved by all, and his death was sadly felt by the church. The church, though saddened and depressed, still felt like waiting upon God, and in the midst of their sorrow were supplied by different ministers, who entered into sympathy with them, until April 1, 1845, when Rev. J. M. Challis, of Lower Dublin, Pa., entered upon his pastoral labors with the church, in connection with the Moorestown Baptist Church. Through his faithful and judicious labors the church continued to be built up and strengthened. He continued his labors with the church for seven years, and did much good in building up the cause, although there was no extensive revival in the church during his pastorate. He was a man respected and beloved by the church and community. He baptized thirty-eight.

On the 15th of August, 1845, the name of the church was changed from the Evesham to the Marlton Baptist Church, and measures were taken to have it incorporated. On the 10th of January, 1847, James L. Wilson was baptized into the fellowship of the church, and has since that time become a faithful

and useful minister, and is at present pastor of the Burlington Baptist Church.

After Mr. Challis closed his labors, the church decided to support a pastor the whole time themselves, having previously supported one the most of the time in connection with some other church; and on the 1st of June, 1852, Rev. Charles E. Wilson, of Bridgeton, entered upon his pastoral labors with the church, at a salary of four hundred dollars. He was a man well adapted to the field, and his zealous and faithful labors were much blessed. But after laboring for one year and four months he closed his labors, much to the regret of the church, assigning as the reason that he could not secure for his children the education that he desired. During his short pastorate the church enjoyed a precious revival, in which the Rev. J. P. Hall assisted him. He baptized forty-one. He moved to Holmdel, where he was pastor for some time. He has since died and entered into his rest.

He was immediately succeeded by Rev. J. R. Murphy, who entered upon his pastoral work with the church Oct. 2, 1853. Being full of zeal, and at the same time prudent in his labors, he grew in favor in the church and community. He continued his faithful and increasing useful labors for six years, during which time the church was much strengthened in numbers and influence. During his pastorate three revivals were enjoyed,—the first in February, 1854, in which Rev. E. D. Fendall assisted about two weeks; the second in January, 1857, in which the Rev. J. C. Murrel assisted about five weeks, and many precious souls were converted, and thirty-two added to the church by baptism; the third in January, 1859, in which Rev. N. Judson Clark assisted for nearly three weeks, and as a partial result thirty were baptized into the fellowship of the church. He baptized eighty-three into the fellowship of the church, and left a good, strong, and united church. He left the last of September, 1859, to take charge of the Salem Baptist Church.

On the 16th of June, 1856, Deacon Charles Kain fell asleep in Jesus, having served the church very faithfully and efficiently as clerk, treasurer, trustee, deacon, and in other important positions for more than seventeen years. He was truly a good man, and faithful in every good word and work for the upbuilding of the church. His name is revered, and the fruits of his labors continue in the church.

On the 21st of July, 1859, measures were adopted looking towards the securing of a parsonage, and a committee was appointed for that purpose, but nothing was accomplished until May 20, 1860, when the trustees were authorized to proceed to erect a parsonage. A good and commodious one was erected near the church, which has made a pleasant place for the pastors to live since that time.

On the 25th day of December, 1859, Rev. E. M. Barker was called to be pastor, and entered upon his labors with the church Jan. 15, 1860, and continued



to labor faithfully with the church until September, 1863, a period of three years and eight months. He labored faithfully to build up and establish the church in the doctrines of the gospel. He baptized eleven. He has been a good and efficient minister and pastor in several places, and is now living at Squan, at a good old age.

On the 20th of February, 1860, Deacon Elijah Bryant was licensed to preach the gospel, and after employing his gifts very acceptably in preaching at Tansborough and other places, a council convened June 30, 1864, and ordained him to the work of the ministry. He was faithful in his calling, and for a time preached for the Medford Baptist Church, and in the summer of 1865 was instrumental in the hands of God of raising up the church in Shamong, and two of the members of this church were dismissed to unite in the organization of the church there. He continued to be a faithful and useful member of the church, having served in it many important offices, until Oct. 20, 1867, when he died, full of faith and good works.

On the 20th of September, 1860, a mission Sunday-school was organized in Evesboro', one and a half miles north of Marlton, and during the year 1868 they built a good and convenient chapel for the use of the Sunday-school and other religious services. The Sunday-school has been constantly sustained in it since that time, and is accomplishing a good work. The house has been frequently used for prayer-meetings and preaching services.

In May, 1863, a mission Sunday-school was organized at Milford, two miles south of Marlton, and in the fall of 1869 a good and commodious chapel was built, and dedicated Jan. 9, 1870, for the use of the Sunday-school, and for preaching and baptismal occasions. An interesting and prosperous school has been constantly sustained in it, and religious services twice a week for the greater part of the time.

On the 3d of January, 1864, Rev. R. S. James, of Camden, entered upon his pastorate with the church. He was endowed with fine preaching abilities, and being full of zeal and enthusiasm, he awakened an enthusiastic spirit in the church, and was instrumental in adding a large number to the church. During the winter of 1865 and 1866 the church experienced the most extensive revival that has occurred in her entire history, and as a result of it one hundred and fifteen were added to the church by baptism. He continued his labors until Oct. 1, 1867, and baptized one hundred and forty-two. At the close of his labors the church numbered three hundred and sixteen. He has spent the most of his time since then as professor in teaching, and is at present preaching in Michigan.

After he left the church was without a pastor until March 25, 1868, when Rev. Miller Jones, of Moorestown, entered upon his pastorate with the church, and labored faithfully until March 1, 1871, a period of two years and eleven months. A precious revival was

enjoyed in the winter of 1869, in which twenty-seven were added to the church by baptism. Notwithstanding his faithful labors, the church began to decline during his ministry in numbers and in faithful workers, owing to the large number removing from the place, and the large number who had to be excluded because they gave no evidence that they had ever been converted, and has continued to decline unto the present time, owing to the same causes. He baptized forty-eight. He moved to Pennsylvania, and is pastor of the Bridgeport Baptist Church.

He was succeeded by Rev. T. L. Bailey, of West Chester, Pa., who commenced his labors with the church June 1, 1871, and on the 13th of July was ordained pastor of the church with appropriate services. The sermon was preached by Rev. James Trickett, his former pastor. He was a good and faithful minister, and a good worker in the Sunday-school; but owing to his feeble state of health, he was not able to perform the labor required for the best interest of the church. He continued his labors as pastor for two years and six months, and then supplied the church, in connection with others, until June 1, 1874. He baptized nine. He moved to Reading, Pa., where he is now living.

On the 10th of May, 1874, six members were dismissed to unite in the constitution of the Berlin Baptist Church.

On the 1st of June, 1874, Rev. A. B. Still, of Danville, Pa., entered upon his labors as pastor of the church, and up to the present time has baptized twenty-one. During the present pastorate the church has done much in improving the church property by thoroughly repairing the meeting-house, the horse sheds, building a good wood-house, and enlarging the old burying-grounds, at a total expense of about one thousand dollars, all of which has been paid.

In this brief history of the church a few facts of interest remain to be stated. During the seventy-two years of its history six hundred and thirty-two have been baptized into its fellowship, and if those be counted who were baptized into the society by Rev. Alex. McGowen, previous to the organization of the church, the number would be about six hundred and fifty, or an average of nine for each year of its entire existence; and while the church has never become very strong, numerically or financially, it has been the mother from whom four other churches were organized, viz.: Haddonfield, Medford, Tansborough and Berlin, and has furnished a large number who have united with other churches.

During the seventy-two years of its history the church has been served by faithful pastors, or pastoral supplies, for about fifty-six years, and the other sixteen years it has been supplied about half the time middling regular, and the other half but seldom, and a considerable part of it not at all. The average time of those who have served the church as pastor has been a little less than three years.

But they have all proved faithful to their Master, and while some of them have died, and their record is on high, the rest of them are faithfully laboring in different parts of the country to build up the kingdom of Christ. Some of the pastors of the church were much more successful in adding numbers to the church by baptism than others, yet in the work accomplished for the good of the church, in building up the cause of Christ, there has not been so great a difference; for while some have been successful in reaping, others have been in sowing, and in training those who were gathered in for usefulness.

The church at an early period in her history commenced to contribute towards the various benevolent objects of the denomination, and has contributed regularly and liberally to the most of them. She feels an interest in the work of the denomination at large, and has a regular time to make her contributions to the various benevolent objects, and attends to the work without the aid of agents.

The church at present is very much scattered, and feels deeply the loss of many of the best workers, who have either moved away or died, and the fact that many of the best workers who remain are past the middle of life, and are fast sinking into the shadows of old age. And thus while many who were formerly members of the church have passed away to their blessed reward, others are rapidly pressing upon the borders of eternity.

The present officers of the church (1881) are: Pastor, Rev. Henry Bray; Clerk, I. N. Garwood; Treasurer, B. S. Kain; Deacons, B. S. Kain, James Mitchell, and Charles T. Peacock; Trustees, R. B. Sparks, J. B. Cox, B. S. Kain, William Alcott, Levi Ellis, Samuel Taylor, and Jacob Joyce.

**Friends' Meeting at Cropwell.**—The meeting-house of this Society of Friends is located about three-quarters of a mile west of the village of Marlton, and named no doubt from a meeting of the same name in England.

This society was organized, as near as can be ascertained, about the year 1760, when a meeting-house suitable for the small congregation was built. Among the original members we find the names of Enoch Evans, William Reeve, Thomas Lippincott, John Laines, Jacob Evans, John Roberts, Joseph Evans, John Evans, Thomas Stokes, Samuel Lippincott, and Moses Asherd. The first preacher or minister was Martha Allenson. The present brick meeting-house, thirty-five by sixty feet, was built in 1816.

A school-house was built when the society was organized, and for many years was the only school-house in this vicinity, and school kept there till 1870. There is no minister with this society at present. Present value of church property, \$3000; present membership, 112; trustee for 1882, Joseph Evans.

**Marlton Methodist Episcopal Church**<sup>1</sup> is centrally

located on the main street in the town of Marlton, N. J. It is a large, two-story, well-furnished structure, containing class-rooms, gallery, vestibule, and pulpit recess, ornamented with a high steeple, containing a fine church-bell. The main audience-room will seat four hundred persons comfortably; present value is about eight thousand dollars. This church was formerly under the charge of preachers on Medford Circuit, of which it formed a part until the year 1858. Under the direction of Rev. G. F. Brown, presiding elder of the district, it was set off as a station or separate charge, Rev. George A. Raybold as pastor, who was soon succeeded by the Rev. Jesse Stiles, since which time the following preachers have served them in the order named: Rev. J. Vannote, Rev. William T. Abbott, Rev. Robert M. Stratton, Rev. George L. Dobbins, Rev. William B. Culliss, Rev. D. H. Schock, Rev. George L. Dobbins (second term), Rev. J. E. Adams, Rev. George W. Smith, Rev. S. W. Lake, Rev. G. W. Newton, Rev. S. H. Asay, Rev. N. Edwards, Rev. J. W. Morris, Rev. D. Stewart, Rev. Charles H. Elder, Rev. W. W. Carhart, Rev. Charles H. Elder, and Rev. Isaac Cook. The present church building was erected in 1859, under the pastorate of Rev. J. Vannote. The old church building was removed from the present site, and is now occupied as a dwelling and cabinet-shop in the town. The first official board was John P. Burnett and Godfrey Hancock, class-leaders; Dr. B. F. Tisler, M. B. Hopkins, T. M. Harrison, Josiah Matlack, and Abel Evans, stewards; Edward Sharp, superintendent Sabbath-school, and there were on the rolls about eighty-five members. The Sabbath-school reported: Officers and teachers, male, 10; female, 9; total officers and teachers, 19; scholars, 60; volumes in library, 85. The present church membership is 75, and scholars in the Sabbath-school, 80; officers and teachers, 14; volumes in library, 400; present pastor, Rev. Isaac Cook.

**Schools.**—The first school in this township was that connected with the Friends' Meeting at Cropwell.

As in all other instances at that early date, 1760, the Friends organized a school and built a school-house wherever they built a meeting-house or organized a society. Their school-house stood then where their school-house now stands, near the meeting-house. This was the only school in this vicinity for a long time, and a school was kept here till 1840, when the Friends embraced the popular idea of free schools.

The next move in education here was the building of a union school-house on the south side of South Street. Among the first teachers in this school-house was Joshua Haines, who taught here in 1830.

The old union school-house remained for several years, when a suitable lot was purchased of Benjamin S. Kain, in the centre of the town of Marlton, and the new and beautiful brick building erected thereon.

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. Isaac Cook.



We herewith give a few extracts from the report of the State Board of Education in 1880:

**LONDON GROVE DISTRICT, No. 79.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$348.43; value of school property, \$500; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 105; months' school, 9; number of scholars registered, 89; average attendance, 49; capacity of school-house, 65; female teachers, 1; monthly salary, \$35.

**PINE GROVE DISTRICT, No. 81.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$419.97; value of school property, \$1000; number of children between the age of five and eighteen years, 110; months' school, 9; number of scholars registered, 86; average attendance, 36; capacity of school-house, 55; male teachers, 1; monthly salary, \$42.75.

**MARLTON DISTRICT, No. 82.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$2258.17; value of school property, \$5500; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 170; months' school, 10; number of children registered, 143; average attendance, 74; capacity of school-house, 136; female teachers, 2; monthly salary, each \$35.

**JACQUES BRIDGE DISTRICT, No. 83.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$600; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 41; months' school, 9; number of children registered, 20; average attendance, 9; capacity of school-house, 40; female teachers, 1; monthly salary, \$29.33.

**MILFORD DISTRICT, No. 84.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$365.35; value of church property, \$600; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 108; months' school, 8.3; number of scholars registered, 59; average attendance, 23; capacity of school-house, 100; male teachers, 1; monthly salary, \$25; female teachers, 1; monthly salary, \$25.

**Societies and Corporations.**—**CRUSADE LODGE, No. 17, I. O. of G. T.,** was organized in the village of Marlton, N. J., Sept. 13, 1875, with the following-named charter members: N. H. Curtis, C. J. Lynam, Debbie Kain, Sallie Lippincott, Ella Kain, Louisa Miller, A. B. Still, George W. Titcomb, J. E. Sowby, T. F. Middleton, Martin Horner, Mary Chew, J. W. Morris, John Lynam, William Liber, Samuel Braslington, Charles Frazor, Lottie W. Haines, Ida Garwood, Arsson Bell, and Robert Bishop.

The following names comprise the officers of the lodge for the first term: W. C. T., A. B. Still; W. V. T., Debbie Kain; W. C., J. W. Morris; W. Sec., J. E. Sowby; W. F. Sec., Martie Horner; W. Treas., C. J. Lynam; W. M., William Curtis; W. D. M., Sallie W. Lippincott; W. O. G., George W. Titcomb; P. W. C. T., Thomas W. Middleton.

The successive presiding officers have been J. E. Kain, John Sowby, William Milliman, George W. Titcomb, Walter Fowler, Charles Kain, J. B. Cox., Mark Beckley, John Lyber, E. B. Shinn, John C.

Powell, Harry Albright, John Mitchell, W. H. McNinney, Charles Vennel, William Vennel, and Justine Heritage.

The regular meetings of this lodge are held on Monday evening of each week in Brick's Hall, in the village of Marlton. Present membership, thirty-nine.

The officers for the present term (March, 1882) are as follows: Justine Heritage, W. C. T.; Ida Shinn, W. V. T.; John C. Powell, W. C.; William H. McNinney, W. S.; Susie Sharp, W. F. S.; Anna Brick, W. T.; Daniel Haines, W. M.; Anna Alcott, W. I. M.; Charles Albright, W. I. G.; Debbie Kain, W. O. G.; William Vennel, P. W. C. T.

There were also two other organizations in Marlton in 1882, viz., Mutual Lodge, No. 82, I. O. of O. F. and Modoc Tribe, No. 48, I. O. of R. M., of which G. E. Lewis was secretary. The data promised him for sketch of the two lodges was not furnished by publishers.

**CHOSEN FRIENDS LODGE, No. 20, K. of P.**—The lodge of Pythian knighthood is located in the village of Marlton, and was instituted March 16, 1869, with the following charter members, viz.: John S. Carpenter, William Garwood, Josiah Matlack, J. E. Kai, F. S. Stratton, Henry Brick, John Muir, Alfred Stratton, Uziah Bareford, John Rutherford, John Brick, Eli Wills, Isaac Frazer, Thomas McManus, E. M. Sowby, C. Fitzgerald, and J. W. Atkinson.

The officers for the first term were as follows: John Carpenter, P.; William Garwood, C. C.; Josiah Matlack, V. C.; Frank Stratton, K. of R. and S.; J. Kain, M. F.; Henry Brick, M. of E.; John Muir, M. A.; C. Fitzgerald, I. S.; and Isaac Frazer, O. S.

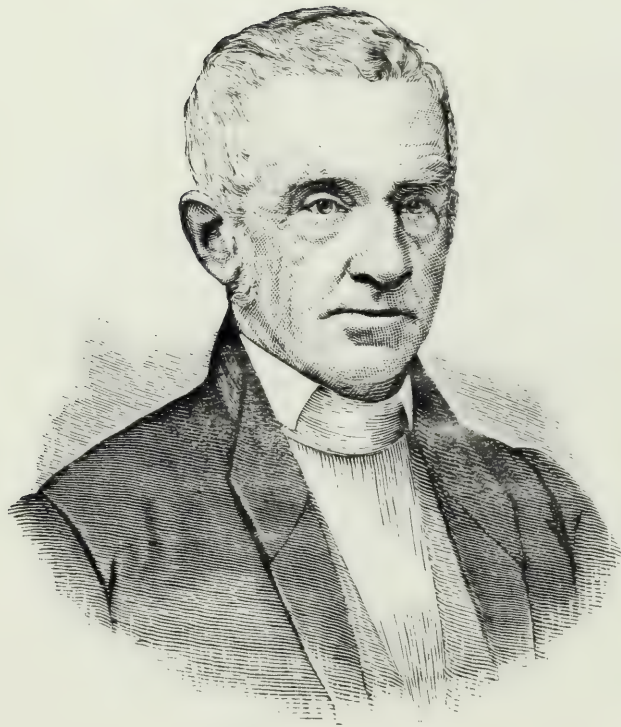
The succeeding presiding officers have been J. W. Atkinson, John Muir, E. M. Sowby, S. E. Wells, S. Stratton, S. L. Sharp, H. B. McNinney, J. E. Kai, G. S. Smith, A. F. Wiltshire, L. Evans, S. A. Venn, Nehemiah Stiles, D. G. Smith, J. Morrison, Thomas Wills, T. B. Bareford, T. R. Wood, B. H. Moo, Isaac Jones, J. J. Cowperthwaite, Gustavus Phifer, and F. H. Smith.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held Thursday evening of each week in Pythian Hall, Marlton, with a present membership of sixty-four. The present officers are Louis Holtz, C. C.; M. Wells, V. C.; G. D. Hornan, P.; P. V. B. Shrou, M. D., K. of R. and S.; S. A. Vennel, M. F.; E. Sowby, M. E.; Wellington Dumphey, M. A.; Ern Holtz, I. S.; Nehemiah Stiles, O. S.; Trustees, El King, C. B. Lake, and G. D. Hornan.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### EZRA EVANS.

William and Elizabeth Evans emigrated from Wales about 1677, and were the first settlers of Evansham township, Burlington Co., N. J. There be



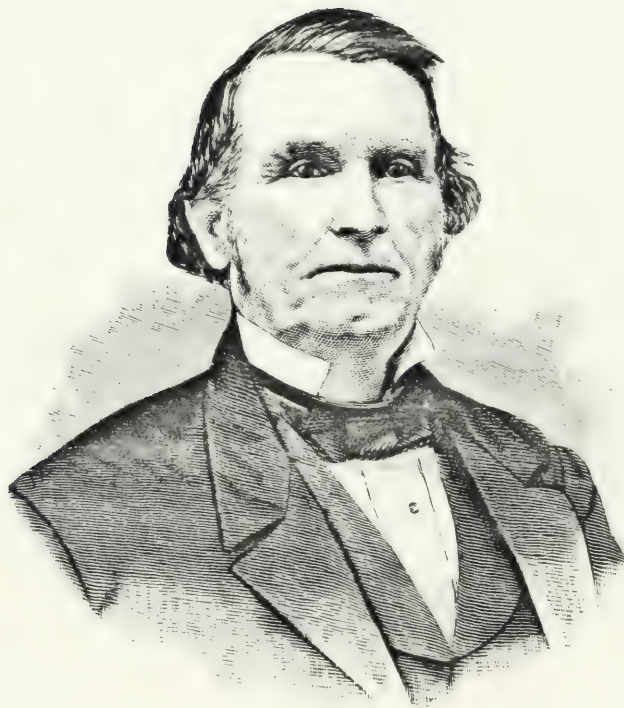
*Ezek. Evans,*











*Zebulon H. Wells*

houses at that time, and the country a wilderness, inhabited only by the native Indians, they were obliged to live in a cave for a time, and settled near Mount Laurel. Elizabeth was a minister in the Society of Friends. They had two sons—Thomas, born Dec. 12, 1693, died in February, 1783; and John—and one daughter, Jane.

William Evans, the progenitor of the family here, died Dec. 23, 1728. His son John inherited the homestead, and from him descended John and William, who held lands adjacent the Evesham meeting-house, now in Mount Laurel township. The eldest son, Thomas, resided where Joseph K. Evans resides in 1882, near Marlton, and bought of Margaret Cook, Philadelphia, one thousand acres. He afterward, in 1801, secured a deed of the same from the Indian chief Himolin. He left a small Bible, bought by him in 1731, which is now in the hands of Joseph Evans, and also a large English Bible in 1775, brought by his father from Wales, to be handed down through the eldest son in regular line. He was a minister. He married his first wife, Esther Haines, Oct. 1, 1715, who bore him children,—William, born 1716; Elizabeth, 1718; Isaac, 1721; Esther, 1723; Jacob, 1725; and Nathan, 1727. He married his second wife, Rebecca, daughter of Joshua Owen, at the Burlington Monthly Meeting of the Friends, in 1730, who died Sept. 16, 1773, having borne him four children, Joshua, born 1731; Caleb, 1736; Jemima, 1738; Martha, 1742. Of the above children, William married in 1738, Sarah, daughter of John Roberts, and died in 1761. Their children were John, born 1739; Hannah, 1740; Enoch, Feb. 27, 1744; Esther, 1745; Mary, 1748; Rebecca, 1753; Deborah, 1755; Sarah, 1758; and William, in 1760. Of these children, John married in 1769, Mary, daughter of Joseph Wilcox, who died in 1785. His second wife was Elizabeth Haines, who died without issue Sept. 9, 1805. He died May 29, 1818, leaving the following children: Joseph, born 1770; John, born Feb. 17, 1774; Lydia, 1777, wife of Joshua Stokes; Joel, 1780; and Thomas, 1783. Of the above, John was father of Ezra Evans, and owned some three hundred and twenty acres of land, now comprising the two farms of William J. and Joseph Evans, his grandsons.

He left to his son Ezra the homestead, and built a brick house about 1820 on another part of the farm, where he settled his son William. John Evans was noted surveyor, publicly identified with the interests of the township and county, and served in the State Legislature. He married, Feb. 12, 1799, Rebecca, daughter of Hugh Cowperthwaite, who was born Aug. 22, 1778, and who bore him children,—Ezra, born June 26, 1800, died Nov. 14, 1879; Lydia, born in 1804, wife of David Rogers, died in 1827; William, born Jan. 27, 1806, died Dec. 8, 1863; Mary, born 1808, wife of David Darnell, died 1871; David, born in 1810, died in 1875; and Deborah C., born in 1816, became the wife of William C. Lippincott.

William, above mentioned son of John Evans, spent his life a farmer, added to the real estate given him by his father, was a member of the Cropwell Meeting of the Society of Friends, and lived a quiet and unostentatious life. He never sought any publicity, and was never identified with the public business of his township. He was among the founders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Camden, and one of the originators of the Marlton and Camden turnpike.

His wife Susan, whom he married in 1834, was a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Evans, and descended through Thomas, Jacob, and Thomas and Esther, from William and Elizabeth Evans, the first settlers of the family from Wales. She resides in Marlton in 1882. Their children are John, died in 1866, aged twenty-one years; Joseph, succeeded to his father's homestead; and William J. Evans, purchased the old homestead of his uncle Ezra, where he resides.

Ezra Evans, eldest son of John Evans and Rebecca Cowperthwaite, inherited the homestead from his father, as before stated, where he resided until 1848, when he purchased of Isaac Stokes the brick house and grounds now the residence of ex-Sheriff Lippincott, in Marlton, and there resided until his death. He was never married. Ezra Evans was one of the most influential and highly esteemed citizens of Burlington County. He seemingly succeeded his father in the public business of the township, served as freeholder and in the other various local offices, and two terms in the State Legislature. He was a surveyor, conveyancer, and master in chancery, and was constantly employed in the public business of township and county. His promptness in business and good judgment led his fellow-townsmen to place full confidence in him, and he was frequently selected as administrator, executor, and counsel. He was liberal of his means, secured a fortune, and upon his death gave it to his relatives. Ezra Evans was the friend of the honest poor man, and few, if any, ever asked him for aid without receiving it. In his death Evesham township lost one of its noble-minded citizens, one of its public benefactors, and one of its most upright men. He was among the foremost in founding the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Camden, and in putting forward the Marlton turnpike, of which latter he was secretary and treasurer until a year before his death, when he was succeeded by his nephew, William J. Evans, who is also a director of the First National Bank of Camden, N. J.

#### ZEBEDEE M. WILLS.

William Penn and others conveyed one whole share of land in Evesham township, Burlington Co., N. J., to Richard Mew, Francis Collins, and Richard Bull on June 1, 1677. By releases from the other owners, Richard Mew became sole owner of two-sevenths of the whole share. This property was



heired by his son, Noel Mew, who located two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight acres, which were divided among his children,—Richard, Mary, wife of Michael Wanton, and Patience. Stephen Wanton, son of Michael, sold, Aug. 4, 1737, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres of this land to James Wills, the progenitor of the family in Evesham and the founder of the Wills homestead in the township. James Wills conveyed by deed nine hundred and thirty-four acres the same year to James Lippincott, and in 1746 he also sold and conveyed by deed to his son Micajah three hundred and eighty-six acres. In 1797, Micajah willed this land to his son Zebedee, who in turn, in 1825, willed a part of it to his son, Zebedee M., subject of this sketch, and he, in 1863, willed that part to his son, its present owner, Zebedee R. Wills. Zebedee M. Wills built the brick house, a part of the present residence, in 1819, and the wooden part was erected by his ancestors a century and a half ago. The James Wills above alluded to was born in 1655, and was the eldest son of Dr. Daniel Wills, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey, from Northampton, England. Dr. Daniel Wills came to New Jersey in the ship "Kent" in 1677, the first ship that brought settlers to West New Jersey. To him and Thomas Olive was conveyed by deed signed by William Penn, dated Jan. 22, 1676, one nine-thousandth part of all West Jersey, and he located six hundred acres in Northampton township, Burlington Co., N. J., on the Rancocas Creek, the home of his descendants since. Dr. Daniel Wills and Thomas Olive were prominently connected with William Penn in forming his treaty with the Indians.

The first Zebedee above mentioned, born in 1756, died in August, 1825. He married Priscilla Moore, who was born in 1762, died in 1815, and who bore him children,—Rebecca, born in 1784, wife of Clayton Haines, of Medford; Amy, born in 1787, died unmarried; Priscilla, born in 1789, wife of Isaac Nicholson, of Haddonfield; Zebedee M., subject of this sketch; Hannah, born in 1794, first the wife of John Gardner, and after his death of Samuel Eves, of Medford; Joab, born in 1796, a farmer on a part of the homestead; Micajah, born in 1799; Sarah, born in 1802, became the wife of Dr. George Haines, of Medford; and Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin H. Wills, of Medford.

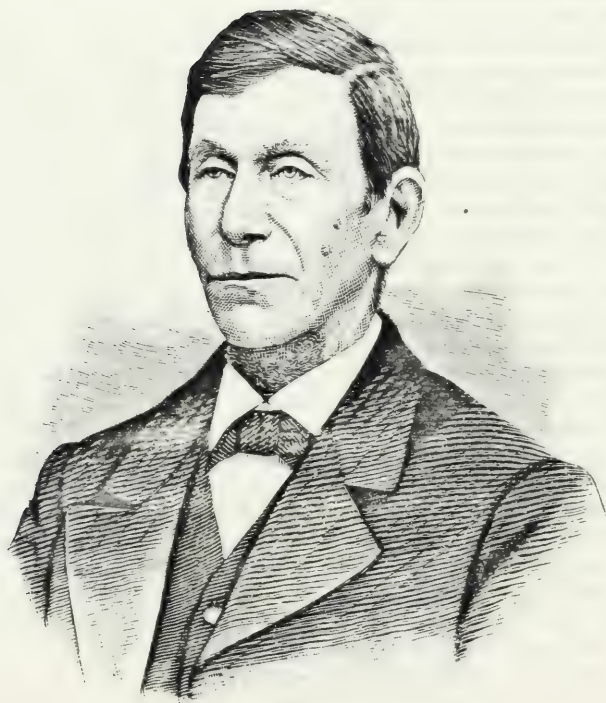
Zebedee Wills was an influential citizen, a man of good judgment, often selected by his fellow-men as adviser, arbitrator, and to fill many public offices. He with his family attended the Evesham Meeting at Mount Laurel. During his time the covered carriage and springs were unknown, and the quaint old vehicles were in common use. It is said of him that he attended the meeting regularly, a distance of four miles, driving his team of oxen hitched to a covered wagon. In common with other large farmers, he kept slaves. When the war was waging for the independence of the colonies he refused to enter the

service on account of his religious belief, and secreted himself to prevent being pressed into the army.

Zebedee M., son of Zebedee Wills, was born on the homestead, Sept. 9, 1791, and died Feb. 2, 1866. Although he had limited opportunities for any education from books while a boy, yet in early life he acquired a name among his fellow-citizens for marked ability in business matters, good judgment, and sterling integrity. When he had just passed his majority he was selected from the Evesham Meeting as one of the delegates to the Chesterfield Meeting to settle the differences then arising in the Friends' Society, and from that time until his death his public services were the every-day acts of his life. His quick perception and ready ability, his far-seeing judgment and safe counsel while yet a young man led his townsmen to honor him with various places of trust and responsibility and besides holding minor offices of the township he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held for many years, served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas for twenty-six years, as master in chancery for forty years prior to his decease, and one term of the State Legislature. So great was the public confidence in the honesty of Zebedee M. Wills that he was administrator and executor of thirty-three different estates at one time, besides being guardian and trustee. The rapidity and exactness exercised by him in conveyancing and the execution of legal papers often attracted the attention of learned judges and lawyers, and made his name and association commensurate with them. He was a very intimate friend of George Jackson, who often sought counsel with him, and it is said that for his high esteem of that gentleman's public services he presented him with a white horse valued at two thousand dollars. Mr. Wills was identified with the State Bank of Camden and a director of the Mount Holly Fire Insurance Company. He was united in marriage March 25, 1818, to Rachel, daughter of William and Mary (Davis) Rogers, granddaughter of William Rogers, an elder in the Friends' Society at Evesham (now Mount Laurel) and a regular descendant from John Rogers, the progenitor of the Rogers family in New Jersey. Mr. Davis was also an elder in the Friends' Society. Rachel Rogers was born on the Rogers homestead near Mount Laurel, Feb. 27, 1791, was a devoted wife, mother, and Christian woman, and died April 20, 1848. Their children were Mary C., the wife of Marmaduke Lippincott, who died Oct. 29, 1844; to them were born two children,—Elizabeth A., born Sept. 8, 1818, married Samuel, son of Benjamin and Lydia Coop of Camden, Dec. 3, 1857 (they have two children, Mary and Randolph), and Zebedee W. J., born Dec. 19, 1840, unmarried. Martha Ann, died at the age of eighteen years. Zebedee R., born July 17, 1827, succeeded to the homestead property, is a representative farmer, stock dealer from Canada and New York State for twenty years, and was one of the founders of the grange movement in Burlington County. He married







*Mr. Haines*

ied, in 1850, Mary B., daughter of Benajah and Iartha Ann (Fennimore) Powell, of Mount Holly, and has two sons,—Benajah, a farmer, real estate and stock dealer, was born Oct. 27, 1851, married Sept. 21, 1876, Anna, daughter of Richard and C. Caroline Valn, of Cream Ridge, Monmouth Co., N. J. (they have one child, Mabel, born June, 1877), and Zebedee I., for seven years assistant secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia and Kaighn's Point Ferry, was born July 11, 1853, is now private secretary to one of the most prominent citizens of the county; he is also interested in the lumber business and cranberry culture. Another son of Zebedee M. Wills is William W., who died Jan. 14, 1878, aged forty-nine years, leaving a widow, Lydia L. Haines, and four children, William W., Robert C., Helen, and Laura, who reside in Marlton.

#### WILLIAM HAINES.

His great-grandfather, John Haines, resided in Delaware township, Camden Co., N. J., on the order of Evesham township, Burlington County, and was the first settler of the family on that homestead so far as is known. His children were John, Samuel, Joshua, Anner (who became the wife of Samuel Lippincott, of Evesham), Mary (wife of David Davis, of Evesham), Nancy (wife of Evan Dudley, of Evesham). The latter were the parents of the celebrated lawyer, Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden County, N. J. The farm upon which he resided is now owned by John Lippincott, and occupied by Paul Lippincott.

John, eldest son of John, married Elizabeth Moore, succeeded to the homestead, and there spent his life. His children were Benjamin, a farmer in Evesham, deceased; Keturah, wife of Joseph K. Lippincott (both died in Haddonfield); Rachel, wife of Reuben Roberts, of Haddonfield; Mary, unmarried, deceased; Sethuel, died a young man; John M., a farmer on the homestead, married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Evans, a descendant of William Evans, who emigrated from Wales and settled in Evesham township, deceased; and Reuben Haines, father of our subject. Reuben Haines died Dec. 23, 1876, aged nearly eighty-nine years. His wife, Ann, daughter of William Footon and Hannah Kay, died Dec. 22, 1879, in her eighty-first year. After this marriage, Nov. 16, 1820, they settled on a farm—a part of his father's estate—at Mullica Hill, in Gloucester County, N. J., where they resided until 1842, when they purchased fifty acres of land in Waterford township, Camden County, adjoining Evesham. To this purchase he added, making a farm of three hundred and eleven acres, which he carried on during his active life. He was a thoroughgoing business man, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. One son and one daughter died in infancy, leaving William, the only surviving child, heir to his father's estate. William Haines

was born on the farm at Mullica Hill, Jan. 1, 1825, removed with his parents to Waterford township, and since that time has carried on general farming, succeeding his father in the possession of his property. He married, March 10, 1859, Abigail R., daughter of David Sharp and Martha Rogers, of Evesham. Martha Rogers was a daughter of Samuel E. Rogers, of Mount Holly. Abigail R. Sharp was born Dec. 15, 1833. Their children are Martha Ann, David S., William R., John M., and Abigail R. Haines.

Mr. Haines is a representative farmer, a man of correct habits and uprightness of character in all the relations of life. The family are connected with the Society of Friends at Cropwell.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.

**Situation and Boundaries.**—Florence is located on the northern border of the county, a little east of the centre east and west. It is bounded north by the Delaware River, east by Mansfield, south by Springfield, and west by Burlington.

**Topographical and Descriptive.**—Florence is a small but well-settled township, within easy and direct communication with Philadelphia by both rail and water. Its surface is generally level, though in some portions gently undulating. The soil is rich and well cultivated, and on all sides are seen evidences of thrift, enterprise, and prosperity.

One of the smaller townships of Burlington County, the greatest distance across Florence is about four miles and a half from its northwestern to its southeastern extremity. It is about three miles from its eastern to its western boundary line. The Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the township in a southwestern direction, many of its trains stopping at Florence Station. The principal highways in Florence are the Bordentown road, the Old York road, the Columbus road, the Jacksonville road, and the Columbus and Burlington road. The northern boundary of the township is washed by the Delaware, and Kincora Creek flows along a portion of its eastern limit.

**Settlement.**—Just who was the first to settle within the present limits of Florence, when he came, and where he located it would be difficult, probably impossible, to ascertain. That some of the Burlington settlers owned land extending into this township as now bounded is thought to be more than probable, and it is believed that some one or more of them early located on the present site of the village of Florence. In the early period of the history of Burlington County nothing more can be said of the territory now embraced in Florence.

Among the early settlers was the Richardson fam-



ily, who owned a large tract near the Ashby mill as early as 1770. The first of the family of whom anything is now known was John Richardson, who married Phebe White, about 1762, and had a large family. Some of his children were named Ann<sup>1</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Joel<sup>3</sup>, Mary<sup>4</sup>, Sarah<sup>5</sup>, Hannah<sup>6</sup>, and Martha<sup>7</sup>. Ann<sup>1</sup> married Abel Gaskill and located in Springfield, at or near Jacksonville, where her husband was a farmer. She had a somewhat numerous family, now much scattered. John<sup>2</sup> married and lived at Bustleton, and had children,—Joel, John, Ann, Julia Ann, and Rachel. Joel married Miss Grant, lived in Burlington, and had a family. John removed to the West. Ann became the wife of James Jackson, a farmer of Florence, and had no children. Julia Ann married Michael Dubel and removed to Burlington. Rachel married John Taylor, of Burlington, and had children. Joel<sup>3</sup> married and remained in Florence, where he was known as a farmer; his only son, Charles, went to the Northwest. Mary<sup>4</sup> married Philip Speechus, a farmer, and lived near Burlington; her children were Henry, John, Elizabeth, Janet, Phebe, and Sarah Speechus. Henry married Louisa Schuyler, lived on his father's homestead, and had a large family. John, a shoemaker, lives in Burlington. Elizabeth became the wife of Daniel Lippincott, carpet-weaver, of Burlington. Janet died unmarried. Phebe married a man named Hooper, and removed from the county. Sarah became Mrs. Thomas Holman, of Florence. Sarah<sup>5</sup> married Hiram James, a carpenter of Florence, and had children,—Phebe, Mary, Susan, Samuel W., Joel, and William James. Phebe married Adam Schuyler, of Burlington, and had several children. Mary married Charles Griffith, removed to Bucks County, Pa., and had nine children. Susan married Stacy Schuyler, of Burlington, and had no issue. Samuel W. married Amelia Hand, and is a farmer, resident near Florence Station. Joel, a shoemaker, lives in Burlington. William married Sophia Warner, and afterwards Amanda Lucas, and is a farmer at Florence. Of Hannah<sup>6</sup> we have no information. Martha<sup>7</sup> married John Lucas, a shoemaker, who lived on the place now owned by Samuel W. James, and had children,—Jacob, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Theodosia, John, William, and Margaret Lucas. Jacob, a farmer of Florence, has been twice married, to Ann Schuyler and to Ann Rainier, and has several children. Benjamin, also a farmer of Florence, married Rebecca Schuyler, and afterwards Ann Hudson, and had several children. Elizabeth became the wife of Jacob Leet, of Bucks County, Pa. Theodosia married John Isbom, of Bucks County, Pa., and had children. John is a farmer on the Burlington and Bordentown road; he married Mary Ann Ellison, and has a family. William died young, and Margaret married John Silpath, of Burlington.

John Kale's name appears in old records as early as 1743, and it is probable that he settled in Burlington County some time prior to that date. It is thought

he held the office of justice of the peace or was a lawyer or both. He married and had descendants, of whom one was John Kale, who died young. Christopher and Henry Kale were also early in the county, and old documents upon which the name of Henry Kale appears show him to have been one of the sturdy pioneers of what is now Florence. He owned two hundred and forty acres of land along the present line of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which when he located upon it was covered with a growth of oak and hickory timber. He cleared a farm, which he improved, and upon which he died. His children were named Henry, Charity, John, and Joseph. Henry married Ann Schuyler and lived and succeeded his father on the homestead. His children were Joseph, Henry, John, and William. Joseph and Henry died young. John lived on a portion of the family homestead some years, and is now a resident at Florence. William married Mary Louis Hamlin, and lives on a portion of what was once his father's farm. He has children,—Henry, John, and Rebecca Ann. Charity married Godfrey Hancock, farmer, and lived in Florence, on the Old York road. It is not known that Christopher Kale ever married, but few of the name are now residents of the township.

Philip Bowne, of English descent, settled at Bustleton prior to the Revolution and purchased fifty acres of land. He was a blacksmith, and was succeeded as such by his son Thomas about 1808. Later their shop was rented to other parties, and has been closed about sixty years. Thomas Bowne married and lived near Burlington, and had no children. Philip Bowne had two other sons, James and Philip, and two daughters. The latter both died in infancy. James married Priscilla Bolton. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and left no children. Philip married Phebe Pointes, and owned and lived on fifty acres of land in what is now Florence. His children were (1) Samuel, (2) Mary, (3) Sarah, (4) Elizabeth, (5) Margaret, (6) Philip, (7) James, and (8) Nathan.

(1) Samuel Bowne married Mary L. Bunting and became a farmer in Mansfield. His children were named Rebecca, William, Sarah, and Mary, of whom Rebecca married William S. Aaronson and removed to Mansfield, and William married Sarah Ann Aaronson and lives on the Woolman place. (2) Mary lived in the township, unmarried, and (3) Sarah is Mrs. Stacy Lippincott, and resides near Ashby's mill. (4) Elizabeth married John Scott, a farmer in Springfield. (5) Martha married Thomas S. Scott, lived near Burlington, and had a large family. (6) Philip, a farmer near Mount Holly, married Elizabeth Hancock. (7) James married Elizabeth Norris and became a farmer on the old homestead, where also resides his son George N., who married Martha Taylor. (8) Nathan, a farmer near Medford, espoused Mary Ann Johnson.

At an early date William Hancock came to Amey

ica from England, and took up a large tract of land in what is now Florence; became a tiller of the soil, and had sons named Daniel and George. Daniel married, and had several children. George married a woman named Perkins, and is a resident of Springfield. But few of the name now live in Florence, and little is known of the early history of the family.

John Schoolle settled early on a large tract of land near Sutton's bridge, where he engaged in farming. His children were named Asa W., Kimble, and Mary. Asa W. married Susan Ivens. He established himself as a farmer on a portion of the homestead. He has two sons, Asa and Joseph, and three daughters.

Joseph English, an ancestor of Levi English, one of the prominent farmers of Florence, was an early comer, and once the owner of considerable land. He had several children, but few bearing his name are now residents of the township.

John Frazier, a Scotchman, or of Scotch descent, settled at the locality since known as Frazier's Corners about 1776, and became a land-owner and farmer. He had children named (1) Aaron, (2) Solomon, (3) Elizabeth, and (4) Amy. (1) Aaron married Mary Davis, and about 1827 opened a blacksmith-shop at Frazier's Corners, where he carried on business until his death, in 1877. His children were named John W., Elizabeth Ann, Rebecca, Emily, Levi, Aaron, and George. John W. married Martha James, and succeeded his father as blacksmith at Frazier's Corners. He has a family of twelve children. Elizabeth Ann died unmarried. Rebecca married William Law, and died in Trenton. Emily married B. I. Kimble, and removed to Indiana. Levi, a farmer at Bustleton, married Annie Scott. Aaron, also a farmer at Bustleton, married Sarah Sapp. (2) Solomon married a woman named Rogers, and was the owner of a tract of land and a farmer. His children, Franklin and Lydia, live unmarried in Burlington. (3) Elizabeth is Mrs. Edward Kimble, of Cooperstown, N. Y. (4) Amy married Edward Ridgway, a farmer of Springfield.

Hiram James, from Bucks County, Pa., settled near Florence Station in 1824, and engaged in the trade of carpenter and builder. He married Sally Richardson, and had children named Phebe, Susan, Mary, Samuel, Joel, and William. The children of Samuel, with the exception of Charles James, of Philadelphia, live in the township.

It is believed that the above paragraphs embrace mention of most of the early settlers within the somewhat circumscribed boundaries of Florence.

**Organization.**—The following is the first section of the act passed in 1872 erecting this township:

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that portion of the Township of Mansfield, in the County of Burlington, lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where Kinkora Creek empties into the Delaware River, and running from thence up the said creek, the several and many courses thereof, to the middle of the bridge on the Old York road, crossing said creek; thence in a southeasterly course to the middle of a bridge com-

monly called Bunting's Bridge, over the Assiscunk Creek, on the road leading from Jacksonville to Bustleton; thence down the said creek, the several and many courses thereof, to the corner of Burlington township; thence westwardly along the said line of Burlington township to the river Delaware; thence up the said river, the several and many courses thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is set off from the township of Mansfield, in the county of Burlington, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of Florence."

The act provided that the first town-meeting for the newly-erected township should be held at Moore's hotel, in Florence, at ten o'clock A.M. on the first Tuesday in March, 1872. John I. Bishop, of Mansfield, and Alfred Carty, of Florence, were appointed commissioners to "run and mark the dividing line of the townships of Mansfield and Florence."

### Civil List.

#### CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

William Richardson, 1872; Alfred Carter, 1873-76, 1879-81; Charles Durell, 1877-78; William H. Kale, 1882.

#### TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

William Emlen, 1872-73, 1876-78; Caleb B. Willey, 1874; Benjamin Frazier, 1875; Thomas R. Warren, 1879-80; William Campbell, 1881-82.

#### ASSESSORS.

S. H. Willey, 1872; William H. Kale, 1873-76; John Kale, 1877-80, 1882; Jacob W. Sutton, 1881.

#### COLLECTORS.

J. A. Stewart, 1872-74; H. C. Styer, 1875-76; William Bisbing, 1877-82.

#### CONSTABLES.

Joseph W. Lucas, 1872-73; Henry E. Hays, 1874-75; William McKinn, 1876; Charles Lynch, 1877-80, 1882; George Scott, 1877; Miles N. Lucas, 1881.

#### TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

Schuyler Raineir, 1872, 1879-80; Thomas R. Warner, 1872-73; Lambert Raineir, 1872; Robert Ivin, 1873; Joseph P. Zelley, 1873-76; H. C. Styer, 1874, 1877; James Bowne, 1874-76, 1878; Josiah Ayre, 1875-76; George W. Smith, 1877; Charles R. English, 1877-80; Thomas H. Smith, 1877-78; Andrew Tudor, 1877-78; Alfred Carter, 1878, 1882; Edward King, 1879-80; Benjamin Schuyler, 1879-80; George H. Emlen, 1881-82; Charles Lynch, 1881; William H. Kale, 1881; George T. McCulley, 1882.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

Joseph W. Tollman, 1872-73; Charles Smith, 1872, 1876; Joseph Eyre, 1872; Richard Wilson, 1873; Charles Durell, 1873; Charles English, 1874-75; Robert Patterson, 1874-75; Thomas H. Suttin, 1874-76, 1880-82; George N. Bowne, 1876-77, 1879-82; Elwood Durell, 1877-78; Elwood Conkling, 1877, 1879; Charles Giberson, 1878; Charles Richardson, 1878; John Bodine, 1879; William H. Ogden, 1880, 1882; Edward Grant, 1881.

#### JUDGES OF ELECTION.

John W. Frazier, 1872-73, 1876; William A. Warrill, 1874; Charles Durell, 1875-76; James Boyle, 1878-79; Charles H. Emlen, 1880-82.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

J. A. Stuart, 1875, 1880; Lambert Rainier, 1875; Robert Patterson, 1880.

#### OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

George Scott, 1872; Joseph W. Lucas, 1873-74; Henry E. Hays, 1875; William McKinn, 1876; Charles Lynch, 1877, 1879-80; Benjamin Robbins, 1878; Miles N. Lucas, 1881; Edward Snare, 1882.

#### OVERSEERS OF THE HIGHWAYS.

*First District.*—John Lane, 1872; George S. Smith, 1873; Aaron Frazier, 1874-75; Jacob Miller, 1876-78; Stacy B. Lippincott, 1879; James B. English, 1880-82.

*Second District.*—George Wispert, 1872; Jesse Lane, 1873; Benjamin Lucas, 1874; Samuel Raineir, 1875; Nelson Raineir, 1876; Christopher Fink, 1877; Henry E. Hays, 1878-79; Ellis Rodman, 1880; Joel Griffith, 1881-82.



**Villages and Hamlets.**—FLORENCE, the principal village in this township, occupies a very handsome and advantageous site on the bank of the Delaware, and, like most of the towns along the river-front, is well built, and contains many fine residences and some sightly churches. The locality was formerly known as "High Banks."

By no means an ancient settlement, Florence was never well known until after the construction of the Camden and Amboy Railroad; but its nucleus having been early located on the river-side, the village grew up there, and lies some distance from the station, which was the "starting-point" of a hamlet referred to farther on.

Being but an hour's ride by rail from Philadelphia, Florence soon came to be sought as a place of residence by gentlemen doing business in the city, who were attracted by its beautiful and healthful location, and the promise that it would speedily become a pretty village of country-houses.

In 1849 the Florence City Company, an association principally of New York capitalists, was organized, and purchased of Omar Jackson and William Durell two farms, containing about six hundred acres, and embracing all or most of the present village, and extending to the station, and laid out a town, which they named "Florence City." This company soon built a wharf, and erected a large hotel known as the Florence City Hotel, and a number of double brick dwelling-houses. On the heights, about half a mile from the centre of the village, an extensive boarding-house, two hundred and one feet by sixty, was erected. Shade-trees were set out, and considerable money was expended in grading and improving the streets, and in otherwise beautifying the place and rendering it attractive, with a view to inducing people from the city to build cottages there and occupy them as summer residences. These efforts were measurably successful for a time, and Florence was for some years a really popular and much-frequented summer resort. But the improvements of the company involved them in embarrassments, and by sheriff's sale a controlling interest in the property passed to Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia. The attractions of the locality were allowed to deteriorate, and rival resorts were opened one after another; the number of visitors fell off year by year, and at last it was conceded by even the staunchest friends of Florence that its glory had departed. The boarding-house on the heights was leased by Dr. R. T. Trall, and kept as a "Hygeian Home and Hygeio-Therapeutic College," with which the noted Doctress Mary Walker was identified, and which for a time had some reputation as a resort for invalids. The nicely laid out town plats and the evenly-graded streets and some of the buildings remained to remind the beholder of the days that were gone, but for years Florence was inactive.

It remained for industry to give back to the locality

a more lasting life than it had under the reign of pleasure. In 1857 and 1858 the Florence Iron-Works were established. Other enterprises of lesser note followed, and since 1867, when the iron-works were purchased by R. D. Wood & Co., the career of the village has been one of progress and advancement.

In 1855 the Florence City Company erected a hotel, which was opened and kept for two years by James Richardson, who was succeeded by Joseph Hays in 1857, and he by Davis Horton in 1859. It was afterwards kept by William Gray, Charles Shinn, and Jesse Lane until 1866, when it was purchased and converted into a store by Daniel Rhubarb, who after a mercantile career there of two years was succeeded by J. A. Stewart, the present occupant. The Farmers' Inn was opened by George Wispert, the present proprietor, in 1867.

The first postmaster at Florence was J. A. Stewart, appointed about 1849. His successors have been William Kale, Henry C. Styer, Israel Wood, and J. C. Wood, the present incumbent.

There are six general stores in Florence, kept by J. A. Stewart, R. D. Wood & Co., John Spotts, Robert Patterson, J. C. Wood, and R. D. Riley, several churches, the usual number and variety of small mechanics' shops, and the Florence Iron-Works, one of the most extensive enterprises of its kind, which affords employment to a large number of hands, and has literally rehabilitated the place, and made it one of the most thrifty and enterprising of its size in this section. The once boarding-house and "hygienic hotel" was burned in 1879.

**FLORENCE STATION.**—This is a hamlet a short distance south of Florence, on the line of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, containing a hotel, a store, a produce shipping establishment, a railway station, and about ten dwellings.

The Carter House was erected in 1854 by Isaac S. Lloyd. Its first occupant was Daniel English, since whose departure it has had several keepers. It has now (May 1, 1882) been owned and occupied by John W. Carter about a year.

Minor Ivins kept a store at Florence Station from about 1870 until 1874. The present merchant is William Worrell.

J. P. Zelley established his shipping business in 1868, and is a general purchaser and shipper of poultry, calves, seeds, and country produce.

**FRAZIER'S CORNERS**, a country neighborhood, and since April 3, 1882, a post-office, with John W. Frazier as postmaster, is located at the crossing of the Burlington and Jacksonville roads, in the southeast part of the township, containing a blacksmith-shop and eight or ten dwellings.

**BUSTLETON.**—This is a neighborhood of not more than half a dozen houses south of the centre of the township. Years ago, in the days of staging over the Old York road, it was at times the scene of considerable activity. A post-office was formerly located

there. Here is located the house of worship of the Providence Presbyterian Church.

**Schools.**—Under the general school law of New Jersey Florence is divided into three districts, known respectively as the Florence, Ivins, and Lower Mansfield school districts, numbered in the order named, 5, 6, and 7. The most important school in the township is at that Florence, which is graded in three departments, and kept in a fine brick building, which with other property of the district is valued at eight thousand dollars. The number of children of the school age in the township is four hundred and eleven. One male and four female teachers are employed.

**The Methodist Episcopal Church of Florence.**—Revivals were held in the school-house near Florence Station by Dr. John S. Porter, at which a number were converted, and which resulted in the organization in 1839 of this church. Among those converted were William Durell and wife, Alexander James and wife, James Bowne and wife, and others equally prominent.

Meetings were held with more or less regularity in the school-house mentioned until 1854, when a lot was purchased of Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia, and a frame church erected thereon at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, and dedicated by Rev. Dr. Ryan, of Philadelphia. This building was in use until 1881, when it was sold to A. Carty, who converted it into a dwelling. At the corner of Broad and Second streets was built a neat brick church sixty feet by forty, costing six thousand dollars. During the early part of 1882 a lecture-room was added. This building was dedicated Jan. 9, 1882, by Rev. T. Hanlon, D.D., and Rev. D. H. Shock.

In 1870 this church was constituted an independent charge. The successive pastors have been Revs. R. Andrews, J. Lewis, J. Rogers, J. W. Morris, and S. Townsend. The present membership is one hundred and forty, and the church is in a flourishing condition.

The Sunday-school was organized in May, 1851, with A. Carty (the present incumbent of the office) as superintendent. The membership is about two hundred and fifty, and the library contains five hundred volumes.

**The Providence Presbyterian Church of Bustleton.**—Presbyterian services were first held in Bustleton during the summer of 1863 by Revs. John Chesler and John P. Robins, under the shade of the gigantic trees which still stand in the church lot. A house of worship was erected during the succeeding fall, and dedicated in December following by Rev. Dr. Plummer. The lot upon which this structure was built was donated by Mrs. Sarah Zelle.

A year of missionary work was given to the field by Mr. L. R. Fox, then just from the seminary.

Oct. 16, 1865, the Presbytery of Burlington organized a church under the name of Providence Church, of which three-fourths of the members belonged to

the family of Mr. David Styer, who held the eldership from the organization of the church until his death in March, 1881. He was succeeded by the present elder, Mr. J. H. Tutton.

Rev. P. B. Van Syckel supplied the pulpit for a time. Rev. Henry I. Butler was ordained and installed first pastor in October, 1866, and remained two years. Since the close of Mr. Butler's pastorate the church has been in charge of Rev. E. B. Hodge, of Burlington, who with the aid of Rev. Mr. Robins and theological students has been able to maintain regular services.

In the fall of 1878 a plot of ground was given by Joseph Zelle, and through the instrumentality of Rev. R. Fox a new brick and wood church of the Gothic style of architecture was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars, and dedicated by Rev. Dr. Kellogg and others.

The present membership of the church is fifty. The Sunday-school was established about the time of the organization of the church, with Mr. David Styer as superintendent. In 1880, Mr. Styer was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Tutton. The school has a membership of sixty, and a library of three hundred volumes.

**The Florence Baptist Church.**—This church had its origin in a Sunday-school which was organized in the library-room, near the iron-works in Florence, in 1875, with thirty members, and John D. Darnell as superintendent, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Thacher as teachers.

In the spring of 1876 prayer-meetings were held, and in 1877, Rev. J. K. Wilson, of Burlington, inaugurated a series of revival services, by means of which one hundred persons were converted or retained, and a church was organized and preaching supplied by theological students from Crozer College, Pa.

A lot was donated to the church by R. D. Wood & Co. in 1879, and a neat frame Gothic church was built thereon at a cost of two thousand dollars. It was finished and dedicated by Rev. Evan Davis, Dec. 7, 1879. The first and only pastor stationed to date is Rev. O. G. Burlington, who was ordained to the gospel ministry in September, 1880, and at once assumed the pastoral relation.

The Sunday-school has ninety members, and a library of four hundred and fifty volumes. Daniel Gibson is superintendent.

**The Catholic Church of Florence.**—Catholic services were first held in Florence at the house of Thomas Mullen, and continued there regularly for about two years. The church was organized in 1874, and consisted of Thomas Mullen, Thomas Grady, John Grady, John Watson, Robert Mullen, Nicholas Keeley, John Duffy, Patrick Keely, and their families, and Richard Hughes, Peter Gill, D. F. Keely, Thomas Keely, John Caffee, William Smith, William Cummings, Michael Riley, Richard Riley, James Riley, John Thornton, Thomas McVey, and others.



The erection of a church was begun in 1875. The edifice, a wood structure with a stone basement, was completed and dedicated in 1877 by Bishop Corrigan. There is no regular pastor. Services are held every alternate Sunday by supplies sent from Trenton. The membership of the church is one hundred.

**Burial-Places.**—There is a burial-place about a mile from Florence Station, containing many graves, some of which are without headstones. There are no very ancient burying-grounds in the township, as most of the early burials were made in Mansfield, at Burlington, and at Bordentown.

**Florence Iron-Works.**—The leading and only noteworthy manufacturing industry in this township is the Florence Iron-Works, in the western part of the village of Florence.

This enterprise was established by Richard Jones in 1857–58, and continued by him until 1861, but the works were only in operation at intervals, to suit the convenience of the proprietor. In 1867 the establishment was purchased by R. D. Wood & Co., a firm consisting of R. D. Wood, John McNeal, Andrew McNeal, and Randolph McNeal, who enlarged the buildings and doubled the capacity of the works.

In 1868, Mr. R. D. Wood died, and in 1872 the Messrs. McNeal withdrew from the firm, which retains its name, but is constituted of Richard, Walter, George, Edward R., and Stewart Wood.

In 1873, R. D. Wood & Co. bought the right of way for a railway from Florence to Florence Station, and laid a track connecting their works with the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This firm manufacture water- and gas-pipes, fire hydrants, valves, and other goods in their line. The works cover an area of fifteen acres, have a capacity of seventy-five tons per day, and afford employment to two hundred and seventy-five hands. The main office of R. D. Wood & Co. is at 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The liberal policy of the firm towards their employes and their generous contributions to churches and other good purposes have done much to advance the interests of the village, to the magnitude of which they have added by the erection of one hundred and twenty-five houses for the occupancy of employes.

**The Florence Brick and Clay Company,** which is located in Florence township, was incorporated July 2, 1877, by the following-named gentlemen: Joshua Eyre, John W. Paxton, J. K. Bougher, Andrew McNeal, and Nathan Haines. The first officers of the company consisted of Joshua Eyre as president and superintendent, and Nathan Haines, treasurer and secretary.

The works cover an area of twenty-eight acres, and have a capacity of thirty thousand brick per day. Mr. Eyre died in 1880, and was succeeded in the superintendency by J. K. Bougher. In 1882, Marvel Dobbins purchased Messrs. Eyre, Paxton, Bougher, and Haines' interest in the work, and still carries on the

business. The brick manufactured at this yard are of superior quality, being both hard and soft. Fifty hands are required to run the works. There are two kilns, with a capacity of twenty thousand.

## CHAPTER XX X.

### LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Descriptive.**—This township is one of the original subdivisions of Burlington County, and lies in an easterly portion of the county. It contained originally a much larger area than at present, a large portion having been separated from it in 1864 to form Bass River township. It contained, as first established in 1741, about one hundred thousand acres. In 1802, Washington township was established, which then fixed the boundaries of Little Egg Harbor as follows: Bounded on the north by Oswego, or east branch of Wading River, which separated it from Northampton township; southeast by Stafford township, Ocean County; south by the Mullica River and Little Egg Harbor Bay; west by Washington township. In dimensions it is twenty miles in length by seven and one-half miles in width.

**Natural Features.**—The general surface of Little Egg Harbor is level, and the soil sandy and gravelly especially in its northern portion, which is covered with a thick growth of scrub-oaks and pines, while the southern part of the township is a low, marshy meadow.

The township has an ample supply of water. The principal streams running through the township are Short Mile Branch, which rises in the northwestern part of the township, and flows in a southerly direction and empties into Little Egg Harbor Bay. Governor's Branch takes its rise in the northwestern portion of the township, and flows easterly through the northern part of the township, and empties into Westcunk Creek.

The only branch of industry that can be carried on with any profit at present is charcoal-burning. With its undulating surface and variety of landscape Little Egg Harbor may justly lay claim to being one of the most picturesque townships in the county.

**Early Settlements.**—Little Egg Harbor was first visited by Europeans in 1614, when Capt. Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, as commander of the renowned ship "Fortune," entered the Old Inlet (now closed), and came to an anchor in the harbor. This visit was made during the season for birds' eggs, which may have been in the months of May or June, for their explorations of the marshes the crew of the "Fortune" found large quantities of gulls' and oth-

<sup>1</sup> The publishers are indebted to Leah Blackman, of Tuckerton, N. J., author of "History of Little Egg Harbor," for much valuable material herewith published.

meadow birds' eggs, and the unusual abundance of those fair oval prizes induced the Dutch adventurers to name the place Eyre Haun, which in their language means Egg Harbor.

After the visit of Capt. Mey there does not seem to have been much, if any, notice taken of the place until 1698 (a period of eighty-six years), when several persons from the upper portion of Burlington County made various locations of land in the township. Among the proprietors of these surveys the names of the following persons appear: Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Eleazer Fenton, Susannah Budd, Edward Andrews, and Mordecai Andrews.

It is probable that before the settlement of the country there were Calebs and Joshuas who came to view the land, and on their return reported that it was a land not flowing with milk and honey, but that its marshes and waters were well stocked with many kinds of water-fowls, fish, oysters, and terrapins, and that its forests were alive with various kind of game, and also an abundance of wild fruits, and that altogether it was a desirable country in which to dwell, and upon this favorable report they resolved to move in and take possession of the lands, yet not with the intention of forcibly dispossessing the Indians of their ancient and just heritage.

Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Sr., was the first white man to settle in Little Egg Harbor. He came early in 1698. He had been the Indian interpreter for the first European settlers in Upper Burlington County, and therefore was deemed the most suitable man to negotiate with the Indians for Little Egg Harbor, and it seems that he was successful in his mission. for the aborigines immediately sold him the most valuable portions of their lands, and it is said that the goods he gave the Indians for their lands were of little value, and scant in quantity, but, like the goods of other peddlers, they were admired and coveted by the ignorant savages. After Falkinburg had concluded his treaty with the natives he dug a cave on his Down Shore tract, on the portion of which is now known as the Joseph Parker farm. This cave was situated on the easterly side of a little stream that runs through the Parker farm.

After completing his habitation he furnished it with a few really necessary articles of the rudest description. His table was a rude structure, yet it was abundantly supplied with fat venison, wild fowl, fish, and oysters, the cooking of which he did himself.

For a time he followed the various occupations of hunter, fowler, fisherman, oysterman, and housekeeper, the latter being a branch of business that he was not very proficient in, and resolved on quitting the service and going to look for some one to share his new home with him. He arose from his rude couch, arrayed himself in his best home-made suit, partook of a hastily-prepared breakfast, and set out on foot for Swedesboro', N. J., in search of a companion, and his mission proved as fruitful as did his

treaty with the Indians. On his return to Egg Harbor he brought his intended wife with him. Soon after arriving at his primitive habitation he made hasty preparations for his wedding, and invitations were extended to all his Indian acquaintances on Monhunk (Osborn's Island), Minicunk (Willis' Island), and in other sections of Egg Harbor township, and when the guests had all assembled he and his fair bride married themselves (according to Friends' ceremony), in the presence of the Indian kings, queens, ancient warriors and young braves, venerable squaws and black-eyed Indian maidens. He lived with his wife many years in this cave, and in it was born Henry Jacobs, their son, who was the first white child born within the limits of the township. When he arrived at manhood he married Penlope Stout, of Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., in 1731, who lived to the advanced age of one hundred and two years. Their children were John, David, Jacob, Henry, Hannah, and Mary.

Soon after the Falkinburgs settled in Egg Harbor there arrived from Long Island and from other parts of Burlington County Edward and Mordecai Andrews, Jacob Ong, Richard and John Cranmer, and shortly after them came Jarvis, Pharo, and Thomas Ridgway.

It is said that in the year 1663, Samuel Andrews (father of Edward and Mordecai) married Mary, the daughter of Anthony Wright, of Oyster Bay, L. I., and their marriage was the first one recorded in the books of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends. The following is an exact copy of the record:

"The 30th of ye 8th mo. 1663. We whose names are hereunder written are witnesses yt the usual Meeting House of Anthonia Wright in Oyster Bay in ye presence of ye public assembly their gathered ye day above sd. Samuel Andrews and Mary Wright intending marriage and having given notice thereof before, did then and their according to ye practice of ye holy men of God in the Scriptures of truth and after ye Law of God, take each other for husband and wife, to live together in the feare of God faithfully so long as they shall live:

"Witnesses:

"JOHN UNDERHILL,  
"HANNAH WRIGHT,

"SAMUEL ANDREWS,  
"MARY ANDREWS,

"ELIZABETH UNDERHILL."

The above-named Mary Wright and her sisters, Lydia and Hannah, were all ministers in the Society of Friends, having been called to their ministerial work when they were mere girls. About the year 1658 those three young women went to Massachusetts and preached to Governor Endicott and his Council against their hanging Mary Dyer and others for being Quakers.

Edward Andrews, son of Samuel and Mary, married Sarah Ong, and settled in Egg Harbor township about 1699, and purchased five hundred acres of land of Samuel Jennings (Governor of New Jersey). This land lay on the east side of Tuckerton Creek, where he dug a cave in the ground like a cellar, and walled with cedar logs and covered with hewn timber of the same material. Here Andrews cleared a farm and commenced tilling the soil, and while plowing he



turned up a human skeleton, or, as some affirm, a skull (doubtless an Indian's), and this solemn spectacle set him to thinking about man's present and future state. Such were his reflections that the next Sabbath after the exhumation of the bones, when, as usual, his associates visited his dwelling for the purpose of enjoying their accustomed sport of "dancing on the green," while Andrews played on the violin or related amusing stories for their gratification, greater was their astonishment when they saw Andrews seated in his cave reading the Bible, when, instead of bringing forth his violin, he read a chapter in the Bible. From that time he became a devout and zealous minister in the Society of Friends, and soon after established the Friends' Meeting of Little Egg Harbor, which has continued until the present time. His family consisted of three boys and three girls,—Alice, Samuel, Edith, Elizabeth, Jacob, and Peter.

Alice married John Higbee, of Long Island, in 1712. He soon died, leaving two children, Abigail and Edward, and in 1716 she married John Mathis, who became the wealthiest and most influential and noted man of the township of Little Egg Harbor. He was the first king's magistrate appointed for the township. His family consisted of Micajah, Job, Daniel, Jeremiah, Nehemiah, Eli, and Sarah.

Mordecai Anderson married a Frenchwoman, and settled on the west side of Tuckerton Creek, having purchased a tract of land containing nine hundred and twenty-nine acres, on which he cleared a farm, where he lived for many years. He had but one son, who was Mordecai Anderson, Jr., who married Mary Taylor in the year 1723, and had children,—Isaac, Jacob, Kesiah, Prudence, Edith, Sarah, and Elizabeth.

Isaac married Hannah Johnson, and settled in Atlantic County; Jacob married on Long Island, and settled there; Kesiah married Joseph Shrouds; Prudence married John Berry; Edith married Joseph Parker, Jr.; Sarah married Samuel Leeds; Elizabeth married William Myers, of Long Island, where she went to reside.

Jacob Ong settled in Egg Harbor township about 1700. Jacob Ong appears to have been a man of considerable note in the settlement. He also appears to have had a passion for emigrating from place to place. In the year 1725 he left Egg Harbor and went to reside in Pennsylvania. In 1728 he returned to Egg Harbor, where he stayed for seven years, when a desire for a change of residence having seized him, he in 1735 bade Egg Harbor a final farewell, and established himself in Pennsylvania, where he remained until his death.

**THE OSBORN FAMILY.**—Richard and Roger Osborn came from Long Island, and settled in Little Egg Harbor about 1715. Richard purchased Osborn's Island (then called by the Indians Monbunk Island) of Henry Jacob Falkinburg, Sr. There he

cleared a farm and remained until his death, at which time Richard Osborn, Jr., his son, fell heir to the place and resided there during his life, leaving the farm to his only surviving son, Thomas Osborn; after his death his daughter, Rhoda Lamb, became proprietor. This farm has never been out of the Osborn family since they came in possession of it.

It was on this island that, on the night of the 14th of October, 1778, the British landed with the intention of making war on Little Egg Harbor, laying waste and burning all before them. The British force consisted of two hundred and fifty men, commanded by Capt. Ferguson. Immediately after landing from their barges they marched to the dwelling-house of Richard Osborn, Jr., and demanded a pilot to lead them over to the mainland. Some one of the British officers presented a sword to the breast of Thomas Osborn and ordered him to pilot them to the house where Count Pulaski had stationed a guard, and young Osborn was compelled to accede to their demand. On the way across the salt marsh young Osborn begged of the captain to spare the lives of his neighbors. When the British commenced the attack on Pulaski's men, Thomas Osborn, the British pilot, ran and hid himself in the adjacent swamp, where his ears were pained with the heartrending shrieks and dying groans of the bayoneted soldiers. When Pulaski returned from following the British to their barges, Thomas Osborn came out from his hiding-place, and gave himself up to Pulaski's band, telling them how he had been forced to pilot the British; but they did not credit his statement, suspecting him of being a Tory and a willing guide. They seized him and tied him to a tree that stood on the battle-ground, and the enraged soldiers struck him many times and attempted to bayonet him, but were prevented by the officers. They then took him and his father (an aged man, and both of them members of the Society of Friends), whom they suspected of assisting and giving the British information of the whereabouts of the American troops, and put them in prison at Trenton. They were kept in close confinement for some time, part of the time in a dungeon, but as no charge could be made to stand against them they were honorably discharged and furnished with the following pass:

"Permit the bearers, Richard and Thomas Osborn, to pass to their homes at Egg Harbor. They being examined before the judge at Trenton and not found guilty, are therefore discharged and at liberty.

"By order of GEN. PULASKI.

"LE BRUCE DE BALQUOER, *Aide-de-Camp*.

"WILLIAM CLAYTON, *Justice of the Peace*.

"HUGH ROSSEL, *Jailer*.

"TRENTON, Oct. 30, 1778."

**THE MORSE FAMILY.**—Ephraim Morse, Sr., is said to have been the first white man who settled on Short or Tucker's Beach, as early as 1746, and built a small house, in which he lived for several years without experiencing any misfortune from the sea or the many storms which swept over the beach, but at last there came a northeast storm of unusual violence; it snowed

and the wind blew as it was never known to have blown across the beach, and the sea rose as it had never risen since his sojourn on the coast. The mountain-like billows rolled over the beach, and in their strength and depth lifted his house from its foundation, and he was compelled to look for a more elevated situation. His wife was indisposed, but in this emergency he wrapped quilts around her and the youngest child, and placing them on the back of his horse, transported them to the summit of the highest eminence on the beach, and then returned and conveyed his four children in like manner to the hill of refuge. During the remainder of the cold storm they sat on the top of that bleak sand-hill, benumbed with the cold, blinded with the snow-flakes, and almost deafened with the howling of the blast and the roaring of the breakers. The tide robbed Ephraim Morse of everything but his horse; his house with all its contents was swept away. In consequence of exposure to the cold and storm his five children were sickened and died with inflammatory sore throats, leaving their parents childless. Ephraim Morse was like Job, of patience and affliction-bearing notoriety, for in process of time he became owner of another house and the father of five children.

**THE TUCKER FAMILY.**—About the year 1745, Reuben Tucker married Ruth Sulse, of Long Island, and emigrated from Orange County, N. Y., to Little Egg Harbor, where he purchased Short or Tucker's Beach, and erected a dwelling and lived there for many years. He also purchased the farm now known as the Sprague place, near West Tuckerton, and here ended his days. His children were Stephen,<sup>1</sup> Ebenezer,<sup>2</sup> Margaret,<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> Sarah,<sup>5</sup> Rebecca,<sup>6</sup> Ruth,<sup>7</sup> Julia,<sup>8</sup> and Nancy.<sup>9</sup>

Stephen Tucker<sup>1</sup> about the close of the Revolutionary war left Egg Harbor and took refuge in Nova Scotia, the same as many others of his profession, where he finally died in an ignominious manner.

Ebenezer<sup>2</sup> married Catharine, daughter of Col. Aaron Buck, of Monmouth County, N. J., and the children of this marriage were Reuben, Samuel, Mary, Aaron, George W., and Eliza C.

About the close of the Revolutionary war Ebenezer Tucker purchased Joseph Gaunett's farm, and at a somewhat later period John Gaunett sold him his farm. This last purchase constituted Tucker the owner of the greater portion of what is now the village of Tuckerton. He laid off a part of his farm into building lots, built the Union Inn and other dwellings. He located extensive tracts of valuable timbered lands, built vessels, and entered into the lumber business on a large scale. He erected a store, and as some of his vessels were engaged in the West India trade, he imported much of his merchandise from Cuba, paying the Cuban merchants in lumber from his own forests. His various and extensive business made employment for many persons. He was a man consulted in many kinds of affairs, and

looked up to as a man of superior judgment and knowledge. He was the recipient of many offices in the township, and also in the higher offices of the State and nation. He was a judge of the court, and a member of Congress of the United States.

**THE BERRY FAMILY.**—John Berry, Sr., located in Little Egg Harbor prior to the Revolutionary war. He lived for a period of nineteen years on a part of the farm now called the Kennady place, which is located at Mathistown. He married Prudence, daughter of Mordecai Anderson, Jr., and had children, Joseph and Jane. Joseph married Hannah, daughter of Ephraim Morse, Jr., and had children,—John, Atlantic, Ira, Sarah, and Chalkley. John married Mary Cranmer, and had ten children; Atlantic married Samuel Mathis, and had six children; Ira married Mary Holmes, and reared up a large family; Sarah married Elijah Palmer, and had five children; Chalkley married Mary E. Fithian, had three children. Jane, daughter of John Berry, Sr., married Maja Ireland, and had children,—Joseph, John, Hugh, Jacob, and Martha, of which all married.

**The Indians.**—At the time the first European emigrants came to Egg Harbor they found it a dense wilderness, along whose sea-board forests the red men had reared their skin lodges, in which they dwelt and "kept up appearances" in the most primitive style. Here they held their sage war councils and mysterious pow-wows, and then when wearied with the chase they would recline in the shade of some huge oak. At this time the forest teemed with deer, bears, wolves, panthers, wild-cats, and various other kind of game, so that the Indian hunters need be at no loss for employment. Then, too, the huge spotted rattlesnake frequently sprung his rattles, and it is said the Indians esteemed a broiled rattlesnake as the greatest delicacy that could be placed on his board. On the salt marshes the aboriginal gathered thousands of duck- and gull-eggs. During the season of fruit the Indians gathered whortleberries, cranberries, tea-berries, cherries, grapes, nuts, etc., and an abundant supply of roots, which added to their bill of fare, so that it appears the aboriginal inhabitants were almost as well supplied with luxuries as they fancied the spirits of the departed who follow the chase in the "happy hunting-ground."

In 1758, after the Indians relinquished their rights to the soil of New Jersey, and the State had purchased the "Brotherton" lands on Edge-pe-lick Creek,<sup>1</sup> the Egg Harbor Indians removed to that settlement. The Indians having at the sale of their lands reserved the right of hunting and fishing and of cutting basket-wood on the unsettled portions thereof, for a long period after their removal they came every spring to the sea-shore, and encamped in a position convenient to the bay in order to enjoy these privileges. They caught shell-fish, which they roasted, and then re-

<sup>1</sup> See General History.



moved them from the shell and strung them upon sticks to dry in the sun; when they wanted for food they were soaked or boiled until they became soft, and were much esteemed by the Indians. After they had procured a sufficient supply of these fish they would pull up their tents and wend their way back to their adopted home. For a succession of years the Indian queen, Bathsheba Moolis, would pay her annual visit to the shore. She was treated with great respect by her people, being of no ordinary character, and of superior intellect from most of her race, and also differing from them in personal appearance, being exceedingly corpulent and rather short.

When the queen came on her annual visit to Egg Harbor she was not permitted to camp out with her subjects, but was always invited by some of the principal inhabitants of the place to partake of their hospitality. She continued coming to the sea-shore as long as she was able to endure the fatigue of the journey.

There is a tradition handed down from the Indians to the first white settlers that many years before the Europeans visited Egg Harbor there was a tribe of Indians residing at Leeds' Point, in Atlantic County, another on Osborn's and Wills' Island, in Egg Harbor, and still another tribe who located at Manna-hawkin, in Ocean County. Between the Leeds' Point and the Egg Harbor tribes there existed a bitter hostility. At that time there was an Indian village on what is now called Zebedee M. Wills' Island. The village was situated on that portion of the island known as the mulberry-field, and one night when the inhabitants of the village island were sleeping in apparent security, the Leeds' Point warriors crossed over Mullica River, and taking their slumbering foes by surprise massacred them all, except one man, who fled unnoticed by the enemy and went to Manna-hawkin, and informed the chief of the Mannahawkin tribe of the disaster which had befallen his tribe and requested the aid of his warriors in avenging the wholesale murders of his tribe. The chief of the Mannahawkins called a council of war, and they all agreed to assist their unfortunate neighbor. The Mannahawkin braves armed themselves and marched for the scene of carnage, which they reached the next night after the fatal skirmish, and found the victorious warriors singing and dancing and "making night hideous," as they exulted over their slain and scalped enemies. The Mannahawkin warriors stealthily marched around the island to the eastern shore of Mullica River, where they took possession of the canoes of the Leeds' Point Indians; placing a guard over them, the braves rushed in among the unsuspecting revellers, slaying them on every hand. Those who fled to their canoes found them in possession of the guards, who dealt them death-blows.

Ashatama was an ancient and honorable name among the Indians of Egg Harbor. The last Indian of this tribe who had a residence in the place was

Elisha Ashatama; his mother's name Nancy Ashatama, and he also had a sister Nancy, who was one of the settlers of Oneida Lake.

Elisha Ashatama and his mother and a few other of the Edge-pe-lick Indians refused to emigrate to Oneida Lake. Elisha Ashatama and his friends continued their annual visits to the sea-shore until the war of 1812, when Elisha went on board the renowned war-vessel, the "Cheasapeake."

Elisha was gone from home five years, and his wife (Patty), supposing herself a widow, married a mulatto, and became a mother of one child, in whose veins flowed the blood of three races.

At the expiration of five years Elisha returned and found his wife living with her mulatto spouse. He drove off the intruder and took Patty to himself, but whenever he was intoxicated he would abuse her about her negro husband. They remained in Egg Harbor for some years and then moved away, when Elisha in a drunken fit murdered his wife, and afterwards retired to Egg Harbor and followed basket-making until about 1833-34. Elisha was (while intoxicated) drowned in the Mullica River.

The following table is a specimen of the arithmetic of the Egg Harbor Indians. It is affirmed that these numbers comprised the whole of their knowledge in numeration. In the following manner they counted twenty, and in order to count one hundred they counted twenty five times.

Cooti, 1; nishi, 2; nawhau, 3; nayway, 4; plainah, 5; hosh, 6; coot-hosh, 7; nish-hosh, 8; pish-konk, 9; tellon, 10; tellon-cooti, 10 and 1, or 11; tellon-nishi, 10 2, 12; tellon-nawhau, 10 3, 13; tellon-nayway, 10 4, 14; tellon-plainah, 10 5, 15; tellon-hosh, 10 6, 16; tellon-coot-hosh, 10 7, 17; tellon-nish-hosh, 10 8, 18; tellon-pish-kong, 10 9, 19; tellon-tellon 10 10, 20.

**Organization and Civil List.**—The township of Little Egg Harbor is one of the original subdivisions of Burlington County.

#### CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Ebenezer Tucker, 1815-24, 1832-35; Henry Willits, 1815; Macajah Mathis, 1816-29; George W. Tucker, 1825-26; Ezra Oliphant, 1827-28; Timothy Pharo, 1829-36, 1839; William Allen, 1830, 1836-38; Thomas Page, 1837-38, 1840-41; Isaiah Adams, 1838-41, 1845-48, 1850-52; Joseph B. Cramer, 1842-43; Stephen Willits, 1842-44; A. B. Pharo, 1844-52, 1856-62; Timothy Willits, 1849; Jarvis H. Bartlet, 1853-55, 1863-69, 1872; James D. Kelley, 1870-71, 1873-74; James Rose, 1875-76; Alfred Palmer, 1877-79; John T. Burton, 1880-81; Alexander T. Palmer, 1882.

#### TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Reuben D. Tucker, 1815, 1822; Ezra Oliphant, 1816-17; Ebenezer T. Deacon, 1818-21, 1823-25, 1833-34; M. S. Mathis, 1826-27; William Lippincott, 1828; Joseph Ridgway, 1829-31, 1836-40, 1842-43, 1847-58; Samuel S. Downs, 1835; Jarvis H. Bartlet, 1844-46; Alexander Cowperthwait, 1859, 1864-68, 1870-79; Charles W. Palmer, 1860; John T. Burton, 1862-63, 1869; Timothy W. Brown, 1880-81; Samuel W. Downs, 1882.

#### ASSESSORS.

John Forman, 1815-17; Ezra Oliphant, 1818-20, 1822, 1824, 1826; George W. Tucker, 1821-22; Ellis Mathis, 1825, 1827-32, 1834-36; M. S. Mathis, 1833, 1837-39, 1842-45; E. W. Palmer, 1840-41, 1848-49, 1854, 1867-68; Ezra Lippincott, 1846-47; Stephen Willits, 1850-53; Joseph

R. Seers, 1855-56; Alexander Cowperthwait, 1857-58, 1869; Oliver Parker, 1859; John D. Gifford, 1860; Joseph B. Cramer, 1861-62; William L. Darby, 1863-64; Thomas W. Kelly, 1865-66; Alfred Palmer, 1870-74, 1882; John T. Burton, 1875-78; James D. Kelly, 1879-81.

## COLLECTORS.

Joseph Berry, 1815, 1860; Anthony Atwood, 1817-18; George W. Tucker, 1819-20; John Parker, 1821-22; Timothy Pharo, 1823-24, 1826-28; Stephen R. Willits, Jr., 1825, 1839-40; Job Rose, 1829-30; James D. Kelly, 1831, 1849-53; William K. Mason, 1832-33; William Allen, 1834; Joseph W. Pharo, 1835-36; Joseph McCulloch, 1837-38; Recompense Darby, 1841-42; Samuel S. Downs, 1843-44; E. W. Palmer, 1845-46, 1875; Jarvis H. Bartlett, 1847-48; Charles W. Palmer, 1854-55, 1858-59, 1867-68; Richard S. Bartlett, 1856-57; Jarvis C. Jones, 1860-61; Allen T. Seers, 1862-63; Willet Parker, Jr., 1864-65; John D. Thompson, 1866; Alfred Palmer, 1869; George W. Mathis, 1870-74, 1876-78; Francis French, 1879-80; Z. W. Rochill, 1881; William S. Stillman, 1882.

## JUDGES OF ELECTION.

Samuel Deacon, 1815, 1834; Thomas Orsborn, 1816-20, 1826; Ezra Oliphant, 1821; Jeremiah Ridgway, 1822-24, 1827-28; Timothy Pharo, 1825, 1838-39; Thomas Willits, 1829-31; States Palmer, 1832-33; Joseph McCulloch, 1835-36; Job Rose, 1837; Nathan Bartlett, 1840-42, 1844; Isaac Jenkins, 1843; Ellis Mathis, 1845-47, 1851-52; Macajah Mathis, 1848-50; A. R. Pharo, 1853-54; Ezra Lippincott, 1855-57, 1866, 1868-74; Benjamin C. Bragg, 1858-59; Joseph W. Pharo, 1860; William L. Darby, 1861-62; George E. Burton, 1863, 1879; E. W. Palmer, 1864-65; Alexander Palmer, 1875; George H. Walker, 1876-77, 1880; John H. Parker, 1878; Lloyd Jones, 1881-82.

## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Joseph B. Cramer, 1848-50, 1852; Jarvis H. Bartlett, 1849, 1860-62, 1864; Recompense Darby, 1850; Nathan Cowperthwait, 1850-52; George A. Sawyer, 1850-51, 1853, 1855; Francis French, 1851-52; Samuel B. Headley, 1851-53; Nathan Parker, 1852; Ellis Mathis, 1853-54, 1856; William French, 1854, 1856; Stephen Willet, 1854, 1857; Charles W. Seers, 1855; Lewis P. Stewart, 1856-57; Isaiah Adams, 1857-59; Joseph W. Pharo, 1858-59; Lloyd Jones, 1859-63; Daniel M. French, 1860; Jesse R. Seers, 1861-63; A. R. Pharo, 1863, 1865-67, 1870; Joseph R. Sapp, 1864-68; Allen T. Seeds, 1864-69, 1874-75; John D. Thompson, 1868-69; Peter Lane, 1869; John F. Jones, 1870; Ezra Blackman, 1870-71; Jacob L. Cowperthwait, 1871-73; Daniel Parker, 1871-73, 1875; Francis French, 1872-73; Walter B. Abbott, 1874; J. J. Pharo, 1874-75; R. L. Darby, 1876; Alfred Palmer, 1876, 1880-81; Thomas W. Kelly, 1876; William L. Darby, 1877-78; E. W. Palmer, 1877-78; Samuel W. Downs, 1877-78; James F. Stiles, 1877-78; Theophilus T. Price, 1877-78; Lewis C. Parker, 1879-80; John T. Burton, 1879, 1882; James E. Otis, 1879-81; Jacob Ireland, 1881-82; James W. Kelley, 1882.

## CONSTABLES.

William Cale, 1815; Timothy Pharo, 1815; Samuel Stiles, 1816; Aaron Mathis, 1816-17; Isaac Lippincott, 1817; Isaac Jenkins, 1818; George Cramer, 1818; Thomas Willits, Jr., 1819; Charles Cramer, 1819; Phineas Burton, 1820; Ebenezer Sooy, 1820; Jediah Lin, 1821; John Carlisle, 1821; M. S. Mathis, 1822; Josiah Cale, 1822; Job Rose, 1823-27; William Allen, 1823; Recompense Darby, 1824-28, 1830-33, 1835, 1837; Joseph McCulloch, 1828; Joseph Parker, Jr., 1829; Joseph Allen, Jr., 1829, 1836, 1840, 1842; Nathan Andrews, 1830-31; Abner Rogers, 1832; William Parker, 1833, 1835; William Warren, 1834; Isaiah Adams, 1824, 1829; Charles W. Sartona, 1836-37; E. W. Palmer, 1838-39, 1842; Stacy Mathis, 1838; Charles Mathis, 1840-41; Joseph French, 1841, 1846; Jeremiah H. Bartlett, 1843; Joseph J. Reeves, 1843-45; Caleb W. Cramer, 1844-45, 1847, 1848; James W. White, 1846; John H. Smith, 1847-48; Thomas French, 1849-50; John D. Gifford, 1849-53; Charles A. Cramer, 1851-52; Joseph P. Elkenton, 1853; George Lippincott, 1854; Caleb L. Adams, 1854-55; Lloyd Jones, 1856; Caleb A. Mathis, 1856, 1861-64; Enoch Jones, 1857; John Adams, 1857; Jacob L. Cowperthwait, 1858-82; Prosper P. Gasque, 1858; Justin R. Seers, 1859; Macajah B. Mathis, 1860, 1862.

**Schools.**—Among the early school-houses that were built was one which stood on the site now occupied by the Methodist graveyard at Tuckerton; the Down Shore school-house was situated a short distance

below the Throckmorton place, on land belonging to the Oliver Parker farm, and it is probable that this was the first institution of learning built in the township. It was a very ancient affair, and was taken down in 1832 completely worn out.

In that rude structure several generations of the first settlers received their education, and it has the honor of producing among its pupils several men of marked abilities, who became public men. Such men as Eli Mathis, Elihu Mathis, Rev. Anthony Atwood, Rev. Joseph Atwood, Rev. Samuel Atwood, and Aaron Belanger, a noted old-time school-teacher, were all graduates of this venerable and uncouth school-house, which was built on a small lot of cleared ground, surrounded by large forest-trees.

For many years the Quaker Society owned the school-house and the lot upon which it was built, and they had full control of the school when the old house was taken down.

The Friends' Society bought a plot of ground of Capt. Anthony Atwood, and erected a new and more commodious house, which stood for a few years and was destroyed by fire. The trustees of the district purchased a lot of John F. Jones, in the neighborhood of Down Shore, and erected a school-house there. This school-house was built by contributions of the inhabitants of the place, and the Friends had no control or rights to this house.

At an early date the Friends bought what was called the Grove school lot in West Tuckerton, and erected a school-house thereon, which served the purpose for several generations, but was finally worn out and was taken down and another one built on its site. This school-house was the principal school in Tuckerton until the present district school-house was erected, when the old one was abandoned.

In 1874 there was a commodious district school-house built in East Tuckerton, and soon after another one in West Tuckerton.

The number of children of school age in the township is five hundred and fifty-three, in whose education three male and two female teachers are employed. Average salary per month paid males, forty-one dollars and sixty-six cents. Average salary per month paid to female teachers, twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

**Friends' Meeting.**—The first religious body organized in Egg Harbor township was the Friends' Meeting, which was established in the year 1704, by Edward Anderson, at Tuckerton, and in the year 1708 he deeded the society two acres of land, on which he built a meeting-house and laid out a graveyard; and in 1709 the meeting-house was completed, and services were held therein at intervals until 1715, when a Monthly Meeting was organized. Some time after the establishment of the Monthly Meetings there was a Yearly Meeting organized, which they continued to hold until 1772, and possibly some years after that date.



The whites had resided in Egg Harbor some years prior to the erection of the meeting-house, and it is probable that Edward Andrews held his religious meetings in his dwelling-house or cave, or else under the canopy of some of the primitive trees that graced the site of the present village of Tuckerton. For one hundred and fifty-four years the meeting-house that was built in 1709 served the Friends' Society as a church wherein to await the visits and inspirations of the spirits. In 1863 this venerable old edifice was taken down and the present building erected.

The old meeting-house was a one-story edifice, built in the plainest style of architecture. The roof was called a hipped roof, as was the fashion of that primitive age, and the four sides were covered with cedar shingles, and the inside of the house was ceiled with boards, and what they called the gallery was a raised platform; and seats for the audience were long benches with two rows of slats for backs. Most of the seats had movable cushions covered with brown holland. On the north side of the church there were large wooden shutters, which in warm weather were opened for the purpose of admitting the air. The builders had been sparing of glass, and there were but few windows in the church, and they were about four feet square, with nine panes of seven-by-nine glass. These were the windows that it contained when it was demolished. The first windows of the meeting-house were imported from Old England, and the panes were small, diamond-shaped, and the sash was formed of lead. During the Revolutionary war the windows were taken out and concealed behind the wooden ceiling, in order to keep them out of the hands of those who would have been likely to have appropriated the leaden sash to the formation of musket-balls.

There was a small structure attached to the west end of the church, wherein the females transacted the business pertaining to their portion of the society.

At a Monthly Meeting held the 9th of the 7th mo., 1715, Jarvis Pharo and Richard Osborn were selected as overseers while the meeting belonged to the Crosswicks Monthly Meeting, and at that meeting Thomas Ridgway and Jacob Ong were added overseers along with them; and at the same meeting Jarvis Pharo and Richard Osborn were appointed elders to sit in the meeting of ministers.

The first Monthly Meeting of women Friends, held in the meeting-house, was on the 14th of the 5th mo., 1715, and at that meeting Jane Osborn, Elizabeth Pharo, Elizabeth Ong, and Elizabeth Willits were appointed overseers of the meeting.

In 1772, John Churchman states that there was a large concourse of people at the Yearly Meeting, then held at Little Egg Harbor. Friends who came from the upper section of Burlington County crossed the east branch of Mullica River at the place now known as Quaker Bridge. After fording the stream they

watered and fed their horses; they would sit down under the shade of some venerable old oak-tree and partake of the lunch they had brought with them. Fording the stream was not very pleasant, especially to those who were dressed in their "meeting garments;" some of the Friends followed crossing the Mullica River in this way until some of them were drowned during their journey, after which they relinquished that dangerous mode of going to meeting. Most of the residents of Little Egg Harbor township became converted under Edward Andrews' ministerial career. The Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting has produced a number of distinguished ministers, among whom were Edward Anderson, the founder of the meeting, Isaac Andrews, Peter Andrews, Jacob Andrews, Ann Gauntt, Ann Willis, Daniel Parker, Rhoda O. Lamb, and some others who had small gifts in the ministry.

It is now about one hundred and seventy-five years since the Friends established themselves in Little Egg Harbor, and they are still meeting with as much regularity as they did a century and a half ago, but at this time the meeting is small and gradually decreasing.

**The Methodist Episcopal Church.**—The exact date of the formation of a class at Tuckerton is not a matter of record, though it is certain that a Methodist Episcopal Society existed as early as 1833, and services were held in private houses for some time, when a small church edifice was erected, and which has since that time maintained regular services. The congregation gradually increased until the little church was deemed inadequate to hold the congregation, and in 1866 the old church was converted into a parsonage and the present church edifice was commenced, and the basement was completed in 1867 when services were held until the completion of the audience-room in 1876, which was dedicated the same year by Rev. Matthew Simpson, D.D., one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church is of wood, and located in the centre of the village of Tuckerton. The present membership, two hundred and eighty; with Rev. H. G. Wiggins a pastor.

The present trustees are James Rose, Hezekiah Brown, George W. Mathis, George H. Walker, Thomas W. Kelly, John T. Burton, and Samuel W. Downs, with A. W. Haywood, David J. Carter, George W. Mathis, Edwin A. Sawyer, E. C. Parker, Benjamin S. Stiles, J. L. Hand, James F. Stiles, and Samuel R. Mathis as stewards.

**First Presbyterian Church of Tuckerton.**—The first Presbyterian service held in Little Egg Harbor was in the Good Templars' Hall at Tuckerton by Rev. Allen H. Brown in 1843, who held services every alternate Sabbath. The church was organized in the fall of 1843 with five members,—George A. Sawyer, Joseph B. Sapp, Mrs. Mary Adams, Mrs. Darby, and Ann Mapps. The first elders were George A. Sawyer

and Joseph B. Sapp. Services were held in the hall until 1860, when a lot was purchased of Dr. T. T. Price and the erection of a church edifice commenced. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. Dr. Jainway, of Kingston, N. J., with appropriate ceremony, and the church was completed in 1861, and dedicated by Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., assisted by Revs. Mons William-son and Allen H. Brown. The church is a frame structure, located on Main Street, and was built at a cost of three thousand seven hundred dollars. The first regular pastor was Rev. Samuel Miller, for four years; he was succeeded by Rev. K. P. Ketcham, who remained for a period of years. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph Bradley. The church has a membership of forty, and is in a flourishing condition.

The present elders are Joseph B. Sapp, George A. Sawyer, and Francis French. The trustees are Joseph B. Sapp, George A. Sawyer, Jacob Ireland, Charles Palmer, Francis French, Walter Cox, and William Stellman.

**Burial-Places.**—The oldest burial-ground in Little Egg Harbor is that of the Friends at Tuckerton, established by Edward Andrews in 1708. The earliest interment made of which there is any record were the remains of John Higbee, who died in the year 1715. In this graveyard are buried the first and diminutive colony of Friends, who meekly endured the many hardships which are the heritage of settlers in a new country, and around them sleeping the "dreamless sleep" are many generations of their descendants. There are also many of the ancient inhabitants of Washington and Stafford townships buried here. None of the old-time graves have anything to mark their sites, and none of the friends of the departed can stray among the tombs and say, "This is my kinsman's grave." Among those interred in this old burial-ground are Edward Andrews and Sarah, his wife, Mordecai Andrews, Jr., and Mary, his wife, Hananiah Gaunt and Ann, his wife, Richard Willits, Sr., Jeremiah Ridgway, Sr., and Hannah, his wife, Caleb Carr and Sarah, his wife, Jarvis Pharo, Sr., and Elizabeth, his wife, Henry Jacobs Falkinburg and his wife, Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., and Penelope, his wife, Richard Osborn, Sr., and Jean, his wife, Abigail Sooy, Joseph Cox and Abigail, his wife, Joseph Parker, Sr., and his two wives, Hannah and Hannah, Samuel Shourds, Sr., and his two wives, John Cranmer and Martha, his wife, Matilda Bartlett, John Berry and Prudence, his wife, and many others.

**THE METHODIST BURIAL-GROUND.**—This burial-place is located in the village of Tuckerton, opposite the Methodist Church, and contains many graves. The oldest burials are said to have no stone to indicate their presence. Among the earliest inscriptions are the following:

"In memory of Catharine Tucker, wife of Eben<sup>r</sup> Tucker, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who departed this life June 26th, 1790, aged 37 years."

"In memory of Charles W., son of David and Eneodosis Stout, who departed this life March 16th, 1798."

"In memory of Phebe Tucker, late wife of Ebenezer Tucker, Esq., who departed this life November 6th, 1808, aged 25 years."

"In memory of Catharine Sears, wife of Joseph Sears, who departed this life May 22d, 1811, aged 48 years, 6 months, and 7 days."

"In memory of Enoch Mathis, who departed this life June 2d, A.D. 1813, aged 55 years and 3 months."

**Physicians.**—The first account of a male physician in Little Egg Harbor was James Belanger, Sr., who, it was said, was a skillful doctor. The most part of the healing art in those days was in the hands of certain skillful females, who prescribed according to the root and herb system, many of their most valuable prescriptions having been obtained of the Indians.

Among the most noted of the old-time female physicians were Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Andrews, Sr., Ann Gauntt, the minister. Hannah, wife of Isaac Andrews, took up the profession of medicine, and had the reputation of a skillful practitioner. She was frequently called on to prescribe for the sick many miles away from her residence, and many a sick person placed their hopes of life in the skill of Hannah Andrews. The principal male physicians who have lived and practiced in Tuckerton and vicinity have been Dr. Fort, of Mount Holly; Dr. Sawyer, of Massachusetts; Dr. Mason, of Pemberton; Dr. Page, of Evesham; Dr. Lane, of Atlantic County; and Dr. Harvey. The present physicians of Little Egg Harbor are Dr. T. T. Price, of Cape May, and Dr. Clark, of Canada.

**Marriages Recorded in Friends' Monthly Meeting.**—The following is a list of marriages, with a few interesting items, recorded in the books of the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting of Friends:

1715, James, son of Richard Willits, Sr., married without the consent of the meeting.

At the 9th monthly meeting, 10th 3d month, 1716. Thomas Cranmer and Abigail Willits laid a proposal before the meeting. In due time they were married. This is the first marriage recorded in the books, which were commenced in the year 1715.

5th day of the 6th month, 1717. Robert Allen, of Shrewsbury, and Edith Andrews married—daughter of Edward Andrews.

On the 5th day of the 1st month, 1718, Jacob Ong was appointed to look after the graveyard for the ensuing year.

1720, Robert Smith, of Great Egg Harbor, and Elizabeth Belanger married—daughter of Ives Belanger, Sr.

1721, John Cranmer and Mary Andrews married.

1721, Joseph Parker, of Shrewsbury, and Hannah Andrews married.

1723, William Satterthwaite, of Chesterfield, and Mary, daughter of Richard Osborn, Sr., married.

1723, Thomas Johnson and Mary Jones, of Manasquan, married.

1723, Thomas Ridgway, Jr., and Mary, daughter of Jacob Ong, married.

1723, Jacob Ong, Jr., and Mary Sprague, married.

1723, Mordecai Andrews, Jr., and Mary Taylor married.

1724, Joseph Gardiner and Catherine, daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr., married.

1724, Evi Belanger, Jr., married out of the meeting.

1725, Isaac Ong got a certificate in order to marry in some other meeting.

1726, Samuel Somers and Mary Leeds, both of Great Egg Harbor, married.

1726, John Cranmer (this is his second marriage) and Rebecca Stout, of Shrewsbury, were married, and at the same time and place Samuel Andrews and Elizabeth (daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Sr.) were married.

1727, James Belanger, Sr., and Marjorie Smith married.

1727, Thomas Ridgway, Jr., was chosen overseer in the place of his father, Thomas Ridgway, deceased, and Jacob Ong removed.



- 1728, Thomas Cranmer and Mary Ridgway married.
- 1728, Peter Andrews (the eminent minister) got a certificate in order to marry Esther Butcher, of the Burlington Monthly Meeting.
- 1728, John Ridgway, Sr., received a certificate in order to marry Phebe Titus, of Westbury, Long Island.
- 1729, Timothy Ridgway and Sarah Cranmer married.
- 1730, Hananiah Gauntt and Ann Ridgway married.
- 1731, Henry Jacob Falkinburg, Jr., and Penelope Stout, of Shrewsbury, married. Penelope Stout and Rebecca Stout, wife of John Cranmer, were sisters.
- 1731, Nicholas Delaplaine and Sarah (daughter of John Ong, Sr.) married.
- 1731, Jacob Conover and Grace Cranmer married.
- 1732, Henry Shoemaker and Mabel, daughter of Jacob Ong, Sr., married.
- 1732, Richard Willits, Jr. (son of Richard Willits, 2d), and Sarah Barton married.
- 1732, Robert Leeds (son of Japhet Leeds, 1st) and Abigail (daughter of John Higbee and step-daughter of John Mathis) married.
- 1732, Edward Ridgway and Mary Deleplaine married.
- 1735, Robert Ridgway got a certificate for the purpose of marrying in Burlington Monthly Meeting.
- 1736, Richard Osborn and Christian (daughter of Evi Belanger, Sr.) married.
- 1737, Thomas Havens and Sarah Cramer married.
- 1738, Stephen Birdsall and Deliverance Willits married.
- 1739, Joseph Parker, Sr., and Hannah (daughter of Richard Osborn, Sr.) married, this being Parker's second wife.
- 1739, John Delaplaine and Sarah Johnson married.
- 1739, Nehemiah Andrews and Elizabeth Lippincott married.
- 1740, Micajah Willits and Elizabeth (daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr.) married.
- 1740, James Willits, 2d, and Ann (daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Jr.) married.
- 1741, Thomas Havens and Sarah Taylor married.
- 1743, Daniel Mathis, Sr., and Sophia Gaunt married.
- 1743, Levi Cramer and Esther Horn married.
- 1744, Joseph Lippincott and Esther (daughter of Samuel Andrews, Sr.) married.
- 1745, Samuel Belanger and Alice (daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr.) married.
- 1746, Anthony Morris and Sarah Cranmer married.
- 1746, Caleb Carr, of Rhode Island, and Sarah (daughter of Thomas Ridgway, Jr.) married.
- 1747, Micajah Mathis procured a certificate in order to marry Mercy Shreve in Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting.
- 1747, Marmaduke Coate and Sarah (daughter of John Mathis, Sr.) married.
- 1747, Jeremiah Mathis, Sr., and Hannah (daughter of Samuel Andrews) married.
- 1749, Edward Havens and Sarah (daughter of Joseph Parker, Sr.) married.
- 1750, Gideon Skull and Judith (daughter of James Belanger, Sr.) married.
- 1751, Thomas Ridgway and Mary Pearsall married.
- 1751, John Leeds (son of Japhet Leeds, 1st) and Sarah (widow of Marmaduke Coate) married.
- 1752, Israel Stoakim and Grace Conover married.
- 1754, John Ridgway, Sr., and Phebe (daughter of James Belanger, Sr.) married, this being Ridgway's second wife.
- 1755, Peter Andrews, Jr. (son of Samuel Andrews), and Hannah Somers married.
- 1755, Joseph Parker, Jr., and Elith (daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Jr.) married.
- 1756, John Gauntt and Jane Satherwaite married.
- 1756, Jacob Cranmer (son of John Cranmer) and Phebe Valentine married.
- 1757, Peter Parker, Sr., and Elizabeth (daughter of Joseph Seaman, Sr.) married.
- 1758, John Pearsall and Mary (daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Jr.) married.
- 1758, Abraham Cranmer and Abigail Birdsall married.
- 1759, Joseph Shourds and Kesiah (daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Jr.) married.
- 1760, Nathan Bartlett, Sr., and Judith Somers married.
- 1761, Daniel Shourds and Christian (daughter of James Belanger, Sr.) married.
- 1767, Job Ridgway and Rutl. (daughter of James Belanger, Sr.) married.
- 1768, William Leeds and Mary (daughter of Richard Osborn, Sr.) married.
- 1769, Job Ridgway, of Barnegat, and Elizabeth (daughter of Jeremiah Mathis, Sr.) married.
- 1769, David Antrim and Mary Falkinburg, and at the same time and place Richard Buffin and Hannah Falkinburg, were married. Mary and Hannah were daughters of Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr.
- 1770, Stephen Birdsall, Jr., and Desire Mott married.
- 1770, Henry Willits and Phebe Osborn married.
- 1772, Benjamin Haines, of Evesham, and Marjorie (daughter of James Belanger, Sr.) married.
- 1772, Joseph Sharp and Annie (daughter of James Willits 2d) married.
- 1772, Ephraim Morse, Jr., and Elizabeth (daughter of Joseph Lippincott, Sr.) married.
- 1774, James Collins and Elizabeth Birdsall married.
- 1776, Isaac Pedrick, of Salem, and Hannah (daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr.) married.
- 1776, James Grant and Marjorie Smith married.
- 1777, John (son of Jeremiah Mathis, Sr.) and Deborah Grant married.
- 1777, Micajah Willits, Jr., and Judith Cramer married.
- 1778, David Smith and Hannah (daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr.) married.
- 1778, Jacob Somers and Ann (daughter of Richard Osborn, Jr.) married.
- 1783, Jeremiah Willits, Sr., and Mary (daughter of Nathan Bartlett, Sr.) married.
- 1783, Caleb Osborn and Ann Parker married.
- 1786, Joseph Croft and Esther (daughter of Job Ridgway, of Barnegat) married.
- 1786, Jonathan Smith and Hannah (daughter of Daniel Shourds, Sr.) married.
- 1786, Ann Gaunt married a Forsyth, of the upper part of Burlington County.
- 1786, William Pearsall and Elizabeth (daughter of Hannah Gaunt, Sr.) married.
- 1787, Samuel Crawley and Amy (daughter of Jonathan Pettit) married.
- 1787, Isaiah Durnell and Mary Haines married.
- 1788, Samuel (son of Daniel Shourds, Sr.) and Hannah Gray married.
- 1789, Joseph Wetherill, of Burlington, and Mercy (daughter of Job Ridgway, of Egg Harbor) married.
- 1789, Thomas Gifford and Mary (widow of Reuben Soper, Sr.) married.
- 1792, Isaiah Durnell and Sarah (daughter of Nathan Bartlett, Sr.) married.
- 1792, Seth Silvers, of Mannington, and Mary Ridgway married.
- 1792, Caleb Cranmer, Sr., and Phebe (widow of Job Mathis, Sr.) married.
- 1793, Samuel Willits (son of Henry Willits) and Elizabeth Gray married.
- 1795, Uriah Riley and Shada (daughter of Daniel Shourds) married.
- 1795, James Arnold and Phebe Inman married.
- 1795, Samuel Arnold and Rany Cox married.
- 1801, Richard Willits, Jr., and Rachel Birdsall married.
- 1804, James Collins and Sykes Pharo married.
- 1804, John Collins and Annie (daughter of James Willits 3d) married.
- 1805, Samuel Pharo and Phebe Collins married.
- 1807, Robert Pharo and Anne Collins married.
- 1812, Timothy Pharo and Hannah (daughter of James Willits 3d) married.
- 1813, James Willits (3d) and Marjorie Belanger married.
- 1816, Archelaus Willits and Mary Haines married.
- 1816, Samuel Smith and Judith (daughter of Jeremiah Willits, Sr.) married.
- 1818, Gideon Birdsall and Palmyra (daughter of Thomas Osborn) married.
- 1819, Nathan Bartlett, Jr., and Hannah (daughter of John Willits, Sr.) married.
- 1820, Willits Parker and Phebe (daughter of John Willits, Sr.) married.
- 1826, William Twining and Rebecca Riley married.
- 1826, Joseph Bartlett and Ann P. (daughter of Thomas Willits, Jr.) married.
- 1826, Jonathan Gifford and Esther (daughter of Eli Mathis, Jr.) married.

1826, James Arnold and Elizabeth (widow of John Bartlett) married.  
 1833, Allen R. Pharo and Phebe B. (daughter of Thomas Willits, Jr.) married.

1833, Henry Leeds and Hannah Pharo married.  
 1835, James Bartlett and Phebe Ann Barnes married.\*  
 1847, George Collins and Mary Ann Parker married.  
 1849, Joseph Cook and Ann Pharo married.  
 1859, Alfred Collins and Frances Stokes married.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—TUCKERTON is the largest and most flourishing village in the township. It is situated on a small stream, by the Indians called Pohatcong Creek, more recently known as the Mill Stream and Tuckerton Creek. In old times the creek was called after the owners of the grist-mill which is situated at its head, which was built in 1704 by Edward Andrews.

In old deeds and such like documents Tuckerton Creek is called Pohatcong, Andrews' Mill Creek, Jacob Andrews' Mill Creek, Shourds' Mill Creek, and at this date (1882) it is called Tuckerton Creek.

When the first whites came to Little Egg Harbor they found the Tuckerton mill-pond dammed off by the beavers, and the work of these industrious animals saved Edward Andrews an immense amount of work when about to construct a grist-mill. Tuckerton has a population of thirteen hundred inhabitants. It contains a Quaker, Methodist, and Presbyterian Church, one grist-mill, one hotel, custom-house, two blacksmith-shops, wheelwright-shop, Freemason, Odd-Fellows, and beneficial society, one library, post-office, and several stores. This village derived its name from Hon. Ebenezer Tucker, in the year 1798. For many years this flourishing village was without a name. By some it was known as Fishtown, until some splenetic individual nicknamed it Clamtown, which name it bore for some time, when the Hon. Ebenezer Tucker resolved on giving the village a permanent name. In order to accomplish his laudable determination he made a feast, to which he invited all the inhabitants of the township, on the condition that the village should be styled Tuckerton in honor of the giver of the banquet, and it was then and there named by acclamation.

All that portion of Tuckerton which lies on the easterly side of the creek is a part of what was once the farm of Edward Andrews, and that which lies on the westerly side comprises the farm which was owned by Mordecai Andrews.

The old grist-mill was erected by Edward Andrews in 1704. He carried on the business until his death, which occurred in 1712. In his will he bequeathed the grist-mill to his wife during her life. After her decease his son Samuel was to have the mill. At the death of Mrs. Andrews, Samuel sold the mill to his brother Jacob, who carried on the business for a short time, and then sold it to Samuel Shourds, Sr. After Shourds' death the mill was owned by his children, and finally Daniel Shourds became sole proprietor. After his decease his son Samuel owned the mill, but soon disposed of it to Shinn Oliphant, Sr., and he

sold it to his son, Eyre Oliphant, and Simeon Haines. Haines died soon after, and the business was carried on by his partner, Eyre Oliphant, when Timothy Pharo purchased a half-interest, and the firm was styled Oliphant & Pharo. Oliphant finally sold his interest in the mill to his partner, Timothy Pharo, who carried on the business until his death, at which time his son, A. R. Pharo, became sole proprietor. He carried on the business for some years, when his son, W. W. Pharo, was taken in as partner. The business was carried on by A. R. Pharo & Son until 1878, at which time A. R. Pharo withdrew from the firm, and the business has since been carried by W. W. Pharo. Soon after A. R. Pharo purchased the mill he tore down the old grist-mill, and erected the present mill near the site of the old mill.

As an evidence of the temperate habits of the residents of Tuckerton, they lived for a space of three-quarters of a century without a tavern. The first tavern was erected by David Falkinburg about the time of the Revolutionary war. This was situated on the eminence where Dr. Page's cottage is now situated. About the close of the war Falkinburg sold his tavern to Solomon Rockhill, of Chesterfield, who carried on the business for several years, when Rockhill went back to his native place; and his son-in-law, Zebadiah Lim, kept it. After him, Noah Sooy, Caleb Lane, and Joseph Lippincott succeeded each other in the capacity of landlords of the old tavern. Joseph Lippincott kept the tavern for a long term of years until it ceased to be a licensed house. For many years the "Old Tavern" was owned by Ebenezer Tucker.

The present hotel of Tuckerton was erected by Ebenezer Tucker in about 1800, and was known as Union Inn. Since the erection of this house it has had many occupants. This house has been renovated more or less by each proprietor, and within the past few years it has been enlarged, repaired, and beautified by its present owner, and is now called the Carlton House. It is the only licensed hotel in Tuckerton, and is under the management of its owner and proprietor, Henry Mulholland. A few doors above the Carlton House stood the Forman House, which was erected by John Forman, Esq., for a private residence, when the property was purchased by Ebenezer Tucker, and converted into a hotel, which was kept open by various landlords. For a few years the "Deacon House" was kept as a hotel by Lloyd Jones. It is now called the "Big Boarding-House," and is situated on the corner of Main and Green Streets, opposite the Carlton House. The John D. Thompson House was formerly built for a hotel by Bennet Rose, who was the principal landlord for many years.

The custom-house at Tuckerton has been established many years, and is situated on Green Street near Water. The officers for 1882 are George W. Mathis, collector of customs; John E. Pharo, deputy



collector; Charles W. Palmer, inspector; James W. Kelley, special inspector.

The post-office at Tuckerton was established prior to 1800, with Ebenezer Tucker as postmaster, which position he held until his death, which occurred in September, 1845. Owing to the incomplete record, the historian is unable to follow the successors of Ebenezer Tucker. The present incumbent is J. D. Thompson, with Arthur Thompson as deputy.

There is a circulating library in the village, which was gotten up and is still controlled by a company of ladies.

Among the early merchants of Tuckerton were Ebenezer Tucker, Samuel Cawley, Caleb Evans, Jacobs Hubbs, Thomas Kelley, James Willits, Samuel Deacon, Eyre Oliphant, Sr., George W. Tucker, Nathaniel Cowperthwaite, Jeremiah Ridgway, William Parker, Thomas Horner, James D. Kelley, Thomas Page, Bront Slaight, William D. Lippincott, Noah Edwards, and Samuel S. Downs.

At this date (1882) the merchants are Samuel P. Bartlett, James Andrews, Benedick & Co., William Sawyer, Gustavus Hienrick, Mrs. Sue Brown, Mr. Joslin, Jacob Hopper, C. Q. Kelley, and H. Gison.

PARKERTOWN is a small hamlet, situated about two miles north of Tuckerton, in a farming district, and contains about thirty houses. It was first settled by Joseph Parker, Sr., who came from Shrewsbury in 1721, and purchased a tract of land, cleared a farm, and christened the place Parkertown.

Galetown, Giffordtown, and Mathistown are small hamlets, containing from ten to six houses, and are all named after the numerous families whose names they bear.

There is also a place called "Down Shore," on the margin of the marshes, which has been dignified by that name for many years.

**Industrial.**—The ship-building business began in Little Egg Harbor about 1800. The first vessel recorded as being built was the brig "Loranie," owned in the Shourds family, and built some time after the Revolutionary war. Since the construction of the brig "Loranie" ship-building has been carried on to quite an extent, the principal ship-yards being located at Tuckerton. There have been as many as five large vessels on the stocks at one time in this yard. Ebenezer Tucker had a number of vessels built, and Timothy Pharo a still greater number, and his sons greatly exceeded him in that line of business. The most extensive ship-owners of the township have been the Pharos and Jarvis H. Bartlett. The large number of vessels which are owned in Little Egg Harbor require a considerable number of men for their management, so that many of the inhabitants of the township are seamen.

A few years ago Tuckerton had sailing under its custom-house papers over one hundred schooners and sloops. The white sails and broad hulls of the vessels in which Egg Harbormen are owners are seen in

almost every part of the sea-board of the United States.

In 1815 a company of New England men came to Little Egg Harbor and formed a company and erected salt-works on the confines of Tuckerton for the manufacture of salt. Many of the residents of the township took shares in the concern, which prospered for a considerable time, but was finally abandoned. The only branch of industry carried on in Little Egg Harbor at present is charcoal-burning and the oyster business. This business is carried on to a very great extent. In fact, Tuckerton relies on Little Egg Harbor Bay for her support. Farming in this township is on a limited scale.

**Societies.**—TUCKERTON LODGE, No. 4, F. AND A. M.—This lodge was instituted in January, 1820, with the following charter members: Ebenezer Tucker, David Oliphant, William K. Mason, Eayre Oliphant, Thomas Evans, John Collins, Bornt Slaght, Isaac Hemenway, and Samuel Taggart. The first officers (1820) were Ebenezer Tucker, W. M.; William K. Mason, S. W.; David Oliphant, J. W.; Eayre Oliphant, Sec. and Treas.

The present membership (1882) is fifty-six. The stated communications of this lodge are held on Wednesday evening of each week in Masonic Hall, corner of Wood and Church Streets (Tuckerton).

The present officers are Francis French, W. M.; T. W. Brown, S. W.; H. W. Sapp, J. W.; S. G. Clark, Treas.; G. W. Mathis, Sec.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 38, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 22, 1871, with the following charter members: Jacob Ireland, Alexander Coperthwait, John Berry, James Rager, Lloy Jones, James Anderson, Josiah Faulkenburg, William L. Darby, John D. Gifford, Horace G. Ireland, George H. Walker, Samuel A. Lippincott, William C. Lippincott, William K. Seaman, Charles E. Berry, William W. Chapman, George W. Clayton, Samuel C. Styles, Daniel H. Cotton, Elijah Patent, Robert I. Walton, and Charles A. Faulkenberg.

The first officers were William L. Darby, N. G.; John D. Gifford, Jr., V. G.; George H. Walker, Sec.; Horace G. Ireland, Treas.

The present membership (1882) is one hundred. Meets Thursday evenings of each week in Masonic Hall, corner Wood and Church Streets (Tuckerton).

The officers elected for the ensuing year, 1882: James W. Kelly, N. G.; Jacob L. Coperthwait, V. G.; Charles M. Berry, Sec.; Alexander Coperthwait, Treas.

PURITY LODGE, No. 10, U. O. O. S. T. OF L., was instituted April 11, 1871. John E. Randolph, Thomas Brown, George Leek, William Headley, Edward Headley, Oliver P. Shinn, John Bartlett, Charles E. Ireland, William C. Sawyer, Daniel P. Joslin, Samuel Vansant, Robert J. Walton, Daniel H. Cotton, William W. Chalten, Ezra Lippincott, Charles W. Pal-

mer, William Wright, William Rose, George W. Clayton, Samuel C. Stiles, Madaline Vansant, Senith Joslin, Margarette Cotton, Hope E. Rose, Mary Palmer, Mary L. Walton, Abbie Palmer.

The first officers elected were Daniel H. Cotton, N. G.; John E. Randolph, V. G.; Daniel P. Joslin, Treas.; Charles W. Palmer, Fin. Sec.; Hope E. Rose, Rec. Sec.; Ezra Lippincott, Chap.

This society meets on Monday evening of each week in the town hall (Tuckerton).

The officers elected for 1882 are as follows: Charles M. Berry, N. G.; Joseph Hand, V. G.; Daniel H. Cotton, Treas.; William S. Stillman, Fin. Sec.; Eliza C. Steelman, Rec. Sec.; Thomas H. Kelley, Chap.; Hester Berry, G. L.

**Inlets and Beaches.**—The old inlet was wholly within Little Egg Harbor township, and lay between Long Beach and Short or Tucker's Beach, and in old times it was the only connecting link between the Atlantic Ocean and the waters of Little Egg Harbor. It is probable that the first vessel that entered the old inlet was the ship "Fortune," commanded by Capt. Cornelius Jacobson Mey, in the year 1614. After the breaking through of the new inlet, sand-bars soon formed across the old inlet, destroying its former usefulness for the purpose of navigation, and at this date (1882) the old inlet is entirely obliterated, the sand-bars having increased until there is a solid beach where the old inlet once rolled its majestic waves; and in consequence of this accumulation of sand Long Beach and Tucker's Beach are connected, forming one beach from the new inlet to Barnegat inlet, a distance of twenty-one miles.

The new inlet, or, as it is sometimes called, Little Egg Harbor inlet, lies between Tucker's Beach and Little Beach. The new inlet is about two miles wide from beach to beach, and is the best inlet on the coast of New Jersey. Vessels drawing fifteen feet of water pass safely over its bar at high tide; and during adverse weather the surface of the water of Egg Harbor near the new inlet is thickly dotted with the sail-furled hulls of coasting vessels.

It is said that the new inlet broke through Tucker's Beach in the year 1800, during a violent northeast storm and in the gloom of night. That portion of the beach where the new inlet now flows was at the time of the inlet's creating occurrence thickly covered with red cedar-trees, it being a kind of valley between two ridges of sand-hills, affording an ingress for an unusually high sea.

The sea-coast of Little Egg Harbor has been the scene of innumerable shipwrecks. Many a gallant vessel of stalwart timber has been stranded on the beach's sand-bars, many a rich cargo has sunk into the caves of the ocean, or been borne on the crests of the waves to the beach's sloping sides.

A small portion of the point of Long Beach belongs to Egg Harbor, but the principal part of it lies in Ocean County.

Short or Tucker's Beach is within the limits of Little Egg Harbor township. It received the name of Tucker's Beach from Reuben Tucker, Sr., who purchased it in 1765. At an early date Tucker's Beach became a resort for health- and pleasure-seekers, and without doubt it is the oldest watering-place on the coast of New Jersey. Tucker's Beach, as a seaside resort, continued to increase in interest until it became a noted watering-place. After it passed out of Tucker's hands the house was enlarged, and for many years it was under the management of Joseph Horner. In 1815, Mr. Horner erected a house on Long Beach, and removed there, and Thomas Cowperthwait, a son-in-law of Reuben Tucker, kept the house for several years. In 1828, Rebecca Ragar was the mistress of the boarding-house on Tucker's Beach, and she was succeeded by John Horner, who kept it open for several years, after which Stephen Willits kept it during one season, and while under his superintendence it was destroyed by fire.

The Little Egg Harbor light-house is located on Tucker's Beach, near the entrance to Little Egg Harbor. It was erected in 1848, abandoned and discontinued in 1859. It was re-established in 1867, and has been in operation since. It has an elevation of tower, painted red, forty-four feet high, and its light above the sea-level is fifty feet, and is visible at a distance of twelve nautical miles.

It has the fourth order of lens, a fixed white light, varied by white flashes at intervals of one minute. Its arc of illumination is north-northeast around by eastward to south-southwest. Its distance is twenty and one-half miles from Barnegat light-house, and twelve miles from Absecom light-house. It stands in latitude 39° 30' 19'', longitude 74° 17' 9''.

There is a "life-saving station" on Tucker's Beach, provided with a crew of several men, and life-boats, life-cars, and everything necessary for boarding shipwrecked vessels and rescuing crews and passengers.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—Lumberton is one of the interior townships of Burlington County, and was thus named on account of its once containing a superabundance of pine and oak lumber. The first post-office in this township, located near its centre on Rancocas Creek, was named Lumberton post-office; hence the name of the township.

The organization of the township dates from March 14, 1860. Lumberton is bounded on the east and southeast by Southampton, on the south by Medford, on the west by Mount Laurel, and on the north by Westampton, Northampton, and Eastampton.

<sup>1</sup> By W. H. Shaw.



The following is the act of the Legislature forming this township, passed March 14, 1860:

"All those parts of Medford, Northampton, and Southampton, beginning at a station in middle of south branch of Rancocas, opposite the mouth of Mason's Creek, being corner to townships of Medford and Evesham; thence along the division line between said townships to a stone marked 'T. L.' on the west side of the road leading from Brooks' bridge to Oliphant's mills; thence due east until it intersects Peacock's mill-stream; thence up the middle of the said mill creek to the point where it is intersected by the line dividing the farms of A. B. Moore and Benjamin Deacon; thence along their line a course north 43° east to a post in the road leading from Eayrestown to Red Lion; thence along said road north 19° 43' west, 7.40 chains to its intersection by the line between farms of Benjamin Deacon and William Irick; thence along their line north 52° 30' east to a point in the middle of Eayrestown mill creek or pond; thence down the middle of said creek to its intersection by the line between the farms of J. and S. Butterworth and J. Roberts; thence along their line north 20° 15' east 23.25 chains to a stone, also a corner to said Butterworth's and Robert's; thence north 72° 45' east to a stake at the end of S. Woolston's lane on the east side of the road leading by Edward Black's to Shreveville; thence following the line between Southampton and Westampton to corner in Southampton, line of Southampton and Westampton townships; thence along the line between them to its intersection with the creek between Shreveville and Mount Holly; thence down the middle of said creek to a point in second bend opposite an old chestnut-tree below a large ice-house of S. Burtis; thence south 85° west to a stake in middle of the turnpike from Mount Holly to Lumberton; thence north 34° west to intersection of north branch of Rancocas; thence down the same to the Forks; thence up south branch to the place of beginning."

The above-described territory embraces an area of thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety-nine acres of land, and according to the census of 1880 contained a population of one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine.

**Natural Features.**—Like all the townships covering the banks of the Rancocas Creek, its surface is of such a wavy or rolling nature as to perfectly drain the land, thereby the better fitting it for agricultural purposes. The soil is mostly of a rich sandy loam, underlaid with marl deposits.

The principal creek is the southwest branch of the Rancocas, flowing across the township from its southeast to its northwest corner, passing through the thriving towns of Lumberton and Hainesport. The north branch of the Rancocas flows along the north line of the township, forming the north boundary line from Mount Holly westerly to the confluence of the two branches at the northwest corner of the township. Darnell's mill-stream forms a part of the west boundary line of the township. Evans' Run is a small stream flowing northwesterly across the southwest corner of the township. Powell's mill-stream rises in Medford township, flows northerly, and empties into the Rancocas a short distance below the village of Lumberton. Dinsdale Run, or Mill Creek, rises in Southampton and flows westerly into the Rancocas at Lumberton post-office. There are also several smaller streams flowing into the south branch. The railroad facilities of this township are far better than many other localities in the county. The Camden and Burlington County Railroad crosses the north part of the township from east to west, while the Medford Branch runs from Mount Holly southerly through the town-

ship, with its principal depot in the village of Lumberton.

**Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.**—It is always interesting to know just who the old pioneer was, where he came from, where he located, also what his former occupation was, if he had any, or what wonderful thing he did, the many hair-breadth escapes, and, in fact, we want to know all there was of him and all that he ever expected to be. Whether we always get hold of the right thread of the story is sometimes a question to be discussed. However, we claim no infallibility in the case, and most always under the supreme necessity of gathering the connecting links between the bold and hardy pioneer and ourselves from sources supposed to be reliable, whether correct in our judgment or otherwise.

As near as can be ascertained the pioneer settlement of this township was made near the site now occupied by the thriving town of Lumberton by a man named Robert Dinsdale. He was an Englishman by birth, and a physician by profession, and came here about the year 1683, and after looking the country over to his own satisfaction located a large tract of land east of what is now Lumberton village, covering for quite a distance what is known as Dinsdale Run. Could he have looked down through the future and beheld what we now behold, the rich valley covered by his purchase, he would no doubt have begged for years to be added to his allotted time, or asked the privilege of being elevated in point of time if not of nature, and, Moses-like, get a faint glimpse of the land of milk and honey. But it was not the grand plan of the S. A. O. T. U. for the pioneer to do anything more than to open up the land of rich harvests for his successors to occupy and enjoy the fruits of his hard labors.

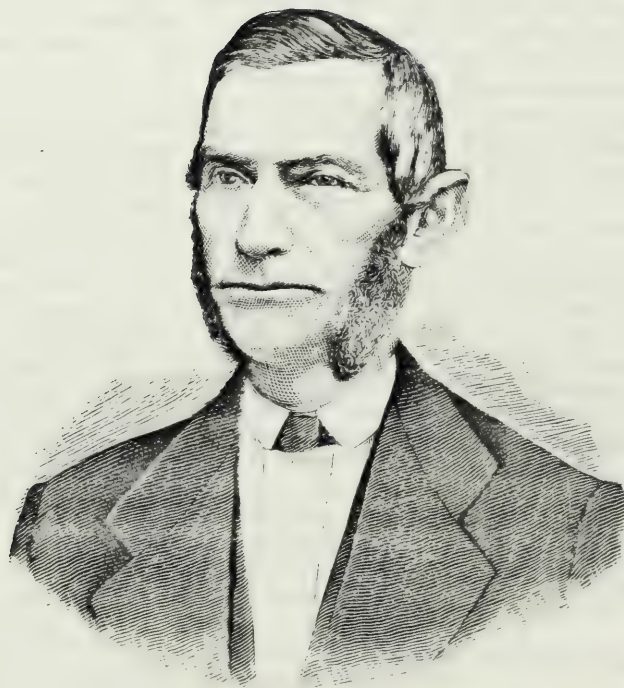
Soon after Dinsdale located some one built a primitive sort of a saw-mill near what is now Lumberton village, which turned out for those days a large amount of lumber, most of which was floated down the Rancocas, and found a market in Philadelphia. Subsequent to the ownership of Dinsdale, above mentioned, we find that Joseph C. Haines came in possession of a tract of land immediately north of the village of Lumberton, covering several hundred acres. Also that Robert Haines owned a large tract southeast of Lumberton village, between that and Eayrestown. The north part of the township, covering the village of Hainesport, was deeded by the proprietors to some one of the Haines family, while the west part of the township is still mostly owned by descendants of the original locators, such as Wilkins, Roberts, Engle, Ballinger, Garwood, and others. Among the early settlers of this township were the Bishops. Six brothers of that name came from England, and located along the Rancocas Creek from Bridgeboro' to Vincentown, one at each of these places, and the other four near or at Lumberton. William C. Bishop, a great-grandson of John Bishop, who located here,







*Thos E Morris*



*Joshua B. Wilkins.*





is one of the busy merchants of this thriving village. Sale Coate was also one of the pioneer land-owners of this township. His plantation was just south of the village, and has never since been deeded, passing down by bequest to its present owner, Philip S. Coate, of Philadelphia. The Coate family were ardent, old-fashioned Methodists, and the Coate mansion was the preachers' home. Bishop Asbury, while here in 1841, was taken sick, and was cared for at Sale Coate's. We also find that Samuel Coate was one of the preachers on this circuit in 1800, and that Michael Coate, a brother of Sale, was not only a preacher on this circuit, but presiding elder on the Burlington Circuit in 1811-14.

**Pioneer Navigation Laws.**—As the laws referred to relate to waters wholly within this township, we give the following extracts of an act passed by the Council and General Assembly June 28, 1766:

"SECTION 1. That from and after the publication of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the owners of such saw mills and forges as now are or hereafter shall be erected on any of the waters emptying into the south west or *Belly-Bridge* branch of *Ancocas* Creek, and who transport rafts of boards or other lumber, iron or other merchandise, down the said branch, from any place thereon above *Belly-Bridge*, to meet together at the house or mill now belonging to *David Oliphant*, Esquire, on the third *Saturday* in *July*, yearly, and by plurality of voices of the owners so met, to elect and choose a Committee of four persons, who, or the major part of them, are hereby directed to nominate a treasurer and Collector, and allow them wages for their respective services; and at a Convenient time to traverse the banks, and view the Southwest or *Belly-Bridge* branch of *Ancocas*, and make such orders and regulations respecting the Clearing and improving the Navigation of the same, or any part thereof, as they shall esteem necessary; and alter and amend the same from time to time as they shall find it convenient, and enter on the banks with Oxen or horses to draw out logs and other rubbish, and hire and set to work day laborers, or agree with any person for a sum in gross for particular services; and any two of them may draw orders on their treasurer for payment of such sums as shall be expended by the order of said Committee, or major part of them. Provided that in the electing said Committee no more than one voice or vote be allowed to any one saw mill, forge, or other water-work.

"SECT. 2. And in order to raise a fund for the executing the good purposes aforesaid, there shall be paid to the collector appointed as aforesaid, or secured to be paid to him, before the removal of any raft, or the lading any boat, scow, or battoe, which shall be put in the water or navigate on any part of the said southwest branch of *Ancocas* anywhere between *Belly Bridge* and the mills now in possession of *David Oliphant*, Esquire, or *Joseph Heulings*, the rates following: for each raft of rails the sum of six pence: for each raft of boards, plank, or any other lumber of any kind, the sum of one shilling; and for every load of iron or other goods, cord-wood excepted, put on-board any scow, boat, or battoe, to go down the said branch, the sum of two shillings; which rates shall be paid by the person putting in such raft, or having the care of, or working such scow, boat, or battoe; and in case any person shall presume to pass down the said branch with any raft, scow, boat, or battoe, before the rates hereby granted are paid or secured, or attempt to evade the good purposes of this act, the collector, or any person or persons, may stop and detain the person going off on any such raft or boat, and they shall forfeit and pay the sum of two shillings for each raft or boat attempted to be so removed, over and above the rate hereinbefore granted; and there shall be paid to the collector for every raft laying above two weeks in the said branch, the sum of two shillings, unless the want of water, ice, or some extraordinary reason occasions the laying thereof; and the same may be removed on shore or laid on the bank by any person whose raft shall be interrupted in passing by such raft or rafts."

The other three sections relate to "Notice to be given when an unusual quantity of water to be drawn or a dam breaks;" "Penalty for neglect;" "Treasurer

and Collector held accountable;" "Rates and penalties how recoverable," etc. Among the navigators of *Rancocas*, in the early settlement of *Lumberton*, was Capt. Robert B. Thomas, who owned one or more vessels, and made a business of carrying freight between *Lumberton* and *Philadelphia*.

**Civil Organization.**—*Lumberton* township was organized in 1860 by act of the State Legislature, and the first town-meeting held at the hotel of Benjamin F. Davidson, in the village of *Lumberton*, March 12, 1861. Albert Middleton was chosen moderator, and J. B. Ross, clerk. Eight hundred dollars was raised for township purposes, and the surplus revenue ordered applied to educational purposes. The *Medford* and *Mount Holly* turnpike was made the dividing line between the two road districts into which the township was divided, and known as the East and West Districts. Fifty dollars was ordered to be raised by tax to pay physicians for doctoring the town's poor. Samuel R. Wilkins and William A. Johnson were appointed to assist in assessing the taxes of the township.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

Clerk, Isaac Ballinger; Assessor, Robert B. Engle; Collector, Richard B. Dawson; Chosen Freeholder, Samuel Coate; Commissioners of Appeals, Benjamin Roberts, Theodore B. Phillips, Mahlon Tash; Surveyors of Highways, John S. Ridgway, Horace Lippincott; Overseer of Poor, William F. Moore; Judge of Election, Stacey Joyce; Constable, Jonathan A. Crammer, appointed by committee; Township Committee, Caleb S. Gaskill, Hollinshead H. Kirkbride, Benjamin F. Deacon; Overseers of Highways, George Harbert, Philip Haines; School Superintendent, John Black, Jr.; Pound-Keeper, Isaac Kelley; Justices of the Peace, William B. Endicott, Albert Middleton.

Signed, ALBERT MIDDLETON, *Moderator*.  
Attest, J. B. ROSS, *Clerk*.

The following is a complete list of town clerks, assessors, collectors, freeholders, town committee, and constables from 1861 to 1882, inclusive:

## CLERKS.

1861-63. Isaac F. Ballinger.	1870-72. Henry C. Herr.
1864-66. Robert H. Brown.	1873-76. A. H. Haines.
1867-69. John F. Moore, Jr.	1877-81. Horace B. Conrow.

## ASSESSORS.

1861-63. Robert B. Engle.	1867-76. Mahlon Tash.
1864-66. Robert P. Haines.	1877-81. Caleb Lamb.

## COLLECTORS.

1861-63. Richard Dawson.	1865, 1867-72. Benajah B. Powell.
1864-66. George D. Hammell.	1873-81. Joseph Powell.

## CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1861-63. Samuel Coate.	1871-73. Philip Haines.
1864-66. Albert Middleton.	1874-76. Joseph C. Haines.
1867. Stacey Joyce.	1877-78. Frank Hackney.
1868-70. Nathan E. Crispin.	1879-81. Joseph W. Endicott.



## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

- 1861-63.—Hollinshead H. Kirkbride, Caleb S. Gaskill, and Benjamin F. Deacon.  
 1864-66.—Nathan E. Crispin, Benjamin F. Deacon, and Robert B. Engle.  
 1867.—Nicholas M. Coate, Benjamin F. Deacon, and Allen M. Haines.  
 1868.—Samuel A. Dobbins, Jonathan C. Townsend, and Stacey Styles.  
 1869-70.—Stacey Styles, Mahlon Kirkbride, and S. A. Dobbins.  
 1871.—William Bartram, Edwin T. Crispin, and Mahlon Kirkbride.  
 1872-73.—Edwin T. Crispin, Joseph C. Haines, and Isaac F. Ballinger.  
 1874-75.—E. T. Crispin, I. F. Ballinger, and Jacob L. Githens.  
 1876.—Jacob L. Githens, I. F. Ballinger, and Frank A. Wright.  
 1877.—Frank A. Wright, Joseph W. Ross, Albert Middleton, Caleb D. Gaskill, and Philip Haines.  
 1878.—A. Middleton, C. D. Gaskill, Joseph W. Ross, Philip Haines, and Benjamin Thorn.  
 1879-81.—Isaac Fenimore, Isaac F. Ballinger, and Samuel A. Dobbins, Jr.

## CONSTABLES.

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1861-64. Jonathan A. Crammer. | 1872, 1874. William F. Moore. |
| 1865-66. Joseph B. Morgan.    | 1873. George W. Thorn.        |
| 1867-68. William D. Anderson. | 1875-78. William H. Evans.    |
| 1869. James L. Estlow.        | 1879-81. Daniel W. Bishop.    |
| 1870-71. Isaac Bogaerth.      |                               |

**Villages and Hamlets.**—**LUMBERTON.**—Previous to 1795 the village of Lumberton had not grown to any considerable size, as there were but eleven dwellings and a meeting-house there at that date. The village is pleasantly located on either bank of the south branch of Rancocas Creek, at the head of navigation on that stream, and near the centre of the township, and in the midst of a rich farming section of country. It is two miles south of Mount Holly, the county-seat. The Medford and Mount Holly turnpike, also the Medford Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, passes through the village. Among the pioneers of this place was Solomon Gaskill. He was unfortunate in the loss of his eyesight, and yet fortunate in being a preacher of the gospel, and a man whom every one respected. Among the other pioneers we find the names of Richard Edwards and Joseph Edwards, two brothers. They were merchants, and kept the pioneer store on or near the site now occupied by Evans' store, known subsequently as the "Burr store," as it was rebuilt by Thomas Burr. A man by the name of Hodson, or Hudson, kept the first store, where W. C. Bishop's store now stands. These were the only stores in Lumberton for a long time. Joseph Edwards had a store about 1825, opposite Bishop's store, and Samuel Heulings kept a store about the same time in the store now occupied by Ezra Evans. — Shreve was also one of the pioneer merchants, and Richard Eayre also kept store on the south side of the creek, and was succeeded by Joseph Thomas, and he by Frank C. Doughten, who was succeeded by William C. Bishop. The pioneer tanner was John Wilson, who was succeeded by Hollinshead Hilliard. The tannery went to decay many years ago. The pioneer shoemaker was Daniel Brock, who located here in 1800. His shop was on the corner of Main and Buttonwood Streets.

The pioneer tavern on the south side of the creek was kept by Asa Beck, and subsequently by Elias Voorhees (father of the venerable Mrs. Moore) for

nearly or quite thirty years. This was a fashionable resort for pleasure parties from the surrounding country during both summer and winter. A tavern has been kept here till the spring of 1881. It is now owned by D. Budd Cole, and occupied as a dwelling. Isaac Huff kept the pioneer tavern on the north side of the creek, now known as the "Lumberton House." There has been a tavern at this place since 1790. The house was rebuilt in 1852. In 1800 there was a blacksmith-shop on the site now occupied by Theodore Phillips' blacksmith-shop. Aaron Haines also had a shop on the flat below the village. The dwelling of Mrs. Moore was built for and occupied as a blacksmith-shop for several years. The blacksmith-shop next south of Mrs. Moore was built by George Walters. The pioneer postmaster was Edward Thomas, who kept the office in the store on the north side of the creek. The pioneer school-house of this village stood nearly opposite the present school building on Main Street. There never has been a saw- or grist-mill within the limits of the village, though a substantial foundation for one was laid at this place, and in consequence of the wheel being lowered at the Eayrestown mill the superstructure of this one was never built.

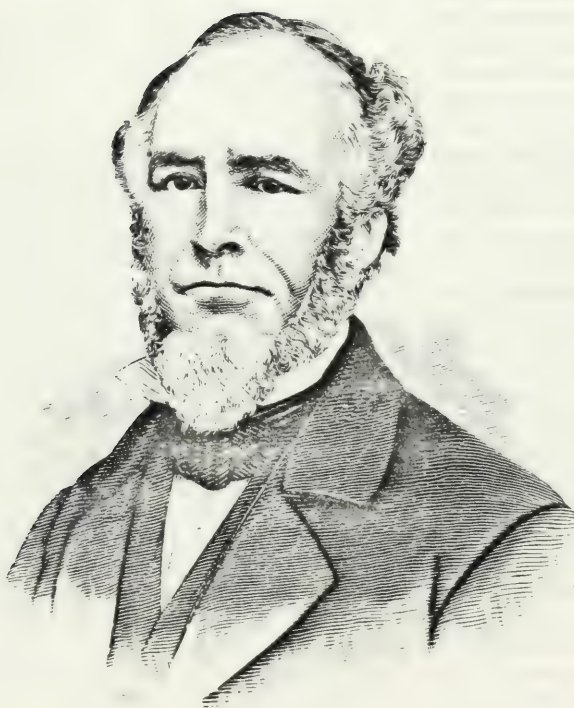
In 1852 or 1853 a large foundry was built at this place, known as "The Burlington County Iron-Works." It was owned by Irick, Haines, Morris, and others, and closed in 1861 or 1862. In 1840 there were twenty vessels of different kinds plying between Lumberton and Philadelphia, taking from this place wood, lumber, and farm produce, and returning goods. Now there is only an occasional vessel carrying freight between the two places. Chambers' wharf and Cole's wharf, a short distance below the village, were built previous to 1790, and are still used for loading vessels and discharging cargoes. When Samuel Moore came in possession of the land on the south side of the creek he caused it to be surveyed into streets and building lots. The north side was owned by Thomas Burr, Samuel Heulings, Jacob Prickitt, and Joseph Thomas. They also caused the north side of the creek to be surveyed into streets and building lots. Among the pioneers of this town we find the names of Thomas Smith, Isaac Smith, John Armstrong, John Barefoot, or Bareford, and James Rodgers. Eben Moore was also among the pioneers, and was a carpenter by trade. The Bishop brothers came in the early part of the last century.

There was at an early date quite an extensive steel works at this place, located near where the basket-factory now stands. The works were built by a man named Howell, who operated them till 1820, when Robert Johnson came in possession, and operated them till about 1845, when the manufacture of steel at this place was abandoned.

**Lumberton in 1882.**—There is at this time (March, 1882) in the village of Lumberton one Methodist Episcopal Church, one public school, with John W.







*B B Powell*

Nutt as principal, one hotel by Charles T. Shinn, four stores,—William C. Bishop, Ezra Evans, Jonathan Oatman & Son, and Susan Ridgeway; two blacksmiths, George Walter and T. B. Phillips; one harness-maker, George Farnam; four shoe-factories,—Lumberton Shoe Manufacturing Company, established in fall of 1881, Shinn & Reed, established in spring of 1882, Frank Morton, established in 1877, and Samuel Holland, established in 1874; two wheelwright-shops, William and Charles Dawson and Adam Walter; one merchant tailor, John B. Stockton; one brush-factory, Joseph C. Worrell; one lime dealer, F. C. Doughten; and one basket manufactory by Moses Warwick. The present postmaster is Ezra Evans; office in his store on Main Street.

HAINESPORT is located in the northwest part of the township, on the right bank of the south branch of Rancocas Creek, and two miles west from Mount Holly. The place was known for many years as "Long Bridge," and sometimes it went by the name of "Herring Hall," and was changed to Hainesport in 1850, by which name it is still known.

The pioneer settler at this place was John Cook, who built the old house now standing in rear of Widow Barclay Haines' residence. He owned most of the land upon which the village is located, and sold to Barclay Haines, whose widow still owns the larger portion of the original estate.

The pioneer store was built by Robert H. Bennett, who kept store here for several years. Bennett was succeeded in the mercantile business here by —Borton, Allen Haines, W. H. Lute, William N. Devoe, William Bartram, and Walter J. Middleton, the present merchant.

The pioneer tavern at this place was built about 1844, by John Cook, and kept by William Davis. The landlords since Davis have been Robert Peirce, Mahlon Marple, Daniel Kelley, Asa Shinn, William M. Adams, Benjamin Downs, and Charles Van Zant.

The pioneer blacksmith of Hainesport is Peter Walters, who located here in 1860. His shop is near the bridge, opposite the foundry.

A steam saw-mill was built here in 1853 or 1854 by Middleton, Thorn & Co. In about 1870, John D. Johnson became the owner, and it is now used as a store-house for castings made at the foundry.

The old school-house was built in 1847 or 1848, south of the railroad, near the present depot, and in 1877 the present brick building was erected on North Broad Street, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars for lot and building.

The Camden and Burlington County Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad located a station here in December, 1867, and appointed Albert Middleton station and ticket agent, which position he still holds.

A post-office was established at Hainesport in 1852 or 1853, and Robert H. Bennett appointed postmaster. The present postmaster is Albert Middleton, and the office kept in W. J. Middleton's store.

The Columbian Iron-Works was established here in 1852 by John D. Johnson and Richard Dawson, under the firm-name of Johnson & Dawson. After a few years Mr. Dawson retired from the firm, and Mr. Johnson continued the foundry business till 1861, when he went into the army. He was succeeded by Thomas Adams, who operated the foundry for about a year, when it remained idle till the spring of 1866, when it was again started by Johnson & Armish, who worked it for about three years, when Mr. Armish retired, and John D. Johnson conducted the business till December, 1875, when he died. Since then the foundry business has been conducted by Mrs. Catharine Johnson, assisted by her son, Robert M. Johnson. At present the foundry uses about seven hundred tons of pig-iron per year, which gives steady employment to forty men. The capacity of the foundry is five tons of iron per day. This is the largest manufactory of plumbers' supplies south or west of New York City. Allen Haines built a foundry on the west side of the creek in 1872, and in 1877 the buildings were blown down by a hurricane, and have not been rebuilt.

There is at present in the village of Hainesport one church (Evangelical Lutheran), a Union Sunday-school, school-house, railroad station, foundry, blacksmith-shop, post-office, and about four hundred inhabitants.

EAYRESTOWN.—This is a small hamlet on the south branch of Rancocas Creek, and in the southeast part of the township. This property was owned in 1713 by Richard Eayres, and in 1714 by Peter Bard, who deeded it to John Borrowdale in 1715.

A saw-mill was built here as early as 1712. Just who the owners of the Eayrestown property were for the hundred years previous to 1800 we know not. Nov. 10, 1812, Asa Eayres and Ann Eayres deeded the Eayrestown property to Joseph Walker. This Asa Eayres was a grandson of the Richard Eayres who owned the property one hundred years before.

March 25, 1814, the executors of Joseph Walker deeded the mill property to John and Joseph Paul. The property was subsequently owned by persons living in Philadelphia, of whom Joseph F. Burr purchased, and Feb. 14, 1856, sold to Jacob L. Githens.

Mr. Githens was a thorough business man, as well as a practical miller, and amassed a large fortune before his death. He was honored by the citizens of his Assembly district by being elected to the State Legislature for three successive terms. He built a store at Eayrestown, and with his store, mill, and plantation he carried on a large business. In 1868 he associated with him in business his son Frank, and at his death, Oct. 8, 1881, his son succeeded to the management of the whole estate. There is at this place a store, rebuilt by Frank Githens in 1882, a flouring- and grist-mill, and about a dozen dwellings.

**Lumberton Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Methodism in Lumberton dates back to a previous



century. As this was one of the pioneer settlements of the county, the territory was soon embraced within the bounds of the then existing aggressive system of itinerancy practiced by the old-fashioned plan of Methodism, and about the time of the formation of Burlington Circuit, in 1789, Lumberton became one of the regular preaching-places on the then large four weeks' circuit, a society or class formed, a rude one-story meeting-house built, in what is now the old graveyard, and Thomas Smith was probably one of if not the first class-leader. In 1810 or 1811 the society had become so large under the preaching of a Mr. Wooley or Woolson that it became necessary to enlarge the old church, which resulted in the building of a larger and more modern structure in 1812. "On May 8, 1813, Bishop Asbury visited Lumberton, and speaks of there being a church there at that time, after forty years' labor. Asbury dined with a Mr. Moore, whose mother was a public speaker (probably Quaker), but she attended the meeting with profit." About this time Uzial Coate was one of the class-leaders at this place. "In 1814, Bishop Asbury again visited Lumberton, and was most dangerously sick, and had to put up at Brother Sale Coate's, at Lumberton, N. J." Among the pioneer members of this society of whom we can get any account were Thomas Smith, Sally Coate, Mercey Huff, Polly Middleton, Hannah Gosling, John Moore, Keturah Moore, Abel White, Ann White, Jonathan Kirkbride and wife, Mahlon Kirkbride and wife, Sally King, Martha Brock, William Brock, Betsey Huff, Abigail Huff, Hester Ann Coate, Isaac Engle, Ellen Engle.

These were probably mostly among the members of the first class, still some might not have joined till about 1800 or 1810. In 1832, Mahlon Tash was a class-leader, and the following are some of the members of his class: Hester Tash, Sally Dawson, Job Bishop, Hannah Bishop, Becky Ann Wilkins, Elizabeth Custer, Elizabeth Dawson, Francis Austin, and Elizabeth Lamb, who now holds the oldest membership of any person in this society.

Among the many preachers that have been at Lumberton we are enabled, for want of records, to give only the following list, and these not in their order of service: Joseph Osborn, Samuel Budd, Daniel Fidler, Henry Boehm, John McCloskey, Ezekiel Cooper, Thomas F. Sargeant, James Moore, Thomas Ware, J. Walker, George Gruber, David Best, Solomon Sharp, Sylvester Hill, Thomas Walker, George Wooley, David Bartine, Joseph Totten, William Mills, Thomas Neal, Manning Force, Peter Vansant, Joseph Lybrand, Michael Coate, Daniel Ireland, Daniel Parish, Charles Pitman, — Sutton, J. Buckley, — Owens, — Canfield, — White, — Jackson, and John Woolston.

The old, or second church, built in 1813, having become too small for the congregation, and standing upon the site of the first one, in the graveyard, and the village having grown away from the church, it

was decided by the church authorities to purchase a suitable lot on Main Street, remove and rebuild, which was done in 1868, when the corner-stone of the present beautiful two-story church edifice was laid. The church is a frame building, patterned after the Methodist Episcopal Church at Medford, and cost twenty-five hundred dollars. The present class-leaders are Ira Howell, Daniel Bishop, and James Chambers.

**St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.**—The pioneer meetings of what is now St. Paul's Church were held for some time at private residences in 1852, and subsequently at the old school-house in Hainesport until 1874, in which year their church at Hainesport was built. In 1867 the above-named church was organized, the following being some of the original members: George Walther, Sr., Michael Bauer, William Koch, Adam Greifzu, with Rev. A. T. Geisenhaiuer as pastor, who served this congregation in connection with his church at Trenton.

The corner-stone of the present frame building was laid June 7, 1874, by Rev. Vogelbach, assisted by Rev. Dr. Mann and Rev. Welden, all of Philadelphia, Pa. The dedication services were held Sept. 20, 1874, and conducted by Rev. A. F. Geisenhaiuer, of Trenton. Since Mr. Geisenhaiuer the pastors of the church have been Rev. Nicholas Gehr, of Philadelphia; Rev. Bienbauer, who served the church about two years; Rev. Mr. Welden, who was at the time a Lutheran missionary in the State of New Jersey. In 1870, Rev. Lornberger commenced his labors with this people, and continued about three years. In 1875, Rev. Gaertner preached for this church in connection with his duties at the Orphans' Home at Germantown, Pa. In the fall of 1876, Rev. E. F. Bayer was here and preached several times. Sept. 9, 1877, Rev. A. T. Geisenhaiuer, the first pastor, accepted a call from this church, and remained a faithful and devoted pastor of his flock until his decease, March 3, 1882.

Present membership, 50; value of church property, \$1800. The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1863, with fifty scholars, and J. Schneit as superintendent. In 1864, George Walther, Sr., succeeded Mr. Schneit, and is the present superintendent, with an average attendance of thirty-five pupils.

**Burial-Places.**—In the cemetery known as the "old Methodist burying-ground," located on the east side of the railroad, southeast part of the village of Lumberton, we find among others the following inscriptions upon tombstones: Daniel Coate, died Oct. 26, 1802, aged 63; Sarah Coate, died July 12, 1825, aged 80; Rev. Michael Coate, died Aug. 1, 1814, aged 47; Asabel Coate, died March 16, 1815, aged 34; Charles Huff, died Nov. 12, 1854, aged 76; Abigail Huff, died March 1, 1857, aged 70; Mercey Huff, died April 26, 1822, aged 81; Sarah Edwards, died May 19, 1807, aged 31; William Sharp, died Nov. 15, 1822,







*Cyrenus Moore*

aged 66; Daniel Leeds, died July 7, 1815, aged 42; Mary Sharp, died Dec. 10, 1862, aged 69; John Sharp, died May 15, 1849, aged 67; William S. Leeds, died March 28, 1829, aged 28; Beulah Leeds, died Dec. 1, 1826, aged 48; William Woolston, died Dec. 6, 1806, aged 20; Mary Middleton, died Jan. 16, 1828, aged 68; William Brick, died aged 74; Rosamond Brick, born Oct. 8, 1800, died Sept. 20, 1881; Hannah Wilkins, died Dec. 21, 1805, aged 65; Susanna Austin, died Oct. 7, 1823, aged 86; Francis Austin, died March 22, 1841, aged 83; Debora Brock, died Feb. 27, 1822, aged 57; Theophila Rogers, died Oct. 19, 1848, aged 82; Francis Bodine, died Sept. 27, 1822, aged 78; Mary Bodine, died Dec. 15, 1820, aged 72; Abraham Reeve, died Sept. 19, 1825, aged 69; Lavina Reeve, born May 22, 1773, died July 26, 1851; Mary Moore, born Nov. 14, 1775, died April 11, 1837; Hosea Moore, born May 28, 1772, died March 25, 1838; William Read, died Aug. 13, 1832, aged 35; Sarah Read, born March 7, 1792, died March 9, 1872; James Barnett, died April 15, 1830, aged 63; Ann F. White, died Aug. 5, 1869, aged 77; Abel White, died Aug. 1, 1858, aged 69; Elizabeth Friend, died June 27, 1835, aged 63; William Taylor, died Oct. 3, 1849, aged 84; Vashti Rogers, born Oct. 25, 1869, aged 69; Ruleph Voorhees, died Oct. 16, 1799, aged 58; Ann Cheeks, died July 29, 1866, aged 69; Henry Cheeks, born May 31, 1786, died April 3, 1864; Matilda Phifer, died May 31, 1852, aged 19; Joseph Dobbins, born Dec. 25, 1785, died Nov. 20, 1848; Caleb Gross, born July 11, 1797, died July 1, 1865; Rebecca Chambers, born 1799, died 1877; Capt. John Chambers, died Nov. 11, 1846, aged —; Eli Rinear, died Aug. 12, 1857, aged 60; Joseph Hilliard, died May 12, 1868, aged 77; Atlantic S. Prickitt, born March 22, 1803, died Aug. 15, 1875; Joseph Vernon, born Dec. 12, 1806, died Dec. 10, 1876; Hannah Gosling, died Oct. 25, 1845, aged 60.

**NEW CEMETERY.**—This cemetery is very pleasantly located on the pine bluff southwest of the village, where we find the following inscriptions: George Utter, died Feb. 25, 1878, aged 45; Anthony Wenzell, died Dec. 19, 1873, aged 86; George G. Dingler, died Oct. 5, 1862, aged 47; J. Clifford Ross, born Dec. 27, 1846, died July 3, 1877; Annie S. Ross, born Sept. 2, 1847, died Jan. 7, 1871; Franklin A. Wright, born June 18, 1815, died Jan. 15, 1878; Thadious W. Stricker, born Jan. 22, 1822, died Feb. 7, 1867; George Washington Clark, Company I, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, died Sept. 19, 1864, aged 24; Michael Phifer, died Nov. 4, 1854, aged 68; Elizabeth Phifer, died Oct. 17, 1866, aged 86; Daniel J. Voorhees, died March 4, 1878, aged 77; Joel Oliphant, died Sept. 2, 1866, aged 58; Elisha A. Lippincott, died Oct. 16, 1850, aged 41; Sarah P. Lord, died Jan. 3, 1864, aged 67; Hannah J. Adams, born May 27, 1806, died Dec. 10, 1878; William G. Everham, died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Jan. 26, 1863, aged 30; Capt. John E. Pepper, Company G, Tenth New Jersey

Volunteers, born June 24, 1837, died Oct. 1, 1875; Charles M. Conrow, born May 20, 1815, died Sept. 3, 1853; Perninnah Lipsett, died Oct. 5, 1853, aged 54; John Pritchard, born April 15, 1818, died Sept. 1, 1868; Mary Ann Endicott, born Feb. 28, 1829, died Feb. 2, 1868; Sarah Tash, died Oct. 14, 1864, aged 32; John S. Ridgway, born March 13, 1807, died July 26, 1879; Sophia M. C. Lute, born April 6, 1836, died Aug. 29, 1879; Susan O'Connor, died March 18, 1877; Joseph Gamble, died Dec. 1, 1878, aged 78; Joseph D. Worth, died Dec. 13, 1863, aged 71.

**Schools.**—There are five school districts in the township, named and numbered as follows:

**EAYRESTOWN DISTRICT, No. 67.**—Total amount received from all sources in 1880, \$300; value of school property, \$800; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 63; months' school, 10; number of scholars registered, 48; average attendance, 25; capacity of school-house, 50; female teachers, 1; monthly salary, \$24.

**LUMBERTON DISTRICT, No. 69.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$729.62; value of school property, \$2000; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 133; months' school, 9; number of scholars registered, 116; average attendance, 54; capacity of school-house, 160; one male teacher at \$40, and one female at \$20 per month.

**FOSTERTOWN DISTRICT, No. 70.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$1000; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 50; months' school, 10.5; number of scholars registered, 53; average attendance, 21; capacity of school-house, 60; one female teacher at \$26 per month.

**HAINESPORT DISTRICT, No. 71.**—Total cash received from all sources, \$475.94; value of school property, \$2200; number of scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 121; months' school, 10; number of children registered, 84; average attendance, 39; capacity of school-house, 86; two female teachers at a salary of \$46.30.

**EASTON DISTRICT, No. 72.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$300; school property rented; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 66; months' school, 9; number of children registered, 58; average attendance, 19; capacity of school-room, 60; one male teacher at \$29.33 per month.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS E. MORRIS.

The parents of Mr. Morris, whose life is here briefly sketched, were William H. Morris and his wife, Martha Wilson, both of Rahway. Their son, Thomas E., was born Jan. 21, 1817, at Rahway, N. J., and remained under the parental roof until his fifteenth



year, when he repaired to Philadelphia and became an apprentice to John Mitchell, for the purpose of acquiring the carpenter's craft. He subsequently continued the business for a brief time, but finally removed to Macon, Ga., and engaged in mercantile pursuits in connection with his brother.

Failing health induced his return again to Philadelphia, where he embarked in the business of wholesale groceries, which was continued for a number of years. He then removed to New Jersey and located in the township of Lumberton, having previously become largely interested in the manufacture of gas- and water-pipes at this point. The firm was at first styled John S. Irick & Co., but was subsequently known as the Hainesport Iron Company. Mr. Morris, having a large amount of stock, was chosen its manager and financier, and conducted its affairs with great ability and discretion. His superior business qualifications and marked force of character contributed greatly to the success of his career.

In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party became an earnest supporter of its principles. In religion he was a Quaker, and a zealous adherent of that faith. Mr. Morris found leisure to devote to the management of an extensive farm on which he resided and greatly improved and which is now the property of his son.

Thomas E. Morris was married in Philadelphia on the 25th of September, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Allen and Tacy Shoemaker, to whom were born children,—Martha W., Tacy S., wife of Frank C. Gillingham, of Philadelphia; Josiah W., deceased; Mary S., and Thomas E., who succeeded to the farm in Lumberton. The death of Mr. Morris occurred Aug. 19, 1867, in his fifty-first year.

#### JOHN BLACK, JR.

John Black, Jr., son of John Black, and the fourth by that name in Burlington County, was born at "Locust Hall," Springfield township, Nov. 21, 1817. Mr. Black remained at home until sixteen years of age, when he entered Princeton College, from which he graduated two and one-half years later. His chosen occupation was that of farming. He remained on the homestead until 1846, when he settled on the "Wigwam farm," in Lumberton township, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 11, 1880. Mr. Black married, Dec. 12, 1850, Mary Anna, daughter of Benjamin Clark, of Princeton, who survives her husband. Their children were four in number,—Julia Belle, John, Charles C., and Anna C. B. Newell, the latter deceased. Further details of the family history may be found in the sketch of John Black.

#### JOSEPH C. HAINES.

The grandparents of Mr. Haines were Jeremiah Haines, born in 1779, and his wife, Elizabeth Bisham, of Moorestown, whose birth occurred the same year. They resided on the family property now occupied by Joseph C. Haines. The death of Jeremiah Haines took place on the 29th of July, 1822, in his forty-third year, and that of his wife Aug. 6, 1867, in her eighty-eighth year. Their children were Joshua, William E., Jeremiah, and Margaret. William E., of this number, was born Feb. 22, 1804, and was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Joseph Coles. He followed farming pursuits, and resided upon the homestead until his death, which occurred April 4, 1839, and that of his wife April 20, 1844.

Their only son, Joseph C. Haines, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born Dec. 18, 1835, at the paternal home. His early life was principally spent in Burlington and Camden Counties. The schools in the latter county afforded him opportunities of education, after which he engaged in farming pursuits in Camden County.

He was married, Jan. 28, 1858, to Miss Mary P. Stiles, born March 28, 1835, and daughter of Benjamin and Martha Stiles, whose home was adjacent to Moorestown. Mr. and Mrs. Haines have had six children,—Howard B., Lizzie S., William E., J. Ridgway, Benajah P., and two who died in infancy.

After his marriage Mr. Haines removed to the homestead farm, where he at present resides. He has always manifested an active interest in public affairs, and been a leading representative of the Republican party in his county. He has been freeholder of his township, and held other minor offices, but devotes his time principally to the management of his estate.

#### BENAJAH B. POWELL.

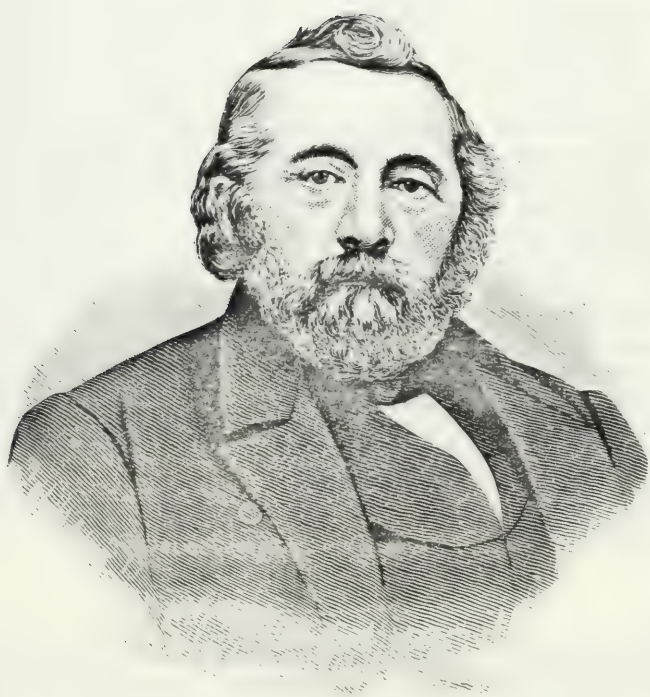
The Powell family are of Quaker descent, the grandparents of Benajah having been Joseph and Ann Bishop Powell, whose residence was in Northampton township, now known as Westampton, where they followed agricultural employments.

Their children were Virgin, Rebecca, and Joseph. The latter was born May 5, 1783, in Westampton, and having succeeded to the homestead, he established the reputation of a thrifty and successful farmer. He married Mary Butcher, whose birth occurred Dec. 14, 1786. Their children were Ann B. (Mrs. James Gardner, of Mount Holly), Benajah, and Joseph, who died in early life.

Joseph Powell's death occurred in 1816, and that of his wife Mary in 1851. Their son Benajah was born Feb. 10, 1812, in the township of Westampton, where his boyhood was spent at school. He subsequently resided for a brief interval at Mount Holly, and completed his education at Gummere's school in Burlington, N. J.







*John Black Esq*



*Jos C Haines*





His mother having been a widow during this period, soon after married Mr. Isaac Fennimore, and removed to the estate now occupied by Joseph Powell. Here Benajah remained until his marriage, when he repaired to Smithville, and located upon land left by his father, Joseph Powell. At a later period the farm now owned and occupied by Joseph Powell became his home.

He was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ann Fennimore, to whom were born eight children, as follows: Mary B., who married Zebedee R. Wills, of Evesham township; Joseph; Isaac, who died in infancy; Isaac M., who resides on an adjoining farm; Allen F., who occupies the homestead farm near Smithville; Samuel, who died in infancy; Martha M.; and Annie B., who is married to D. Budd Cole.

Mr. Powell was in his business relations eminently successful. As a Republican in politics his influence was apparent in the township, and though not ambitious for distinctions of a public character, he held for six years the office of collector of Lumberton, and was fulfilling its duties at the time of his decease, which occurred May 3, 1872, in his sixtieth year. Mrs. Powell survived him, and died in 1876, in her sixty-seventh year. Mr. Powell was in his religious faith a Quaker, and a member of the Mount Holly Friends' Meeting. He was a man of great integrity of character, of kindly instincts, and throughout his life he enjoyed the esteem of all to whom he was known.

His son, Joseph Powell, was born April 24, 1835, on the homestead near Smithville, where he resided with his parents until their removal to his present home, to which he succeeded at the death of his mother. He is a Republican in politics, and has been the recipient of various marks of confidence from his party. He was formerly township collector, and at present fills the position of county collector. He is a director of the Mount Holly National Bank, and also of the Mount Holly Insurance Company. Mr. Powell inherits the activity and public spirit of his father, and affords encouragement to all worthy enterprises which are associated either with his township or county.

#### CYRUS MOORE.

Cyrus Moore was born in Lumberton township, Burlington Co., N. J., on the homestead of his ancestors, Oct. 30, 1798. The progenitor of the family here was Joseph Moore, a native of England, who married a Miss Stokes, and built the house on the homestead in 1754. The old family Bible, containing the coat of arms of the Moore family, brought from England by Joseph, is still in possession of the family. Cyrus, son of Joseph, inherited the homestead and married a Miss Austin, who bore him children,—Joseph, Abel, Cyrus, Charles, John, Uriah, Patience (wife of William Williams), Eliza (wife of John

Engle), Mary (wife of Nathan Buzby), Martha (wife of Thomas Deacon), and Rebecca, all of whom settled in New Jersey. Of these, Cyrus, the subject of this sketch, married, May 17, 1828, Elizabeth, daughter of Jarvis Stokes. Their children are Cyrus (the third), to whom the homestead was left by his father; Jarvis, who died at the age of ten; Abigail, and Mary. The family through the four generations have been identified with the Society of Friends. Mr. Moore devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits on the homestead, was a zealous advocate of the cause of temperance, and was himself a man of correct habits, having never used either tobacco or liquor in his life. He lived to be over fourscore years, and died Dec. 5, 1880. His widow survives in 1882, and was born in September, 1808.

Cyrus (the third), who is the present occupant of the old Moore homestead, is a worthy descendant of his noble sires. He possesses the strength of character and fortitude of mind which distinguished his father, and the mild, courteous, and hospitable disposition characteristic of his mother's family. He is plain, practical, and unassuming. He is a warm friend, an affectionate son, and kind brother, a good citizen, and a valuable and influential member of society.

#### JOSHUA B. WILKINS.

Joshua B. Wilkins was born in the township of Lumberton, Burlington Co., N. J., on the homestead, near the old Friends' meeting-house, July 16, 1816, and died Dec. 28, 1880. His parents died when he was quite young, and he went to live with his grandfather, Joshua Ballinger, and subsequently with William Jessup, where he remained until his marriage, and became inured to farm-work. He married, Nov. 11, 1841, Mary M., daughter of Nathan and Rebecca Roberts, of Lumberton, who was born July 21, 1820, and survives in 1882, residing on the homestead. Their children are all deceased, viz.: Rebecca H., who was the wife of Robert H. Hurley; Joseph B., and William Henry Wilkins, who died in 1875, aged twenty-six, leaving a widow.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins were members of the Evesham Monthly Meeting and of the Easton Particular Meeting. Mr. Wilkins was a thoroughgoing farmer near his native place during his active business life, and identified with the worthy local interests of his township. His father, Joshua Wilkins, married Rebecca Ballinger, and their children were Sarah, William (deceased), and Joshua B. Wilkins. His grandparents were William and Sarah Wilkins, who also resided in Lumberton township. Sarah Wilkins was a minister of high standing in the Friends' Society, her labors being chiefly confined to the vicinity where she resided. The parents of Mrs. Wilkins were Nathan and Rebecca Roberts, also members of the Evesham Meeting. The former died July 4, 1875, the latter in 1882, aged eighty-seven years.



## CHAPTER XXXII.

MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Situation and Boundaries.**—Mansfield is one of the northeastern townships of Burlington County. It is bounded north and northeast by Bordentown, northeast by Chesterfield, south by Springfield, and southwest by Florence.

**Descriptive.**—The soil is somewhat varied, but generally sandy loam predominates, and Mansfield is regarded as one of the best wheat-producing townships in the county. It is a remarkably healthy locality, long noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. Chestnut and oak timber predominate, and many keels for vessels have been furnished from the Mansfield woods.

Mansfield is plentifully watered. Bacon's Creek flows along its eastern border, Assiscunk Creek along its southern border, and Kinkora Creek rising in its southeastern corner, and flowing through the township in a northwest course.

In all portions of the township are good roads, affording easy and direct communication with surrounding townships and villages, and the Kinkora Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad traverses the township north and south, with a station at Columbus.

**Settlement.**—The early settlers of Mansfield were mostly Friends, and came to America between 1677 and 1682. Some who were not among the first in the township undoubtedly departed from their native land at a later date. They were frugal, industrious, and intelligent. Most of them were land-owners and men of wealth and standing in England. Some of them became prominent in affairs of the township, county, and State. While in the succession of generations some few families may have degenerated or become nominally extinct in the township, the descendants of most of the pioneers have been well known and useful in every generation, and to-day many of the leaders in public matters residents in Mansfield bear the names of those who laid the foundations of its substantial existence two centuries ago or longer.

An early settler was Michael Newbold, who located a tract of eight hundred acres along the Assiscunk Creek, now owned by Theodore B. Pope, Joseph Colkitt, S. Frank Hawey, Marmaduke Pancoast, Elizabeth Schuyler, and others.

Jonathan Barton took up a tract of eight hundred acres adjoining Newbold's, and now owned by Amos Keeler, Clayton A. Black, Charles Wright, Jr., and Peter E. Harvey and brothers, and extending to Craft's Creek.

On the other side of Craft's Creek a tract of five hundred acres was taken up by Thomas Scattergood, who with his family lived in a cave on the south bank of the stream, traces of which are still discernible.

A portion of this property now belongs to Hannah M. Black, who is a direct descendant of Scattergood, another to Charles Wright, Jr., and another to Vansciver Naylor. Scattergood reared in this simple habitation a family of nine children, and at his death left a large estate. He was noted for his kind and liberal treatment of the Indians, who were always on the best of terms with him. In his will he made an express stipulation that they should be treated kindly and allowed the privilege of living on the estate if they chose to do so.

William Biddle and Thomas Potts located large tracts of land, some of which is now owned by their descendants. Both of these men were well known and respected in their day and generation.

William Emley took up land next to the Biddle tract, and became a man of local prominence. His estate has passed entirely out of possession of his family.

East of the tracts mentioned were those located or purchased by William Black, Thomas Curtis, Martin Gibbs, Michael Buffin, Caleb Shreve, Ezra Robbins, and one Ivins. William Black first located in Bordentown township, at what is now known as "Iron-sides" (the home of the late Commodore Stewart, known as "Old Ironsides"), and after taking up several other tracts, purchased of the heirs of Percival Towle about four hundred acres on Assiscunk Creek, the old Black homestead there, decidedly one of the best farms in the township, now belonging to one of his descendants.

Those above mentioned were the early settlers of Mansfield, those who were the pioneers in very truth. They were soon followed by the Harveys, Bownes, Ellises, Scotts, Aaronsons, Atkinsons, Pancoasts, and Popes, who became land-owners and farmers, and many of them prominent men.

Very prominent among the first settlers were William Emley and William Black, who came by the flie-boat "Martha" in 1677, landing at Burlington. A year later came William Biddle, Michael Newbold, and Percival Towle. A little later arrived Martin Gibbs, Michael Buffin, and Thomas Curtis. These were followed by Job Harvey, Benjamin Shreve, Daniel Ivins, and others scarcely less conspicuous. At different times William Emley, William Black, Jonathan Barton, William Biddle, Percival Towle, and Michael Newbold were members of the Council of Proprietors.

John Emley, son of William Emley, was a successful farmer, who was a very wealthy man for the time in which he lived, and a leading member of the Society of Friends. His sons filled offices of trust and honor in the county and State; William having been elected to the Legislature in 1850-51. There are few direct descendants of the first William Emley living, and none in this township.

The name of William Biddle appears in the records of nearly every early arbitration or council held in

<sup>1</sup> By Judge Clayton A. Black.

the province, and he is said to have been a man whose importance was exceeded by few others of his time. His son, Thomas Biddle, was a successful business man, and Israel Biddle, his grandson, was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and held other important offices.

William Black filled numerous important positions, and was one of the most prominent men of his day and generation. He was possessed of considerable wealth, and had a large estate in England prior to coming to America. He was twice married. His eldest son, William, and John, his second son, were both prominent in the county.

Jonathan Barton was a very wealthy man. Few if any of his descendants live in the vicinity.

Percival Towle, though a large landholder and prominent in his time, seems to have left no direct descendants. Soon after his arrival in Mansfield, Michael Newbold removed to Springfield township. Martin Gibbs was a leading surveyor, and a man of such inventive and mechanical genius that he is traditionally accredited with having made a compass which did him good service.

Among the descendants of pioneers and others who have figured prominently in public affairs and in various branches of industry and trade since the beginning of the present century, Israel Biddle deserves mention as having served in the State Legislature and in minor positions. Moses Wills was a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, a member of the Legislature and of the State Constitutional Convention, and held other important trusts. William Black is well remembered as an influential person. Samuel Black, his son, was a member of the Legislature when the charter was granted for the construction of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for many years a member of the county board of freeholders. George Black, another son, was a member of the Legislature, a State director of the United Railroad Company for twenty-three years, collector of the township, seventeen years freeholder, director and one of the original incorporators of the Mount Holly Bank, director of the Mercer County Mutual Insurance Company, and at the time of his death, in July, 1872, judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Nathan W. Black held several offices in the township, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Job Harvey was a man of some prominence. Among others of his family who were well known were his son, Peter Harvey, and Peter, son of Peter, and the father of Peter E. Harvey & Brothers, famous for their enterprise in tobacco culture. Chalkley Atkinson was a grandson of Benjamin Atkinson. He was prominent in his time, and with the late Charles Stokes, George Haywood, and John Black was instrumental in procuring the charter for a railroad from Philadelphia to New York, which was the earliest in the State. He was afterwards engaged in building the

old Delaware and Atlantic Railroad, whose road-bed is now the road-bed of the Columbus and Kinkora Railroad. He was noted for his genial qualities and versatile brain, and was the originator of many enterprises of importance. He was the first man who burned limestone in New Jersey. He and his brother, Clayton G. Atkinson, were the first to burn brick with coal in Philadelphia, giving up the business and returning to Mansfield about 1821. The latter was a bricklayer by trade, and the first man to construct a successful open grate to burn hard coal, which was made for a broker in Philadelphia, upon the principle of the cold-air flue. Nathan Atkinson, a brother of Chalkley and Clayton G. Atkinson, was a prominent carpenter and builder in Philadelphia, where he made considerable money, returning to Mansfield, where he bought a farm, on which he lived until his death in 1877, at the age of ninety-three years. None of these brothers died below eighty years of age.

The mother of Capt. James Lawrence was a Tallman, and a native of Mansfield, and the celebrated naval hero spent much of his early life there.

John Bishop was of the firm of Bishop & Sparks, the first to successfully manufacture drop-shot. He was not born in Mansfield, but was for many years a resident there; a leading citizen, a strict Quaker, and a man of great integrity. Joseph Shreve and John Harvey held offices in the township, and were respected throughout Burlington County.

Benjamin Gibbs, the grandson of Martin Gibbs, was largely interested in property in Columbus, and did much to improve that village. He was for several years collector of the township, and later member of the State Legislature.

At the present date the men who hold prominent positions in business and commercial circles who have been preferred politically are John Bishop, Peter E. Harvey, Robert Aaronson, Augustus M. Wills, president of the Mount Holly National Bank and director of the Mount Holly Insurance Company, and George B. Wills, twice a member of the Assembly, both sons of the late Judge Moses Wills; Clayton A. Black, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington County. Amos Gibbs, son of Benjamin Gibbs, was elected clerk and afterwards auditor of Burlington County, and is a man of considerable influence socially and politically. There are others who have not been inclined to accept official preferment who are prominent for their attention to business pursuits. John I. Bishop has one of the finest herds of "Jerseys" in the State, and a farm of over five hundred acres; he grows about twenty-five or thirty acres of tobacco yearly, and is an extensive manufacturer. The Harvey brothers are also prominent tobacco culturists. John P. Hutchison has a large and productive farm, and devotes his attention to stock-breeding. The Jersey cattle are among the most valuable in this country, and a cow from his farm lately brought the highest price ever paid for one of that breed. Dr. R. H. Page is re-



garded by the profession as a leading physician, and is one of the prominent business men of the township, and is conspicuously connected with local railway interests. Aaronson, Harvey & Co. are men of standing, and take a high rank in the business community.

**Civil Organization.**—Mansfield was one of the original townships of Burlington County. It was laid out at the organization of the county, and, like other townships in existence then, incorporated in 1798.

This township formerly embraced considerably more territory than it does at the present time. A portion of Bordentown township was taken from Mansfield in 1852, and the whole of Florence the same year. It now embraces nearly twenty thousand acres.

**Civil List.**—No records of Mansfield township of an earlier date than 1773 are to be found or believed to be in existence. At that time the various township offices were filled as follows:

Constable, Martin Gibbs; Assessor, John Black; Freeholders, William Potts and Caleb Shreve, M.P.;<sup>1</sup> Surveyors of Highways, William Shreve and Abednego Wright; Overseers of the Highways, John Atkinson and John Tallman, Jr.; Overseers of the Poor, John Aaronson and Thomas Curtis; Collector, Thomas Curtis; Clerk, John Imlay; Township Committee, Robert Field, Abednego Wright, Caleb Shreve, M.P.,<sup>1</sup> Clayton Newbold, Jonathan Barton, John Black, and Joseph Pancoast, Jr.

#### CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

William Potts, 1774; Caleb Shreve, 1774, 1780-83; Clayton Newbold, 1775-78, 1799-1801, 1813-17; John Black, Sr., 1775-78, 1799; Philipp Bowne, 1779, 1786-94; Thomas Curtis, 1780; Daniel Hancock, 1781-86, 1788-90, 1793-97, 1799-1807; John Pope, 1784, 1785; William Black, 1787, 1798, 1813-20; Daniel Newbold, 1791, 1792; Jonathan Barton, 1795; John Ivens, 1796, 1797, 1802-4, 1806, 1808-12; Peter Ellis, 1805; James English, 1807-12; Joseph Craft, 1808-12; Samuel Black, 1818-45; Peter Harvey, 1821-23; Israel Biddle, 1824-37, 1853; James Shreve, 1838-47; Moses Wills, 1846; William Gilbert, 1847-51; Gorge Black, 1848-52, 1854, 1855; Thomas Wainwright, 1856-58; Ridgway Hancock, 1859, 1861, 1862; John Bishop, 1860; Benjamin Gibbs, 1863; Robert Aaronson, 1864; Charles D. Shreve, 1865; William Carty, 1866-68; William Gibbs, 1869-71; Charles N. Shreve, 1872; Robert Newell, 1873-75; William P. Shreve, 1876-78; Abner Page, 1879, 1882.

#### TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Joseph Imley, 1774-76; Augustine Tallman, 1777, 1778; John Pope, 1779-82; Jacob Vansciver, 1793; Joel Gibbs, 1794-99; Thomas Stanley, 1800, 1801, 1806-37; Jacob Woolcot, 1802-6; Caleb S. Wright, 1838; Jonathan Scattergood, 1839; Samuel Black, 1840-45; William H. Pancoast, 1846-48; Thomas B. Black, 1849-60; Amos Gibbs, 1861-63; Charles W. Ware, 1864-66; Roberts S. Ivins, 1867; Samuel Rhubarb, 1868; Shipley W. Haines, 1869; Joseph Gibson, 1870-72; Nathan A. Barber, 1873-75; Barclay Hampton, 1876, 1877; Thomas Pointsett, 1878-80; Nathan Nixon, 1880; Samuel W. Ware, 1882.

#### ASSESSORS.

John Black, 1774, 1791; Philip Bowne, 1775-77, 1780-83, 1786; William Potts, 1778-79; Daniel Hancock, 1784-87, 1792, 1800-1801, 1805-6; Jacob Woolcott, 1785, 1789-90; Benjamin Fenimore, 1793-95, 1797-99; Amos Ellis, 1802-4, 1807-13; John Hawey, 1815-21; Israel Biddle, 1814; Jonathan Scattergood, 1822-26; William Biddle, 1827-49,

1851; James P. Goldy, 1850; William Carty, 1852, 1854-56; William P. Harvey, 1853; Joseph Rigen, 1851, 1858; William Lower, 1859-60; Aaron S. Robbins, 1861; William Richardson, 1862; William Cronk, 1863; William Gibbs, 1864-66; George Wispert, 1867; J. Harvey Rogers, 1868-69; Charles W. Ware, 1870-72; William S. Harvey, 1873; Joseph W. Gibson, 1874-78.

#### COLLECTORS.

Thomas Curtis, 1774; Thomas Pancoast, 1775; Lawrence Minor, 1776; Thomas Biddle, Jr., 1777; William Wright, 1778; Moses English, 1779-80; John Deacon, 1781; Moses Nutt, 1782; Adam Nutt, 1783; Edward Rockhill, Jr., 1784; Philip Bowne, 1785-86, 1788; Joseph English, 1787, 1804; Benjamin Atkinson, 1789-90; Caleb Scattergood, 1793-95; Daniel Ivens, 1769-1802, 1817-21; Thomas Shreve, 1805-7; John English, 1808-14; Israel Biddle, 1815; Samuel Bowne, 1822-25; George Black, 1826-40, 1842-47; Peter Harvey, 1841; Benjamin Gibbs, 1848-53; Levi Gibson, 1854-58; George B. Wills, 1859; William H. Pemiock, 1860-63; Benjamin S. Bryan, 1864; Clayton Hancock, 1865-69; Robert Aaronson, 1870-71, 1880-82; G. Frank Harvey, 1872-74; George W. Ridgway, 1875; Albert U. Dobbins, 1876-79.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—COLUMBUS is the principal village in Mansfield. It is situated on the Burlington and Wrightstown road, in the south part of the county west of the centre, and on the line of the Kinkora Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Columbus was formerly known as "Encroaching Corners," from the fact that some land-owners there persisted in encroaching upon the highways with their fences. Several quarrels and litigations occurred in consequence, and the locality was given the name of "Black Horse." Subsequently, at a public meeting of the citizens, the name of Columbus was suggested and adopted by the majority against a small dissenting vote. One of the most strenuous opponents of the measure was a certain tavern-keeper, who at once caused a large black horse to be painted on his sign, and declared he would sell nothing over his bar to any man who refused to refer to the village as "Black Horse."

Samuel Starkey had a blacksmith-shop in Columbus as early as 1776, and about 1800 was succeeded by his son Thomas, who continued industriously to hammer hot iron from "sunup" to sunset until 1845, when he gave place at the forge to Joseph Kinsley. Later blacksmiths at that shop were Eli Reeves, Barton Rainier, Eli Gibson, and John Cox, who tore down the shop and built a dwelling on its site. William Huston was a blacksmith in the village as early as 1824. One of his successors was John Cox. John Craft leased the shop and employed Lewis Stevens to carry on the business for him when he was engaged in carriage manufacture there. The village blacksmith at the present time is the Mr. Stevens above mentioned, who has since entered business on his own account. A blacksmith-shop, which has since been torn down to make room for a dwelling, was built by Amos Gibbs and rented to various successive occupants.

There are no traditions of early wagon-makers and wheelwrights. John Craft some years since established a large business at Columbus in the manufacture of fine carriages and wagons and sleighs gener-

<sup>1</sup> "M. P." The meaning of these letters in this connection is not known, but it has been suggested that Shreve had been a member of Parliament in England.

ally, finally removing to Burlington. His successor was Lukens Raab, who was succeeded by Raab & Soders.

Columbus contains two steam-mills, one of the largest canning establishments in the country, four large stores, a drug-store, a seminary, the usual variety of mechanics' shops, a public library, and four churches. The main street is beautifully shaded and bordered with many neat and handsome dwellings, and on all sides are manifestations of thrift and enterprise.

**GEORGETOWN.**—The next point of importance in size and enterprise to Columbus in Mansfield is Georgetown, in the southeast corner of the township. It contains an extensive carriage-manufactory, a store, a church, some small mechanics' shops, a tavern, and several dwellings. This village was for some unexplained reason formerly known by the uncomplimentary and uneuphonious name of "Foolstown." It is surrounded by a rich agricultural section, and much money changes hands there, the trade of Messrs. Frazier & Sons and the carriage-factory of Robert Newell being worthy of note.

**THREE TUNS** is the somewhat odd name of a hamlet on the Columbus and Kinkora road, in the northwest part of the township. It is said that a hotel there formerly bore the sign of three tuns or casks, whence the appellation. It contains one wheelwright's and two blacksmith's shops, a Methodist Church, and several dwellings.

**MANSFIELD** is a hamlet on the Columbus and Bordentown turnpike, a little northwest of the centre of the township. It is a pleasant locality, containing a Friends' meeting-house, a Friends' school, and several residences. The church and school here are older than any others in the township.

**KINKORA STATION** is a hamlet in the northwest part of Mansfield, at the terminus of the Kinkora Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its junction with the Amboy Division. It contains a railway depot, two extensive ice-houses (two of the many belonging to the Knickerbocker Ice Company of New York), and a few houses, owned in connection with a brick-yard just across the township line in Florence. Opposite Kinkora is Newbold's Island, sometimes called Biddle Island, upon which is located a large ice-house, the property of the Pennsylvania Ice Company.

**Schools.**—The first school-house in this township was built at Mansfield by the Society of Friends about 1786, and was under control of that organization until the present public school law deprived schools managed by religious sects of all State moneys, which were directed to the use of public schools, though to this day this school is aided largely by the care of Friends. Later a school-house was built near the junction of the Mount Holly and Three Tuns road with the Burlington and Columbus road. There is a school-house about a quarter of a mile below the site just

mentioned, and it is generally believed that the old school-house above referred to was many years ago removed to that place, but has long since been superseded by a more modern structure. A school-house was early erected near Georgetown. School-houses were subsequently built at Columbus, Black's Lane, and Three Tuns.

From about the year 1800 to 1849 the farmers of this township and adjoining neighborhoods educated their children mostly at home under the care of governesses. After the latter date they sent their children to boarding-schools. In 1870 a large building was erected in Columbus by a number of leading citizens, and a private school known as the Columbus Seminary was opened therein, which is now in a flourishing condition, and under the able management of Prof. William B. Kirkbride.

Under the general free school laws of New Jersey the township has been divided into five school districts, named and numbered as follows:

Grove District, No. 8; Columbus District, No. 9; Georgetown District, No. 10; Mansfield District, No. 11; and Three Tuns District, No. 12.

According to the last published report of the State Board of Education, the educational statistics for Mansfield township for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1880, were as follows:

Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes: District No. 8, \$300; No. 9, \$595; No. 10, \$350; No. 11, \$300; No. 12, \$360. Value of school property: District No. 8, \$450; No. 9, \$600; No. 10, \$500; No. 11, (rented); No. 12, \$600. Number of children of the school age: District No. 8, 72; No. 9, 176; No. 10, 74; No. 11, 50; No. 12, 68. Number of teachers employed: District No. 8, one female at a salary of \$25 per month; No. 9, one male at \$40.91 per month, and one female at \$16.66 per month; No. 10, one male at \$30 per month; No. 11, one female at \$25 per month; No. 12, one male at \$24.33 per month.

#### **The Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbus.**

—A Methodist class was organized in Columbus probably as early as 1817, some think about 1820, and meetings were held in a school-house, which in 1849 was converted into a church. In 1857 the present church was erected, at a cost of about one thousand dollars.

Lack of records prevents the presentation of as good a sketch of the history of this church as may seem desirable. The Columbus class and later church was successively on two or three charges, but most of the time the place of residence of the pastors on the Columbus charge. Below are the names of the pastors since 1846:

1846, — Griffith; 1847, Edward Page; 1848, William Tunison; 1849, W. W. Christine; 1850, Joseph Sleeper; 1851–52, J. J. Hanly; 1853, Nehemiah Stokely; 1854–55, Samuel H. Johnson; 1856–57, J. Vansant and J. T. Connolly; 1858, E. Waters;



1859, E. Waters and W. T. Abbott; 1860-61, M. B. Osborn; 1862, R. B. Sutcliff; 1863, Noah Edwards and William E. Greenbank; 1864, Noah Edwards and J. E. Adams; 1865-67, D. L. Adams; 1868, A. Matthews; 1869, L. M. Atkinson; 1870, T. S. Wilson; 1871, T. S. Wilson and George D. Collins; 1873, T. S. Wilson and James Rogers; 1873, S. M. Hudson and James Rogers; 1874, S. M. Hudson and John L. Hill; 1875, S. M. Hudson; 1876-78, C. F. Downs; 1879-80, M. C. Stokes; 1881, J. Wagg; 1882, J. E. Willey.

The Sunday-school connected with this church is an offshoot of a Union Sunday-school organized about 1821.

The trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbus in 1882 were Amos Keeler, Thomas Keeler, Jonathan Gilbert, Henry K. Gilbert, John Saap, and Charles England.

**Friends' Meeting.**<sup>1</sup>—Burlington Quarterly Meeting was established 9th mo. 29, 1686, and the first meeting was held at the house of William Biddle, at "Mount Hope," on the Delaware River, directly opposite "Biddle's Island," and which was subsequently known as "Biddle's Landing," but more recently the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have called it Kinkora, on account of the Columbus, Kinkora and Springfield Railroad Company having one of its termini at this point. The Quarterly Meeting continued to be held at William Biddle's house till the time of his death, which occurred in 1712, when it was removed to Burlington, and after the lapse of a few years it was held alternately at Burlington and Chesterfield (now Crosswicks village). Mount Hope was selected as the most suitable place for the holding of it, owing to its central location and greater convenience of access to the different settlements of Friends, which were now being extended along the river and numerous creeks as far as the "Falls of the Delaware" (Trenton), and in a few years they were sufficiently numerous at Kingwood and Bethlehem, which subsequently, with other contiguous territory, constituted the county of Hunterdon, to set up a Monthly Meeting as a subordinate branch of Burlington Quarterly Meeting. Not having the requisite data at hand to fix definitely the year when the first meeting-house was built at Mansfield, which, however, was in the early part of the eighteenth century. It was the custom anterior to the time of its erection to hold meetings for divine worship alternately at the houses of the earlier settlers in the different neighborhoods, as we find in the records of the Quarterly Meeting shortly after its establishment the names of three individuals mentioned at whose houses such meetings were held, viz., at John Day's, ———, and John Curtis'. In further searching the records we find soon after the meeting directs that that held at John Curtis' house be discontinued, owing to its

remote situation, the badness of the roads, and the inclement weather. It will perhaps interest some readers who are residents of Mansfield township to learn that this remote place with its bad roads, and at that day one of the frontier settlements, was none other than "Ogston Farm," the present residence of John I. Bishop, around which cluster many historical reminiscences incident to the Revolutionary war. Prior to 1783 all the members of the Society of Friends living in Mansfield township were within the limits of either Burlington or Chesterfield Monthly Meetings. In the year 1783 Burlington Quarterly Meeting decided to establish another Monthly Meeting, under the title of Upper Springfield, composed of the four Preparative Meetings,—Mansfield, Arneytown, Upper Freehold, and Upper Springfield. Each of these had a membership of nearly two hundred and fifty members, including adults and children, all of whose names are recorded in family groups in a book kept for this purpose. It appears there were at that time two Preparative Meetings in the township, under the respective titles of Mansfield and Lower Mansfield. The latter, being retained as a subordinate branch of Burlington Monthly Meeting, was located at or near what is now the village of "Bustleton," where the public district school-house now stands, while the former was set off to the new Monthly Meeting of Upper Springfield. The original meeting-house erected by Friends in Mansfield, then, as now, comparatively a mere hamlet, was a long, narrow frame building, which was replaced by a larger and more modern brick structure, upon or near the same site, in the year 1812. One end of the old house was removed to another part of the property and converted into a dwelling, which is still standing, and which was generally tenanted by the teacher of the school established by and under the supervision of trustees appointed by the Preparative Meeting, or by the sexton who had the care of the meeting-house, adjacent yard, etc., and burial-grounds.

**The First Presbyterian Church of Columbus** was organized Aug. 15, 1835, with the following members: Thomas Scott, Elizabeth Scott, John and Sarah Adams, Elizabeth Taylor, Harriet Brian, Annie Brown, H. S. Osborn, Ann Sapp, Mrs. Harrison Wright, Luke Reed, Dr. John F. De Heiniken, Peter Hess, Maria Hess, Mrs. Lydia Scoby, Margaret Scoby, William B. Houston, Walter S. Wright.

The church was organized by Rev. James Patterson. The first elders were Dr. John F. De Heiniken and William Scoby.

Rev. Sylvanus Haight, from Philadelphia, was the first stationed pastor. He was installed in 1836. The second was Rev. John Scott. Rev. Samuel Miller came in 1845 as stated supply, and served the church nearly twenty years with small compensation. He was followed by Rev. P. B. Van Sycle as stated supply one year, and in 1866, Rev. H. R. Hall was in-

<sup>1</sup> By John Bishop.

stalled as pastor, and remained two years. The present pastor, Rev. H. R. Hall, was installed Sept. 1, 1868.

The earliest Presbyterian meetings in Columbus were held underneath some huge oak-trees. Then a tent was procured, in which services were held regularly for nearly a year. The house of worship still in use was built in 1834.

The church has grown steadily from the first, and very notably since the beginning of Rev. Mr. Hall's pastorate in 1868, when the membership was twenty-eight, as against the present membership of fifty.

**The Baptist Church of Columbus.**—Baptist meetings were first held in Columbus in an old carpenter-shop as early as 1830, by Rev. C. W. Mulford, the pastor of the Pemberton Baptist Church. Regular services were held here once in two weeks for a period of about sixteen years by Rev. Mr. Mulford and other missionary preachers from Pemberton, Mount Holly, and Vincentown. In 1841, William Smith supplied the pulpit, and on the 25th of February, 1841, a church organization was perfected with nineteen members, as follows: Benjamin Edwards, Thomas Heritage, Elijah Cathcart, Thomas Carty, John Barber, Jonathan S. Powell, James Lawrence, Catharine Keeler, Rebecca Heritage, Mary Edwards, Elizabeth Cathcart, Mary Harris, Sarah Carr, Lydia Howell, Ann C. Barber, Rachel Barber, Miss M. Remeear, Sarah Lippincott, and Charlotte Rankin.

The church was organized by Rev. D. S. Palmer, Job Gaskill, and Anthony Logan, of Pemberton; Rev. William Smith, Peter Sexton, Sexton Emley, and Daniel Poinsett, of Jacobstown; Rev. W. E. Dickens and David Oliver, of Burlington; Rev. J. C. Harrison, J. K. Hillier, S. White, J. Higgins, C. G. Fergusson, and Rev. J. Beldon, of Bordentown.

Services were regularly held in the old carpenter-shop from 1830 to 1839, at which time a committee was appointed to purchase a plot of ground and erect a more suitable house of worship, and in the fall of the same year a small church edifice was erected, which was a plain wooden structure. Here they continued to hold regular service until Aug. 12, 1872, when the church was deemed inadequate to hold the congregation, and the trustees were ordered to dispose of the church and sheds, which were sold to the village authorities to be used as a town hall. In 1873 a committee composed of the following persons were appointed to purchase a lot and erect a more commodious church edifice. The committee consisted of David Haines, Joseph Calkitt, Benjamin Rogers, Edward Potts, T. P. Pope, S. Rogers. A plot of ground was purchased for six dollars and fifty cents, and a brick edifice was erected and dedicated upon its completion, Nov. 6, 1873, by Rev. P. S. Henson, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. Henry Wescott and others.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Job Gaskill, of Pemberton. He was installed in 1846. He was fol-

lowed by Revs. H. C. Putman, 1851 to 1854; Samuel Gale, 1854 and 1855; J. M. Lyons, 1856 and 1858; E. C. Ambler, 1859 and 1860; William H. Jones, 1861 and 1862; J. M. Lyons, 1863 and 1865. In 1866 the church had no regular pastor. Rev. William D. Sigfried came in 1867 and 1868; George W. Snyder, 1869 and 1871; W. B. Tolen, 1872; Henry Wescott, 1873 and 1876; C. A. Babcock, 1877 and 1878. The present pastor, Rev. R. Cheney, was installed in 1879. The present membership is one hundred and sixteen.

**The Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church of Three Tuns.**—Owing to the incomplete records of this church organization the historian was unable to find out from the pastor more than the present membership and the late progress of the church. He has, however, from other sources obtained a few facts in relation to the early history of the church. A class was formed here at an early period, and services were first held in a school-house. Here they continued to worship until 1847, when a plot of ground was given by John Biddle, and a church edifice was erected and dedicated on its completion. The church is a small wooden structure, situated in the centre of the town.

Among the early members were William Gibson, William Carty, Kerlin Carty, Rebecca Carty, Thomas Gilbert, Rebecca Gilbert, Sarah Quicksell, William Gilbert, Julia Shreve, Sidney Martin, and Edward Ashby.

The pastors that have filled the pulpit, as far as could be ascertained, have been Revs. Edward Page, W. Johnson, William Christian, Daniel Adams, Mr. Waters, James Vansant, Mr. Downs, M. D. Stokes, and H. Wagg. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph Willits.

The trustees are William Shreve, Israel Speal, George Green, Shreve Carty, and Benjamin Ettinger. The present steward is Shreve Carty. The church has a membership of sixty. Value of church property, one thousand dollars.

**The Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgetown.**—Centrally located in Georgetown is the house of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place, which was organized something like twenty years ago, and has been ministered to by preachers mentioned in connection with other Methodist Episcopal Churches in this township.

**Cemeteries.**—The first burying-ground opened in the township was the Friends' graveyard at Mansfield, which contains the remains of many of the early settlers, and is marked by crumbling headstones, some of whose inscriptions have become illegible by exposure to the elements.

The Mansfield Cemetery was laid out about 1865, and the Columbus Cemetery about 1868. These are the only public burial-places in the township. Here and there on farms may be found isolated graves, most of which were made years ago.



**Industrial Pursuits.**—The Columbus and Kinkora Railroad was originated by and built under the management of residents of Columbus,—John Bishop, the president; Clayton A. Black, the vice-president; Dr. R. H. Page, secretary and treasurer; and a number of directors residing there and near there in the township.

Mansfield township was the first in Burlington County to successfully grow tobacco. This industry was begun about 1866 by Peter E. Harvey & Bros., and was soon entered upon and prosecuted vigorously by John I. Bishop, who manufactures a large amount of his stock into cigars. There are several others in the township experimenting in tobacco culture with good promise of success.

Raab & Sollers, at Columbus, Robert Newell, of Georgetown, and Asa Carty, at Three Tuns, are engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages of different kinds.

The Columbus Steam-Mills were erected in 1848 by the Columbus Steam-Mills Company, of which the following were members: George Black, John Curtis, Moses Wills, Clayton G. Atkinson, Charles Atkinson, Israel Goldy, Charles Aaronson, and others. George Black was president; Moses Wills, secretary and treasurer; and Clayton G. Atkinson, superintendent. Subsequently the property was purchased by Charles Atkinson, who added a saw-mill. The miller for some time past has been Thomas S. Page.

In 1875, Israel Kerlin built a steam-mill at Columbus, which he has managed successfully since.

One of the most important of Mansfield's industries is the canning establishment of Aaronson, Harvey & Co., at Columbus, which was put in operation in 1875, since that time, in the fruit and vegetable seasons, giving employment to many hands, and providing a sure home-market for such products as its trade demands.

Ashby's steam grist-mill, which is located on English Creek, which flows through the northwestern part of the township, was erected in about 1818 by Joseph Potts, who carried on the business for several years, and was succeeded by Edward Ashby in 1838. In 1857 the old mill was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt the following year, and steam-power added. In size the mill is thirty-two by forty-five feet. In 1876, Timothy W. Ashby succeeded his father, Edward Ashby, and has carried on the business since.

**Fire Company and Societies.**—THE FRANKLIN FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY OF COLUMBUS.—The Franklin Fire-Engine Company was organized about 1828, and reorganized in 1861, with Dr. R. H. Page as president, Peter E. Harvey as secretary, George B. Wills as treasurer, and John Kerlin as foreman. The old engine of this company was a curiosity in its way,—one of the antiquated "gallery" engines,—and was known as the "Columbus." It was exchanged for the present "brake" hand-machine, called the "Franklin," in 1861.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.**—At different times temperance societies have flourished at Columbus for longer or shorter periods. None are in existence at this date.

**COLUMBUS LODGE, No. 101, I. O. O. F.**—This lodge was instituted June 27, 1850. It ceased working, and was reinstituted March 12, 1868. The charter members in 1850 were William I. Black, Aaron Johnson, Thomas Inglin, John B. Taylor, and Thomas Inglin. The following were the first officers elected: N. G., Aaron Johnson; V. G., John B. Taylor; Sec., William I. Black; Treas., Thomas Inglin. The successive Noble Grands have been as follows: Aaron Johnson, John B. Taylor, Samuel Inglin, James H. Warner, Burgess A. Emley, William P. Harvey, Levi Gibson, Barzillai Inglin, Abel R. Hodson, Joseph P. Goldy, Thomas McDonald, Frank Hancock, Edward Wills, Thomas B. Black, John Inglin, William Gibbs, Charles Inglin, Alfred C. Haines, Content Inglin, Cortland Inglin, Amos K. Duble, Abner Nixon, Caleb G. Kinsley, Asa C. Hancock, Charles Shinn, Nathan Barber, Barclay Hampton, William Minor, Lukens P. Raab, Abner Page, John H. Day, Robert Lucas, Joseph Tye, Charles Ware, Aaron Haley, Timothy Ashby, Gilpin T. Walton, Thomas Gifford, Caleb S. Aaronson, Edwin Inglin, Amos Blake, Samuel R. Ware, and Thomas Poinsett.

The officers in June, 1882, were as follows: Benjamin T. Walton, N. G.; Thomas Swain, V. G.; Thomas S. Page, Sec.; Lukens P. Raab, Treas. The membership at the date mentioned was ninety-nine.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HON. GEORGE SYKES.

Probably no man in Burlington County was more generally known or more highly esteemed during his lifetime than the subject of this sketch. His ancestry in this country is traceable in a direct line to John Sykes, of Ashford-in-the-water, Derbyshire, England, who emigrated to America with his son Samuel, and the wife and children of the latter, in the ship "Jeffere," in 1683, arriving at Burlington on September 1st of that year, old style. He died in the winter of 1683-84, and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Burlington. The site of this burial-place was afterwards opened as Broad Street, and is now occupied by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, between Wood Street and Main Street, about one-third of the distance from the former. John Sykes was a widower and an aged man upon his coming to this country. His two sons, Anthony and Samuel, were early and prominent adherents of Quakerism in England. The former became a minister, and was killed in 1678 by a fall of earth and stone in a lead-mine.







*Geo Lykes*  
1850



*John S. Curtis*





After the death of John Sykes his son Samuel purchased about two hundred acres of land, comprising the farm which he subsequently devised to his brother Thomas and nephew, Thomas Sykes Earl, near Sykesville, where he located and died on July 1, 1687, leaving a widow, who afterwards married John Warren, a neighbor, and had two children, viz.: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Isaac Harnor, of Bordentown, and John. Upon the first settlement of the family they dug a cave on the easterly side of the tract, and erected a cabin over it, where they lived until the autumn of 1685, when the present dwelling-house was erected. The old Sykes homestead is now occupied by William Ridgway. It was devised by John Sykes (2d) to Anthony, by him to his son Thomas, and by Thomas to the subject of this sketch.

John Sykes, son of Samuel, born May 8, 1682, married Joanna, daughter of Robert and Ann Murfin, and died in Bordentown, Oct. 26, 1771, having lived in great union and harmony with his wife for sixty-seven years.

Anthony, son of John and Joanna (Murfin) Sykes, was born May 20, 1717, and died Oct. 24, 1783. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Edith Newbold, and widow of Empson Wright, and had children,—Edith, who married Thomas Earl, had seven children, and died Sept. 11, 1817; Anthony, who married Mary Johnson, had nine children, and died at Sykesville, N. J., on Oct. 19, 1821; Samuel, died Feb. 26, 1829; Mary, who married Jonathan Curtis, had one child, John S. Curtis, and died July 31, 1834; Katherine, died March 4, 1836; Thomas, born July 31, 1764, married Mary, daughter of James and Mary Lawrie, had five children,—George (our subject), Beulah, Lydia, Edith, and Ann, and died in November, 1852; Benjamin, died May, 1801; and John, who died in the spring of 1803.

George Sykes, son of Thomas and Mary (Lawrie) Sykes, was born near Sykesville, Burlington Co., N. J., on Sept. 20, 1802. When fifteen years of age he commenced teaching school in the Mount Pleasant school-house, and subsequently taught at Juliustown and Sykesville. Still later he received an academic education under John Gummere, of Burlington. In early life he embarked in the business of a surveyor and conveyancer, and continued to practice that profession throughout his life, being in later years a member of the Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey. He became a famous authority upon the metes and bounds of the cedar swamps and barren wastes in Burlington, Ocean, and Monmouth Counties, and no important case where the title to land was in dispute was tried without his being called as a witness. He had a wonderfully retentive memory, and absorbed a vast amount of information, which he freely dispensed to his friends without fee or reward. His knowledge of the early settlement and old families of Burlington County was also extensive; and in local affairs, involving the examination of ancient facts, he

was looked upon almost as an oracle. He was a Democrat in politics, though not an ardent politician, and from 1843–48 represented the Second New Jersey District in Congress. While a member of that body he was known as “Friend Sykes, the Quaker member,” and was on familiar terms with the leaders of his time. He was an early and earnest supporter of the bill appropriating funds for the construction of Professor Morse’s experimental line of telegraph from Washington to Baltimore. He was on board the ill-fated “Princeton” in 1844, when the “Peacemaker” gun burst upon her and killed Secretaries Upshur and Gilmer and other notable persons. Mr. Sykes was standing near Governor Gilmer, and while helping to raise him upon a mattress the secretary died. In 1847 he was named for Governor of New Jersey, and was the second choice of the Democratic Convention of that year. He represented the First Assembly District of Burlington County in the State Legislature in 1877, 1878, and 1879, where he was a useful and valuable member. He never married. Socially he was very companionable, full of anecdote and humor, generous and kind to a fault, with a soul above treachery, dishonesty, and deceit. He never solicited a man for his vote, and never asked any one to pay him for his services, always depending upon them to hand in his dues. He was very popular throughout the county, and his demise was greatly lamented. He passed away on Feb. 25, 1880, appropriate resolutions being passed by the Legislature of the State on March 1st following.

#### JOHN SYKES CURTIS.

The Curtis family is one of the oldest in Burlington County. The original ancestor in this country was John Curtis, who emigrated from England at an early day, and in March, 1684, located upon a tract of land purporting to contain three hundred and forty-seven acres, but really much more, in what is now Mansfield township, including the principal part of the present farm of John I. Bishop, near Columbus, and the westerly part of the farm now occupied by the widow of the subject of this sketch. To this tract of land John Curtis gave the name of Ogston, which it has ever since retained. He was a descendant (probably a son, but perhaps a grandson) of Thomas Curtis, woolen draper, of Reading, England, and Anne, his wife, both of whom were severe sufferers, and above mediocrity in position and intelligence, among the earliest and most prominent members of the Society of Friends at its first organization in England. Anne Curtis is said to have had considerable influence with the king, her father being a personal friend of the king in the time of the civil war, having been hung without trial by the king’s enemies at his own door.

At the time of John Curtis’ settlement he appears to have had a family, for by a deed of gift dated Aug.



10, 1686, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, he conveys the three hundred and forty-seven acres of land "at a place formerly called Mount Pleasant, but now by the said John Curtis called Ogston," to his son Thomas and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and for want of such issue, after the death of said Thomas and of his father and mother, John and Anne Curtis, to David and Jonathan Curtis, sons of the said John and Anne, and to their heirs and assigns forever. At that time, there being no meeting-house in the neighborhood, the Friends held their meetings at the house of John Curtis, at Ogston.

John S. Curtis was the grandson of the Thomas mentioned above; the latter had two wives and a number of children, and lived where John I. Bishop now resides. Maj. John Curtis, a half-brother of Jonathan (the father of our subject), occupied the Thomas Curtis place in his lifetime.

The parents of John S. Curtis were Jonathan and Mary (Sykes) Curtis. They were married in the year 1800, and lived where Mrs. Ann Curtis now resides. Their only child was John S. Curtis. He was born on the home-place on April 1, 1808, and died at the same place on Jan. 3, 1870. During his entire life he engaged in agricultural pursuits on the old homestead, and led a simple, retired, and blameless life. He was no public man, and carefully avoided all forms of ostentation, governing his daily walk by the humble rules of the Society of Friends, to which he belonged. He was kind to the poor, generous to his friends and kindred, and a cheerful supporter of all worthy enterprises. He enjoyed academic instruction under John Gummere, of Burlington, and was well read and informed upon the live questions of the day. He married on June 13, 1849, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Sykes, and had two children, who died in infancy. His widow occupies his old family residence at the present writing, 1882.

#### HON. GEORGE BLACK.

Hon. George Black, son of William and Hope (French) Black, was born on the homestead farm of his parents in the year 1800. He remained with his father on the farm until he attained his twenty-third year, when in connection with his brother-in-law, Moses Wills, he embarked in the mercantile business at Columbus, Burlington Co. The venture proved successful, and the partners purchased largely of real estate, from which they realized large advances.

Mr. Black was a man of great mental and physical activity, and was one of the most prominent and public-spirited men of his time. He transacted a large amount of public business, and was held in general respect and esteem for his integrity and high moral principle. He was collector of Mansfield township for over twenty years, and chosen freeholder for nearly the same length of time. He was known

widely throughout the county and State. He was elected to represent Burlington County in the State Legislature at a time when his party was largely in the minority. He was appointed to the office of State prison inspector, and subsequently was chosen by the Legislature one of the State directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. His name was also frequently spoken of for Governor. At the time of his death, on July 21, 1872, he was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington County, a member of the board of directors of the Mount Holly National Bank, president of the Columbus, Kinkora and Springfield Railroad Company, of which he was one of the projectors, and a director of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennington, N. J. His widow, Hannah M., *née* Atkinson, survives him, together with an only son, Judge Clayton A. Black, of Columbus.

#### JUDGE CLAYTON A. BLACK.

Judge Clayton A. Black, only son of Hon. George Black, was born in the village of Columbus, Sept. 27, 1839. He removed with his parents in 1849 to a farm formerly belonging to the Black family, which his father gave him the management of in 1861. Upon this farm, just outside the village of Columbus, Judge Black has resided since. In 1864, with Peter E. Harvey, he obtained a charter to construct a railroad on the old bed of the Delaware and Atlantic Railroad; this was completed, fourteen miles in length, in 1872.

His father accepted the presidency of the company, and he was made a director. Upon the death of his father, he was a second time tendered the presidency, but accepted the position of vice-president. In 1872 he was chosen director of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and of the Mount Holly National Bank. In 1873 he was made a director of the Bordentown Turnpike Company, and has been several times pressed to accept political honors, but declined, until Governor McClellan tendered him the appointment of judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington County, which he accepted, and went upon the bench in April, 1878. Judge Black is deeply interested in agricultural pursuits, and has done much to bring about a mutual understanding between the farmers and tax-payers, and for the protection of game, laws for which were drawn by him, and may be found upon the statute-books.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### MEDFORD TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—Medford is one of the southwest border townships of Burlington County, and is bounded on the east by Southampton,

<sup>1</sup> By W. H. Shaw.







*Geo. Black*

on the southeast by Shamong township, on the south by Camden County, on the west by Evesham and Mount Laurel, and on the north by Lumberton township.

Medford was formed from Evesham township, and the act of Assembly organizing it was dated Feb. 4, 1847, and is described as follows: "All that part of the township of Evesham that lies easterly of the boundaries following: beginning at a station in the middle of the south branch of Rancocas Creek, and opposite the mouth of Mason's Creek; thence up the channel of the said Mason's Creek to a stone at or near the head of Darnell's mill-pond, standing north 23° west 13.50 chains from the middle of the bridge over said creek on the Mount Holly road; and from thence on a course south 4° west to the line of Camden County."

**Natural Features.**—The surface of this township is what might be termed level, yet sufficiently undulating for all the purposes for which it is used. The southern portion is mostly occupied in the culture of cranberries, while the northern portion is better adapted to cereals and grasses. That portion used for agricultural purposes is quite productive, as it has been brought to a high state of cultivation by an intelligent use of the different kinds of fertilizers. In the extreme southern part of the township there is quite a large tract covered with pine and scrub-oak, peculiar to this part of Burlington County. The township is well supplied with water by the southwest branch of Rancocas Creek and its numerous tributaries, mostly rising in this township and forming the head-waters of this branch of the Rancocas. The township covers an area of twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-nine acres, and contains a population of nineteen hundred and eighty, according to the census of 1880.

**Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.**—This township being a part of one of the original townships, and covering as it does a portion of one of the branches of the Rancocas, it was no doubt settled nearly or quite as early as the northern portion of the township from which it was taken. No doubt the original settlers were members of the Society of Friends, as the "plain language" is still used to a great extent, especially among the older inhabitants. Just when the first settler located in what is now Medford, or where he located, we are unable to say, but tradition says that Robert Eves, after whom Evesham was named, was the pioneer in this township. However this may be, it is a settled fact that Mr. Eves had a saw-mill near the present site of the town of Medford as early as 1727, and an old account-book shows that the mill was in active operation as late as 1730.

The Haineses were among the first and largest land-owners in what is now Medford township. The following-mentioned parcels or tracts of land are taken from Revell's Book of Surveys, as copied by Dr. George Haines:

June 3, 1700, John Haines, 50 acres, surveyed on south side of south branch of Rancocas.

11th mo., 1683, 200 acres of land, surveyed to John Haines, on the south side of south branch of Northampton River (Rancocas).

4th mo., 1689, 100 acres, surveyed to William Haines, near Nancut-ting's old plantation.

12th mo., 1688, 100 acres, surveyed to Richard Haines, joins Thomas Haines.

12th mo., 1691, 50 acres, surveyed to John Haines, also 100 acres.

12th mo., 1688, 100 acres, surveyed to Thomas Haines, joins John Haines.

November, 1711, surveyed 2240 acres to John Haines, Richard Haines, William Haines, Thomas Wilkins, John Borton, Benjamin Moore, and Jonathan Haines.

April 21, 1682, Richard Haines, of Anoe, of y<sup>e</sup> bill in y<sup>e</sup> county of Oxon, Husbanman, Bot 100 acres of Edward Bylinge (out of the good will and kindness for the truth's sake he had, and beareth to the said Richard Haines).

June 29, 1687, Percival Cook to John Haines, of Ancocas Creek, for 100 acres of land.

Nov. 21, 1693, John Haines, of Evesham (now Medford), Burlington County, Bot 200 acres of Samuel Jennings.

Jan. 19, 1698, Christopher Wetherill to William Haines, of Evesham (now Medford), for 100 acres of land.

It will be seen by the above that a large share of what is now Medford was owned by the Haines family. During the first century of the settlement of this territory and as the population increased the title to real estate changed hands, large tracts were cut up into smaller plantations and farms, and during the last century other changes have occurred. Manufacturing with its various branches of industry has become more fully developed, and the township is owned by several hundred persons instead of the few at first. Probably the most extensive land-owner in the township at present is Joseph C. Hinchman, who owns about three thousand acres, two thousand of which is in cranberry bogs. — Oliphant is next largest, about six hundred. Dr. Still, a (colored) physician at Cross-Roads, is probably the next largest real-estate owner in the township.

**Pioneer Accident.**—In Revolutionary war times gunpowder was quite a necessary article, and Adonijah Peacock, then a resident of what is now Medford, was somewhat skilled in the manufacture of that necessary article. He lived about one and a half miles southeast of what is now Medford village. Sometimes there was not that proper care or judgment exercised that there should have been. In his haste upon one occasion to furnish Gen. Washington with powder, he sent on quite a large quantity that had not been properly dried, consequently it was returned to Mr. Peacock. His powder-mill being a primitive affair, and using his old-fashioned kitchen fireplace for a dryer, proved rather dangerous. While in the act of drying this lot of rejected powder it somehow ignited, causing a terrible explosion and instantly killing Mr. Peacock. The old kitchen, in which was the fireplace, was not only entirely demolished, but the force of the explosion excavated a hole under where the house stood as large as a good-sized cellar. A woman that was standing in the kitchen-door was thrown about fifty yards. Her hair and a portion of her clothes were burned off, otherwise she



was uninjured. A large quantity of powder standing outside the building was also ignited, and assisted in the sad havoc of life and property, besides the great loss to the then needy American army. A grandson of Mr. Peacock lives upon the old plantation, and vouches for the truthfulness of the incident.

**Civil Organization.**—We herewith give the entire proceedings of the first town-meeting, extracts from records, and lists of the most prominent township officers from the first to and including 1882:

"At an annual town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Medford, held at the Town Hall, Cross Roads, 3d mo., 9th day, 1847.

"Benjamin Shreve was chosen moderator, and Edwin Lippincott elected township clerk for the ensuing year.

"William Garwood, on behalf of the township committee, read their report concerning the general affairs of the township, which, upon motion, was adopted without any alteration. He also read their report of the sheep and dog bills, which were likewise adopted.

"By the report of the committee, it appears that the amount of dog taxes for the past year, is inadequate to discharge the bills allowed for sheep injured or killed by dogs, it was therefore *Resolved*, that each and every person owning or harboring a dog, or dogs, shall be assessed and required to pay for the first dog one dollar, for the second dog two dollars, and each female of the canine species roaming at large five dollars.

"*Resolved*, That the next township committee for this year be authorized and empowered to pay the Medford township share of the debt due Burlington County from the old township of Evesham.

"*Resolved*, That the township of Medford be divided into two road districts, and that the road leading from Heulings' Corner to John Sharp's shall be the line dividing it into a northern and southern district, and that the eastern part of the road from the cross-roads be under the superintendence of the southern district overseer, and the western part to be under the superintendence of the northern district overseer.

"*Resolved*, That four hundred dollars be raised by the township to be incorporated with the State school fund for the purpose of general education.

"*Resolved*, That the sum of one thousand dollars be raised for general township purposes.

"*Resolved*, That the township committee be authorized to limit the amount of money to be expended by the overseers.

"*Resolved*, That this township be governed the present year by the old by-laws, and that the moderator appoint a committee to draft a new code, and present to next town-meeting for examination.

"*Resolved*, That the meeting go into nomination, and that Charles Stratton be appointed assistant moderator.

"*Resolved*, That there be but one constable in the township of Medford.

"*Resolved*, That the salary of the town clerk be reduced to twelve dollars.

"The meeting then adjourned for the election of officers, which resulted in the following, who are duly elected, and authorized to act in their different offices:

"Assessor, Daniel Coate; Collector, William Dyer; Commissioners of Appeals, William Sharp, Jonathan Jones, and Thomas M. Collins; Freeholders, Joseph L. Thomas and Franklin C. Doughten; Judge of Election, William R. Braddock; Overseers of Poor, Joel Cliver and Joshua Chew; Township Committee, Robert F. Roberts, Dudley Ballinger, Benjamin Roberts, Mahlon Kirkbride, and Robert B. Stokes; Surveyors of Highways, Abraham P. Stackhouse and Philip S. Coate; School Superintendent, Andrews E. Budd; Constable, William Cramer; Overseer, North District, Elwood Glover; Overseer, South District, Joseph J. Bates; Pound-Keeper, Silas Cook."

"EDWIN LIPPINCOTT,

"Clerk.

"3d mo., 9th d., 1847."

**Extracts from Records.**—At the town-meeting in March, 1848, the committee appointed to draft by-laws reported a code as follows:

"First. *Resolved*, That the annual town meetings of the township of Medford shall hereafter be held at the Town Hall, Cross Roads, on the day appointed by law, and that such annual Town meeting hereafter shall be opened at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time

the inhabitants assembled shall proceed to choose or elect a presiding officer and clerk, to preside over and conduct such Town meeting, and to record the proceedings of the same, and such presiding officer and clerk are elected as aforesaid. The clerk is required to read the act of Assembly; by same required to be read at the opening of every town meeting; and to receive and read the report of the town committee, which shall include a statement of the monies received and expended by the different town officers; and shall then proceed to agree on the sum of money to be raised for the use of the township, and to receive the report of town superintendent, and to hear and determine upon all other matters that may be necessary and proper, and lastly to receive nominations for candidates for all the township officers, except the president and clerk, which nominations shall be taken down by the clerk, and a list of the offices for which they were nominated and set up in some conspicuous place immediately after an adjournment takes place.

"Second. *Resolved*, That all the township officers, except the presiding officer and clerk, shall hereafter be elected by ballot.

"Third. *Resolved*, That the presiding officer and Town Clerk, and the assistant presiding officer, who shall be elected in the same manner as the presiding officer and clerk, shall conduct the town meeting as near as may be, according to the mode and manner of conducting General Elections; and that the Pole shall be opened immediately after the adjournment of the Town meeting, and close at five o'clock on the same day.

"Fourth. *Resolved*, That the said officers of the township election shall after the close of the election proceed to count the votes, in the taking of which account no name but such as was publicly nominated and taken down by the clerk shall be received or counted for any office; ascertain the number of votes given for such candidate, and the office designated for him, and report the names of the persons having the greatest number of votes as the person elected, and the town clerk shall thereupon record the same in the town book, shall also certify the same to the county clerk, according to law, and shall put up at least in three of the most public places in the township a list of the persons elected, and notify such persons so elected within five days thereafter.

"GEORGE HAINES,  
"JONATHAN OLIPHANT,  
"W. R. BRADDOCK,  
"Committee.

"March 13, 1848."

#### TOWN CLERKS.

1847-48. Edwin Lippincott.	1863-79. Milton H. Allen.
1849-52. Thomas W. Gardiner.	1880. Isaac W. Garwood.
1853-57. Isaac W. Stokes.	1881. Samuel Stackhouse.
1858-62. Jesse A. Thomas.	

#### ASSESSORS.

1847-48. Daniel Coate.	1859-61. Charles T. Peacock.
1849. Joshua Peacock.	1862-74. William Dyer.
1850-54. Eli S. Jones.	1875-80. J. F. Peacock.
1855-57. Mahlon Oliphant.	1881. Dudley Ballinger.
1858. Samuel Cline.	

#### COLLECTORS.

1847-51. William Dyer.	1864-66. John S. Cowperthwaite.
1852-55. Daniel B. Lewis.	1867-71. Alfred M. Ballinger.
1856-58. Joseph G. Shinn.	1872-76. Daniel W. Geist.
1859-61. James E. Adams.	1877-81. William M. Potts.
1862-63. Job Braddock.	

#### FREEHOLDERS.

1847. Joseph L. Thomas.	1855-57. Albert Haines.
Franklin C. Doughten.	1858-60. Eli S. Jones.
1848-50. Charles Stratton.	1861-63. Jonathan Jones.
Franklin C. Doughten.	1869. James E. Adams.
1851. Charles Stratton.	1870-72. George Haines.
Samuel Thackara.	1873-75. William Wright.
1852. Isaac H. Haines.	1876-78. Lawrence W. Jones.
Abraham P. Stackhouse.	1880-81. Levi P. Reeve.
1853-54, 1864-68, 1879. Abraham P. Stackhouse.	

#### TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1847.—Robert F. Roberts, Dudley Ballinger, Benjamin Roberts, Mahlon Kirkbride, Robert B. Stokes.  
1848.—Benjamin Roberts, Albert Haines, Dudley Ballinger, Robert B. Stokes, Joseph E. Troth.

- 1849.—Benjamin Roberts, Albert Haines, Dudley Ballinger, Joseph E. Troth, Joshua S. Garwood.  
 1850.—Benjamin Roberts, Albert Haines, Dudley Ballinger, Thomas M. Collins, Joshua S. Garwood.  
 1851.—Thomas M. Collins, Joseph E. Troth, Albert Haines, Dudley Ballinger, Joshua S. Garwood.  
 1852.—Thomas M. Collins, Stacey Stiles, Stokes Haines.  
 1853-54.—Stacy Stiles, Edwin T. Crispin, William Dyer.  
 1855.—Benjamin F. Shreve, Robert B. Stakes, Jonathan Jones.  
 1856.—B. F. Shreve, Jonathan Jones, Horace Lippincott.  
 1857.—Jonathan Jones, Samuel R. Wilkins, Horace Lippincott.  
 1858.—H. Lippincott, S. R. Wilkins, Thomas E. Moore.  
 1859.—S. R. Wilkins, Abraham P. Stackhouse, Nathan E. Crispin.  
 1860.—A. P. Stackhouse, N. E. Crispin, Israel Garwood.  
 1861.—A. P. Stackhouse, Albert Haines, I. Garwood.  
 1862.—A. Haines, I. Garwood, Charles Stokes.  
 1863.—A. Haines, C. Stokes, Daniel Fortiner.  
 1864.—C. Stokes, D. Fortiner, J. R. Kirkbride.  
 1865.—Daniel Fortiner, J. R. Kirkbride, David T. Haines.  
 1866.—J. R. Kirkbride, David T. Haines, D. Fortiner.  
 1867.—D. T. Haines, J. R. Kirkbride, W. J. Crammer.  
 1868.—John Kirkbride, D. T. Haines, George Haines, Jr.  
 1869.—George Haines, Jr., D. T. Haines, D. Fortiner.  
 1870.—Charles A. Haines, D. Fortiner, David T. Haines.  
 1871-74.—C. A. Haines, Daniel B. Lewis, D. T. Haines.  
 1875.—C. A. Haines, James Trimble, D. T. Haines.  
 1876.—William I. Riley, I. Garwood, Nathan Hollinshead.  
 1877.—Josiah Reeve, James L. Trimble, Elwood H. Kirkbride, I. Garwood, William Cowperthwaite.  
 1878.—Josiah Reeve, E. H. Kirkbride, I. Garwood, William Cowperthwaite, Daniel W. Geist.  
 1879.—Josiah Reeve, E. H. Kirkbride.  
 1880.—E. H. Kirkbride, Josiah Reeve, M. D. W. Cowperthwaite.  
 1881.—J. Reeve, M.D., E. H. Kirkbride, Charles A. Haines

## CONSTABLES.

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1847-52, 1855-59. William Crammer.          | 1862-63. Thomas A. Potts.      |
| 1853-54. Daniel Doughty.                    | 1865-66. Josephus Smith.       |
| 1860-61, 1864, 1868-74. William J. Crammer. | 1867. John Smith.              |
|   | 1875-78. George Crispin.       |
|   | 1879-81. Barzilla L. Thompson. |

The following are the township officers elected in March, 1882: Clerk, Samuel S. Stackhouse; Assessor, Dudley Ballinger; Collector, Burr Wilkins; Township Committee, E. H. Kirkbride, J. Reeve, M.D., Charles A. Haines.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—MEDFORD is the principal village in the township of the same name, and is beautifully situated on the left bank, and in a bend of Haines Creek, and near the centre of the north half of the township. In pioneer days it was called Upper Evesham, before the organization of Medford township, and at times since then it has been known by the names of Shinnstown and Nebo, probably from the large number of Shinns living in or near the town. The name Medford was given to it by Mark Reeve, an eccentric individual, who had been to Massachusetts on a visit, and being in Medford township, liked the name so well that he hastened home, and at a town-meeting held for that purpose in a few days after his return he proposed the name of Medford, and gave his reasons so urgently and clearly that it was at once adopted by the town-meeting. As late as 1840 it had only attained the rank of an ordinary sized village, and then occupied but little more than Main Street. Since then its growth has been more rapid, additional streets have been surveyed, fashionable residences built, churches and school

buildings of modern architecture have taken the place of the old barn-like buildings, stores and mechanics' shops have increased, and in fact it has become one of the prettiest, busiest inland villages of the county, and had a population in 1880 of eight hundred and ninety, nearly half that of the whole township. Our information in relation to the industries of the village was obtained from Mr. William Dyer, who was born in sight of this place July 24, 1806, and has been in active business relations with this people for over half a century. He says that prior to 1820 there was but one store at this place. Mark Reeve was the first store-keeper that he can remember, and that was in 1810 or 1812. The old building stood on the corner of what is now Main and Friends' Streets. Mr. Reeve was succeeded by Isaac and Hezekiah Stokes. The old store building was subsequently removed to what is now Cherry Street, converted into a dwelling, and now owned by the estate of Charles Clothier.

The next merchants at this place were Caleb and Benjamin Shreve, who opened a store here in 1820, on the lot adjoining the bakery on Main Street, and in 1825 or 1826 another store was built where James Adams now keeps store. The next store-house was built in 1830 or 1831 by William S. Wills, on Main Street, opposite Adams' store, and now kept by John Lewis and Stacey C. Prickitt. In 1835, William Braddock and William Dyer built and opened a store, south end of Main Street, south of the bridge, where they remained till 1841, when Mr. Dyer purchased of Henry Smith's estate a house and lot, removed the house, and built his present brick store building and dwelling, where he has since been in the mercantile trade. The store on the corner of Main and Union Streets was built by Jacob Braddock, and now occupied as a store by Braddock & Garwood. Alfred Ballinger built the store on Union Street in 1871 or 1872.

In 1810 or 1812, Joseph Huston was the blacksmith of the place. His shop stood on the corner of Branch Street and Railroad Avenue, near the Medford and Mount Holly Railroad depot. Huston was succeeded by Daniel Frazier in about 1828, when Huston opened a shop south side of creek on Main Street. The next shop was that of Phineas Kirkbride, who built a brick shop with three forges on corner of Branch and Filbert Streets, opposite Methodist Episcopal Church. He was succeeded at his death by his son, Elwood H. Kirkbride, who still continues the business. Borton C. Mathis came to Medford in 1835, and in 1854 opened his present shop, south side of creek, Main Street.

The pioneer tavern at this place was built in 1810 by Richard Reeve, on the corner of what is now Main and Union Streets, and kept at that time by Samuel Hartman. It is now known as the "Indian Chief Hotel," owned and kept by Charles Martin. The next pioneer hostelry in Medford was built in 1823 by Charles Burr. Daniel Coates subsequently became the owner and proprietor, and in 1842 or 1843 it was



destroyed by fire, when the Coateses immediately rebuilt it. The property is on the east side of Main Street, and known as the "Medford House," owned by Barzilla Prickitt, who is also the genial host. The first drug-store in Medford was kept by John C. Egbert, in the building formerly occupied by Richard Reeve as a dwelling, now owned by Isaac W. Stokes. Egbert was succeeded by Israel C. Stokes, and Stokes by Henry P. Thorn, the present druggist.

The pioneer wheelwright of this place was Barzilla Braddock, who had a shop here previous to 1810.

In 1810 or 1812, Samuel Stackhouse commenced the wheelwright business on Main Street, near what is now Bank Street. He was succeeded in the business by his son, William Stackhouse. Charles Proud succeeded Stackhouse at the same place for four or five years, and then with others built a large shop on Bank Street, and was succeeded by D. W. Geist and B. H. Prickitt, who remained four or five years, when the building was sold to the grangers and converted into a hall for their use.

The first resident physician at this place was Dr. George Haines, who located here about 1825, and remained till 1848, when he was succeeded by Dr. Budd, who remained till 1860 or 1861, and removed to Mount Holly.

Dr. Ely came here in 1834 or 1835. His nephew, Josiah Reeve, studied medicine with him, and is still practicing at this place.

Dr. L. L. Sharp has been in practice here since 1868 or 1869.

Richard Braddock, M.D., has practiced medicine here since 1874 or 1875, and Dr. George W. Vanderveer has been in practice here since 1875 or 1876.

The pioneer postmaster, Shinn Oliphant, was appointed in about 1810. His office was in an old yellow building standing opposite John Lamb's store.

In 1760 there was a school-house in the Orthodox yard, and in 1810 the school taught by Morton Wilson. The next "knight of the birch and ferule" was Henry Smith, who taught here for several years. He lived in a house that stood on the site now occupied by William Dyer's store. In about 1840 the Hicksite Friends built a school-house in their meeting-house yard.

The pioneer harness-maker in Medford was John W. Seavers, who commenced business here in 1835, and is still actively employed in his shop on Bank Street. The next harness-shop here was that of John M. Beckly, who located here in 1873.

The boot and shoe trade was commenced here in 1855 by Mr. Thorn. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas B. Thorn, who employs several men in the manufacture and sale of all grades of boots and shoes. His shop is next north of John Lamb's store. J. C. Burdsall commenced the boot and shoe business on Main Street in 1870, where he still continues the business.

The carpenters and builders are George Brannin,

who came here in about 1858, and Japhet Bowker, who located here in about 1860.

The pioneer cabinet-maker in Medford was Richard Reeve, who had a shop here from 1810 to 1825, when he was succeeded by his sons, William and John Reeve, who conducted the business for twelve or fifteen years, when one died and the other left the business, and the property came into the hands of Joseph W. Cole, who still owns the property, while the business is conducted by Ellis W. Read.

The cabinet-shop of William Reily, next door to Dyer's store, was established in 1840, and business now conducted by W. Reily & Son.

The present bakery at Medford was established in 1872 by William M. Potts.

The present large two-story school building was built in 1869. The present principal of the school is Milton Allen, and assistant, Mary Reeve.

The Medford and Mount Holly Railroad was completed and formally opened for business Dec. 20, 1869. A branch of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was completed to this village in the fall of 1881.

Of the number of dwellings that stood in Medford in 1810, only the following remain: Micajah R. Wills' brick house, nearly opposite Dyer's store; the frame house next south of Widow May Collins, now owned by her; the brick house adjoining the post-office, owned and occupied by Mr. Coate; the frame house in rear of bank building on Bank Street, now owned by Jacob Braddock (this building formerly stood on the site now occupied by the bank); the next is the present residence of John A. Lamb; the old yellow frame house standing opposite Lamb's store, and in which was kept the pioneer post-office; the other is on Main Street, north of Union, and owned by Redding N. Wright. The spring of 1882 finds Medford with six general stores, viz.: Lewis & Prickitt, Adams & Howell, John A. Lamb, A. M. Ballinger, Garwood & Braddock, and Prickitt & Dyer; drugs and hardware by H. P. Thorn; two cigar-stores and one cigar manufactory by Sebastian Stagerwald; notions and trimmings by Martha N. Reeve; D. W. Geist, merchant tailor; two hotels by B. Prickitt and C. Martin; millinery and trimmings by Lydia Oliphant; millinery exclusively by Miss Kate Gaskill; confectioner, Joseph A. Bowker; bakery by William M. Potts; four meat-markets,—Benjamin J. Mingin, L. A. Brown, Mark Mingin, and William Hendrickson; two nurseries, Charles T. Haines and Isaac H. Wills; flour, feed, and poultry, Joseph M. Hulme; boots and shoes, Thomas B. Thorn and Joseph Burdsall; two harness-shops, John W. Sever and John Beckley; one tin-shop, Anderson & Brother; three blacksmith-shops,—E. H. Kirkbride, Benajah Kirkbride & Son, and Barton C. Mathis; three wheelwrights,—James K. Asay, Joseph C. Allen, and Charles S. Proud; one lawyer, Caleb D. Shreve; one job printing office,—Ballinger; one public library; two cabinet-shops, Ellis W. Reed and W. Riley & Son; one drug- and

hardware-store by Henry P. Thorn. The present postmaster is Jesse A. Thomas, who keeps the post-office in the building occupied by Miss M. N. Reeve as a notion-store on Main Street. There is also a Methodist and Baptist Church, Episcopal Mission Chapel, two Friends' (Orthodox and Hicksite) meeting-houses, one large two-story public school building, one Orthodox Friends' school. There are also three justices of the peace in the village, viz.: Redding N. Wright, Joseph Braddock, and D. W. Geist.

FAIRVIEW is a small hamlet, about one and a quarter miles south of Medford. This place was for many years, and still among the older people, known as "Cross Keys," deriving this name from the cross keys on the old sign-board of the old pioneer tavern. Cross keys is the emblem of a treasurer, and, no doubt, the old pioneer Boniface thought it a good emblem for a tavern-keeper, as money deposited with him in exchange for liquid commodities would be safe, as far as the depositor was concerned. The first store at this place was kept by C. & W. Reeve. They were succeeded by Jacob Prickitt. Barzilla Prickitt was the next merchant at this place, and was succeeded by Benajah Haines, the present store-keeper. There is at present at this place a small store, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop by William Cox and Norris Brannin; coal-mill by Samuel Thackara. Mr. Brannin, the wheelwright at this place, is over eighty years of age.

CROSS-ROADS was at one time the seat of government for this township. The town hall was located here, and for several years all the town business was done at Cross-Roads. It is about one mile north of Medford village, and was settled as early as Medford. There is a small collection of houses and a blacksmith-shop. Dr. Still (colored) lives here, and by his long and successful medical practice, with strict economy, has become owner of a large share of the village.

CHAIRVILLE, to be mentioned only for what it has been, is a small hamlet on the eastern border of the township, two and a half miles from Medford. At one time there was a factory at this place for the manufacture of chairs, hence the name. At present there is half a dozen dwellings and a grocery-store.

**Schools.**—At the first town-meeting of the township of Medford the following report was presented, which embraces also the township of Evesham, from which Medford was taken:

"Joseph L. Thomas, on behalf of the school committee, produced the following report, which upon motion was resolved that it should be accepted:

"The township school committee beg leave to submit to the town meeting now assembled the following report: In consequence of a division of the township of Evesham since the last distribution of the school fund, the committee deem it the most proper course to lay before the town-meeting of each township a copy of their report, which is as follows: The whole number of scholars as reported by the trustees of each school between the age of five and sixteen years, and entitled to a share of the school funds, is 1291; and the amount of revenue interest, by the hands of the township collector, is \$676.38; school fund, \$455.36; interest

thereon, \$23.91, making altogether the sum of \$1155.65, which was distributed among the schools entitled to receive it, according to the number of scholars taught in each, as follows:

Name of District.	No.	No. of Scholars.	Amount.
Fellowship.....	1	64	\$47.92
Green Grove.....	2	44	39.05
Evesham, Lower.....	3	61	54.13
Loudon Grove.....	4	75	66.56
Evesham, Mount.....	5	84	74.55
Friendship.....	6	69	61.23
Cropwell.....	7	28	24.85
Union Seminary.....	8	42	37.27
Pine Grove.....	9	73	64.78
Easton.....	10	62	55.02
Brace Roads.....	11	72	63.90
Lumberton.....	12	40	35.50
Northern.....	13	64	56.80
Eastern.....	14	46	40.82
Prickitt's Mill.....	15	22	19.52
Oak Grove.....	16	67	59.46
Methodist.....	17	No school.	
South Street.....	18	74	65.67
Friends.....	19	86	76.34
Center.....	20	25	22.19
Martha Stratton.....	21	15	13.31
Harrisonville.....	22	No school.	
Lewis D. Harlow.....	23	16	14.20
Milford.....	24	20	17.75
	25	30	26.62
Cedar Grove.....	26	34	30.17
Baptist.....	27	45	39.93
Friends, Rancocas.....	28	5	4.44
	29	38	33.72
		8	7.10
		3	2.66

"LEWIS WOODWARD.

"BENJAMIN BUCKMAN.

"JOSEPH L. THOMAS.

"NORTHAMPTON, POPLAR GROVE, March 9, 1847."

The above statement then covered what is now the townships of Medford, Evesham, and Mount Laurel. The following relates only to Medford with its present boundaries:

CROSS-ROADS DISTRICT, No. 85.—Total amount received in 1880 from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$1400; number of scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 90; months' school, 9.5; number of children registered, 60; average attendance, 25; capacity of school-house, 48. One female teacher at \$30 per month.

EASTERN DISTRICT, No. 86.—Total amount of money received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$400; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 59; months' school, 10.5; number of children registered, 56; average attendance, 21; capacity of school-house, 60. One male teacher at \$26.50 per month.

MEDFORD DISTRICT, No. 87.—Total cash received from all sources, \$1269.11; value of school property, \$6000; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 311; months' school, 10; number of children registered, 241; average attendance, 154; capacity of school-house, 258. Two male teachers at \$59, and one female at \$28 per month.

CHAIRVILLE DISTRICT, No. 88.—Total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$300; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 45; months' school, 9; number of children registered, 34; average attendance, 16; capacity of school-house, 40. One female teacher at \$27.22 per month.

OAK GROVE DISTRICT, No. 89.—Total cash received from all sources, \$445; value of school prop-



erty, \$550; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 88; months' school, 9; number of children registered, 53; average attendance, 31; capacity of school-house, 72. One male teacher at \$45 per month.

**Friends' Meeting of Upper Evesham, at Medford.**—Long before any other religious organization, and in fact with the advent of the brave pioneer, came the adherents of the religious tenets promulgated by George Fox. Having been persecuted in their native land they naturally flew to this then unexplored asylum for the oppressed, and in 1759 organized a Society of Friends at what is now Medford, purchased a piece of ground, built a meeting-house and school-house. Their first meeting-house was a small wooden structure, sufficiently large for the then sparsely populated community. In 1814 the Friends built their present brick meeting-house, which is fifty by ninety feet, two stories high. They have added from time to time to their grounds, until they have ample shed-room for the accommodation of at least fifty teams.

The following are some of the original members of this society, as gleaned from the old records: Solomon Haines, Jonathan Haines, Nehemiah Haines, Enoch Stratton, Jonah Foster, Job Collins, Joshua Stokes, Barzilla Braddock, Josiah Reed, Core Haines, Mark Reeve, and John Stokes.

Elizabeth Collins was the minister at the time of the organization of the society in 1759. Other preachers soon followed her, among whom were John Shinn, Hannah Reeve, and Josiah R. Reeve. Up to 1814 or 1815 this was the only religious organization in this vicinity, and no other school within the bounds of what is now Medford till about 1840. There is still a school kept up by the Society of Friends. Edward Sharpless is the present minister or preacher, and the society numbers one hundred and thirty members. The trustees for 1882 are George Haines, George Haines, Jr., David T. Haines, William E. Haines, and Charles Stokes. The church property is valued at six thousand dollars.

**Friends' Meeting at Medford.**—In the controversy between the followers of George Fox and Elias Hicks, those who adhered to Hicks' theological views withdrew from the adherents of Fox in 1827, and organized a separate body, and in 1842-43 built their present brick meeting-house. Benjamin Davis donated the land upon which it stands, and a large part of the funds for the erection of the house. Caleb Shreve and others were prominently identified with the movement. Mr. Davis died in the meeting-house before it was finished. He had started for Philadelphia for some hardware with which to finish the house, and while looking around in the meeting-house to see what was wanted he dropped dead upon the floor. The church property is valued at five thousand five hundred dollars. Joseph Horner is the present minister. Medford Meeting is small, yet Quarterly Meet-

ings are held there in the sixth month each year. The larger part of the Friends, at the time of separation in 1827, were of the Orthodox faith, and retained the larger portion of the property.

**Medford Methodist Episcopal Church.**—This town, like all others in this region, was originally a part of old "Burlington Circuit," which embraced nearly or quite all of West Jersey. For many years Lumberton and Vincentown were the nearest appointments, and as for Methodism in Medford at that early day, and amidst the Society of Friends, it was a thing not thought of much less to be tolerated. However, the aggressive plan upon which the "new sect" was organized forbade any conservatism, consequently her borders were continually being enlarged, and, like a well-disciplined army, she threw out her skirmish lines in all directions, and as early as 1815 planted her banners upon one of her newly-built redoubts about two miles northeast of Medford village. The following incident is related by Rev. Anthony Atwood, who tells us that he then (1819), living at Mount Holly, came down to Lumberton to attend a Quarterly Meeting, and there in the love feast heard William Sharp tell his religious experience (Mr. Sharp lived at Chairville, and was converted in 1815). Mr. Sharp said, "I was raised a Friend, and tried for many years to think I was good, and hoped I would be ready to die. But my wife somehow got among the Methodists, and was powerfully converted. I was greatly troubled about it; thought now she has disgraced herself for life. Then as she was going to meeting so much, and singing all day about the house, I concluded she must be crazy, and thought what a pity that such a woman as she was should lose her mind. After a while, as I saw her so constantly happy, I believed she had some enjoyment that I had not, and began to be troubled about my own soul, but I kept it all to myself. Finally, having lately accompanied my wife to a Quarterly Meeting at New Mills, I felt so badly that I could restrain my feelings no longer. I awoke my wife one night, after having much agony of mind, and said to her, 'I believe I shall soon die.' She said, 'No, you won't die; you need not be afraid of that.' 'Well,' said I, 'what do you think is the matter with me?' 'Why, the Lord has got hold of you.' I then asked what I must do. She said, 'Get up and pray,' and so I did, and she prayed for me. I then went down-stairs, and was soon happily converted. I then asked her for her hymn-book, and I went down-stairs again and commenced to sing. I began at the first hymn, and it seems to me I sang nearly the whole book through before morning, and all to one tune, and it was the most delightful singing I ever heard." Mr. Sharp soon became a very active member, and invited the preachers to hold meetings at his house, which they did, and it soon became a regular week-day appointment. Mr. Sharp continued faithful, and died in 1822, aged sixty-six years. His wife afterwards joined the Medford class, lived a long and

happy life, and died in March, 1839, aged eighty-four years.

At Sharp's house were the first Methodist meetings held near Medford, and were begun about 1816. About 1820 the Methodists began to preach in a log house in the southern part of Medford village over the creek on the rise of the hill. Here the first class was formed in 1821, by Rev. John Walker. The names of the first members were as follows: William Cheeseman, Hope Cheeseman, Isaac Carson, Elizabeth Carson, Andrew Carson, John Adams, Mary Adams, and John Carrigan. Mr. Carrigan is the only member of the original class now living. The Methodists soon after obtained the use of the town hall at Cross-Roads for Sunday meetings and quarterly occasions, while the log house was still used for evening meetings.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Medford was built in 1824, twenty-four by thirty feet, and without galleries. In the winter of 1828-29, after a great revival under the labors of Rev. Thomas G. Stewart, the church was enlarged by the addition of twenty-six feet, making the church now thirty by fifty feet. The principal men engaged in building and enlarging the church were James Rogers, Joseph Lipset, Adonijah Peacock, George Riley, William Cheeseman, and others. Again, in the winter of 1839-40, another revival took place, which resulted in an addition of one hundred to this church.

In 1841 the circuit included Medford, Marlton, Lumberton, Vincentown, Atsion, Hartford, Tabernacle, and occasional meetings at Chairville.

The stewards at that time were James Rogers, John Goslin, David Middleton, Mahlon Tash, Samuel Socey, Samuel Dobbins, and George W. Dobbins; Local Preacher, William Cheeks; Exhorters, Samuel Dobbins, William Cheeseman, Benjamin Willetts, Micajah Willetts, George W. Bachelder, John Carrigan, and William S. Fort. The membership in Medford at that time was two hundred and fifteen.

William Cheeseman, the first leader of the first class, was an active, earnest Christian gentleman, who always made his house the preacher's home.

John Goslin was a faithful class-leader and steward for many years. He was more or less active till March 27, 1872, when he was called from labor to reward.

James Rogers, a hatter by trade, justice of the peace, and clerk of Burlington County, was for many years a leading spirit in the church, a model class-leader, and in every sense a Christian. He died Dec. 20, 1868.

Catharine Riley, familiarly known as "Cousin Kitty," converted in early life and sanctified of the Lord. She was for many years a school-teacher, and implanted the germ of religious truths in the hearts of her pupils. She died Feb. 1, 1869, aged sixty-four years.

Jane Stackhouse was a model of neatness and plain-

ness in her apparel and gentleness and kindness in her spirit, ever faithful to all her Christian duties. She died June 16, 1867, aged eighty-two years.

George Hitchens, a member of the Medford Methodist Episcopal Church, became an active worker and preacher, and in 1837 joined the New Jersey Conference, and still in active service.

Robert Given, also a member of Medford Church, became a preacher and joined Conference in 1844, and for several years has been a chaplain in the United States navy.

Ezekiel Cooper Hancock, first a probationer in the Medford Church, and finally joined the New Jersey Conference in 1866, where he is still actively engaged in pastoral duties.

Godfrey E. Hancock, formerly a member of this church, joined the New Jersey Conference in 1869, and is still doing faithful service as an itinerant.

George D. Collins was born near Medford, became a member of this church, commenced preaching in 1871, and in 1872 joined the Conference. He died Aug. 3, 1879, aged thirty-four.

William Rogers, son of James Rogers, entered the ministry about 1837, and filled many important appointments, and died at New Egypt in 1850.

The following is a list of preachers who have ministered to the spiritual wants of this people: 1821, John Walker, James Long; 1822, John Walker, William Allen; 1823-24, T. Neal, R. W. Petherbridge; 1825, Joseph Rusling, Thomas Davis; 1826, W. Burrows, Daniel Fidler; 1827, W. Burrows, Eliphalet Reed; 1828, B. Weed, James McLauren; 1829, W. Granville, J. Moore; 1830, H. Boehm, T. G. Stewart; 1831, H. Boehm and supply; 1832, W. Williams, Charles T. Ford; 1833, W. Williams, G. A. Raybold; 1834 (Medford Circuit formed), Abraham Owen, J. F. Canfield; 1835, Robert Sutton and supply; 1836, R. Sutton, D. Fiddler; 1837, E. Stout and supply; 1838, Matthias Gorman; 1839, J. W. McDougal, S. Townsend; 1840, J. W. McDougal, N. Vansant; 1841, J. F. Crouch and supply; 1842, N. Chew, E. Hance; 1843, S. Jaquitt, E. Hance; 1844, S. Jaquitt, E. H. Stokes; 1845, T. Christopher, J. C. Somerville; 1846, Rodney Winans; 1847, R. Winans, Charles Larew; 1848, J. J. Sleeper, W. Tunison; 1849, J. J. Sleeper, J. R. Bryan; 1850-51, J. Loudenslager, J. R. Bryan; 1852, J. Cline, J. L. Souder; 1853, P. Cline, J. J. Sleeper; 1854, J. W. Hickman, D. Adams; 1855, J. W. Hickman and supply; 1856, C. K. Fleming; 1857 (Medford and Moorestown united), L. J. Rhoads; 1858-59 (Medford and Vincentown), J. White; 1860-61, J. W. McDougal; 1862-63, George C. Maddock; 1864-65, Joseph Atwood; 1866, J. L. Souder; 1867, Dickinson Moore; 1868, A. J. Gregory; 1869-70, W. E. Greenbank; 1871, J. Warthman; 1872-73, R. A. Miller; 1874-75, P. E. Johnson; 1876, James E. Lake; 1877-79, S. Townsend; 1880-81, G. R. Snyder.

The present church edifice was built in 1854, at a



cost of four thousand dollars. The persons most active in building it were Wilson Stokes, J. W. Sever, William Riley, Redding N. Wright, William Winters, John Wiley, and others who also contributed liberally. A larger part of the subscription was obtained by Wilson Stokes in the neighboring charges, and some quite distant from Medford. The parsonage was built in 1872, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars.

The following-named persons comprise the official board: Preacher in charge, Rev. G. R. Snyder; Local Preacher, Wilson Stokes; Exhorter, John F. White; Stewards, Wilson Stokes, William B. Read, William J. Bowne, John L. Collins, Redding N. Wright, Benajah Kirkbride, and Gilbert Haines; Class-Leaders, John W. Seavers, Wilson Stokes, G. R. Snyder, M. Stackhouse; Trustees, William G. Collins, John L. Collins, M. Stackhouse, W. Stokes, Charles M. Kirby, Alfred E. Allen, and John W. Norcross; Sunday-school Superintendents, William T. Lamb, Gilbert Haines, and William B. Reed. Value of church property, seven thousand dollars.

**Medford Baptist Church** was constituted in 1841, in the village of Medford, by Rev. James M. Carpenter. The first deacons were Joseph Evans, Isaac P. Dyer, Charles T. Peacock, and Eli Evans. In 1842 the present frame meeting-house was erected at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and is located on Bank Street, east of Filbert Street. The following-named persons constitute the past and present membership: Charles A. Egbert, Joseph L. Reeves, Maria Evans, Jane Evans, Hannah Ann Barrett, Elizabeth Braddock, Rebecca Ann Braddock, Rachel E. Boggs, Phebe D. Egbert, Hannah Ann McGlothen, Sarah Ann Garwood, Ann Larming, William Lanning, Elizabeth Jones, Lavina Cline, Asa Cline, Elizabeth Vallins, Mary Ann Peacock, Anna Lamb, Hannah Ann Peacock, Joseph Dyer, Jesse C. Peacock, Joseph Adams, Mary Ann Adams, Jane McCloskey, Mary Hoover, Anna Maria Stratton, Mercy Hutchison, Rachel Dyer, Patience Garwood, John Measey, Julia Ann Evans, Thomas Hutchinson, Benjamin Measey, Mary Measey, Sarah Joyce, Mary S. Stratton, Eleanor Sapp, Elizabeth Smith, Narcissa B. Sleeper, Lydia Kimble, Clayton Sapp, Mary Lippincott, Giles Backley, Job Kimble, Rebecca J. Stratton, Hesther Hank, Sarah A. Adams, Ann Backley, Jane Cockran, John Hank, Maria Hank, Charity Pope, Hannah Ann Mason, Mary Peacock, Margaret Garner, Achsa Keeler, Hannah S. Smith, Mary J. Parsons, Elizabeth Prickitt, Rebecca Hank, Amanda Hamble, Susan H. Thorn, Elizabeth Hastley, Sarah S. Todd, John H. Todd, Harriet A. Todd, William Wescott, Sarah A. Abrams, Ann Maria Edwards, Asa Stackhouse, Susan Stackhouse, Pourse Blackson, Anna Morrow, Amelia C. Todd, Sarah Garwood, Edward Vandegriff, Hannah Vandegriff, Rebecca Brannin, Emma Reed, John Reed, Anna Colton, Joseph W. Adams, Rebecca Smith, Ella Peacock, Ruth Ann Allen, Lydia Anderson, Julyanna Cline,

Harriet Taylor, Elizabeth Mingin, John Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Isaac W. Parsons, Elizabeth Braddock, Margaret Crispin, Amanda Taylor, Anna Colton, Mary Ann Whitby, Achsa Worrell, Andrew Taylor, Lydia Coal, Martha Davis, Hannah Edwards, Mary Melvina Carrigan, Anna Warner, Mary Lippincott, Reuben Braddock, Anna N. Braddock, Sarah Patton, Isaac R. Lippincott, Eliza B. Lippincott, Amanda A. Day, Margaret W. Adams, David Day, Mary Ann Newton, Margaretta Wells, Amos Peacock, Franklin Shinn, Samuel Edwards, Mary Edwards, Elizabeth Small, George Gangloff, Kate Cranmer, Mary Ann Braddock, Laura Day, Elwood Dyer, Ellen Dyer, Mary Emma Parsons, Sarah J. Day, Thomas Edwards, Emma Jane Pettitt, Rachel Ann Bowker, Mary Milligan, Abigail Cline, Asa Edwards, Joseph F. Flake, Margaret E. Flake, Elizabeth R. Dudley, Lydia E. Dudley, Matilda N. Risdon, Amanda Walker, Christopher Huff, Mary Taylor, Franklin Peacock, Woodward Dumphey, Amanda Ellis, Kissar Montgomery, Caroline Dumphey, George Crusen, Mark Montgomery, Anna Flake, Elwood Colcott, Franklin Montgomery, Richard M. Ahams, William S. Capern, Minnie Bowker, Charles Crammer, Sarah A. Sharp, Rebecca Prickitt, Mary Capern, Hannah Still, A. Judson Still, Annie F. Stackhouse, Mahlon W. Risdon, Matilda M. Copeland, Mary E. Braddock, Annie Beckly, Mary E. Prickitt, Ann Eliza W. Reeve, Smith Fowler, Emma Willits, Sallie A. Braddock, Emeline Colton, B. H. Price, Arthila Bailey, Louisa Bailey, Sallie Braddock, Lizzie Braddock, Harry Bowker, Sarah Lewis, and Mary Mason.

The following-named ministers have served this people since Mr. Carpenter: Rev. John M. Richards, Rev. George Sleeper, Rev. J. M. Cochran, Rev. James Thorn, Rev. John Todd, Rev. Robert P. Hartley, Rev. Walter Patton, Rev. James M. Craner, Rev. A. B. Still, and Rev. E. K. Bailey, the present pastor. Present value of church property, two thousand dollars. The Sabbath-school connected with this church was established in 1841. There are at present a total of seventy-five pupils, with an average attendance of sixty. Rev. Mr. Bailey is the present superintendent, and Mahlon M. Risdon church clerk.

**St. Peter's Chapel** is a Protestant Episcopal mission, attended from St. Andrew's Church at Mount Holly. Rev. C. M. Perkins, rector of St. Andrew's, embraced this field in his missionary labors in October, 1874. Through his untiring efforts quite a congregation was gathered, and a number embraced the doctrines which he taught, and in 1875 the present neat little Gothic chapel was erected, costing nearly three thousand dollars. There are at present twenty members connected with the mission, under the rectorship of Rev. C. M. Perkins, of St. Andrew's, who attends the mission semi-monthly. From the location of the chapel, with the railroad and business facilities of Medford, St. Peter's will no doubt soon be one of the strong parishes of Medford.

**Societies and Corporations.**—MEDFORD LODGE, No. 100, I. O. of O. F.—This lodge was granted a dispensation for the exemplification of Odd-Fellowship at Medford, N. J., Dec. 21, 1849. The following were the petitioners for that purpose: Charles Collins, Jr., Jacob Leeds, Joseph B. Haines, Andrews E. Budd, Joseph W. Cole, Joshua Peacock, Abraham P. Stackhouse.

The charter for Medford Lodge was granted Feb. 27, 1850, and the first elective officers were as follows: N. G., Andrews E. Budd; V. G., Charles Collins, Jr.; R. S., Joseph B. Haines; P. S., Joshua Peacock; Treas., A. P. Stackhouse; Trustees, Joshua S. Garwood, Joseph W. Cole, and Charles Collins, Jr.

The following committee on constitution and by-laws were appointed: A. E. Budd, C. Collins, Jr., A. P. Stackhouse, J. Peacock, and Elwood Stratton.

The first initiates under the charter were William H. Thorn, Charles S. Proud, Joshua S. Garwood, George Stratton, John M. Goslin, Elwood Stratton, and Samuel Thackara.

June 1, 1863, the lodge purchased of Samuel J. Haines the old Sons of Temperance Hall, on Bank Street, and fitted it up for Odd-Fellowship, paying therefor seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, the hall having been built in 1846. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition financially, holding mortgages and notes amounting to three thousand five hundred dollars, also their real estate and lodge furniture, valued at two thousand dollars; total assets, five thousand five hundred dollars, with no liabilities. The regular meetings are held on Friday evening of each week in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Present membership, seventy-one. The following are the names of the Past Grands: Andrews E. Budd, Thomas Wilson, William H. Thorn, Dudley Ballinger, William Connor, Jesse A. Thomas, John W. Sever, Francis Branin, Redding N. Wright, George Branin, Mark Zelly, Israel Garwood, B. H. Prickitt, William M. Potts, Myron H. Allen, Alfred S. Prickitt, Henry S. Garwood, Charles A. Haines, William J. Crammer, Jesse C. Stackhouse, Moses Watson, William T. Lamb, Andrew March, Elwood H. Kirkbride, Jacob Braddock, Peter K. Eldridge, William B. Read, Thomas B. Thorn, William S. J. Capron, John M. Bishop, Henry P. Thorn, George W. Vanderveer, R. S. Braddock, Samuel Stackhouse, John R. Lewis, Israel W. Garwood, Stacy C. Prickitt, T. French Ballinger, and Joseph C. Burdsall.

The officers for the first term of 1882 are as follows: Nathan Evans, N. G.; George W. Hoyle, V. G.; Myron H. Allen, R. S.; Joseph W. Cole, P. S.; T. French Ballinger, Treas.; Trustees, M. H. Allen, R. S. Braddock, W. H. Thorn, E. H. Kirkbride, and William Conner.

**BURLINGTON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.**—This bank, located at Medford, was chartered May 1, 1837, under the then existing banking laws of this State, and May 16, 1865, was converted into a national bank.

The incorporators were Caleb Shreve, James Rogers, Isaac Stokes, Benjamin Davis, and William Braddock. The capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars, and remains the same to the present time, except a surplus of twenty thousand dollars.

The pioneer directors were Benjamin Davis, Caleb Shreve, Isaac Stokes, Benjamin H. Lippincott, Samuel B. Finch, William Stokes, Benjamin Shreve, William Braddock, George Haines, William Irick, and Ebenezer Tucker.

The first officers of the bank were Benjamin Davis, president; Jonathan Oliphant, cashier; and Barclay Stokes, clerk. The presidents elected since Mr. Davis have been Benjamin Shreve, elected 3d mo. 3, 1843; William Irick, elected 7th mo. 6, 1851; James S. Hulme, elected second Tuesday in January, 1865; F. C. Doughten, elected 1st mo. 11, 1881.

The present board of directors are F. C. Doughten, J. Oliphant, Wilson Stokes, A. P. Stackhouse, Thomas Wilkins, J. W. Cole, J. D. Haines, John W. Sever, Allen Prickitt, James S. Hulme, and Dr. T. T. Price.

The officers for 1882 are F. C. Doughten, president; Jonathan Oliphant, cashier; Wilson Stokes, assistant cashier; W. W. Stokes, teller. It is proper to state that the venerable Mr. Oliphant has been cashier of the bank since its organization in 1837.

**MEDFORD LIBRARY COMPANY.**—As near as can be ascertained, this association was organized about 1840, with the following officers: President, Martha A. Stratton; Secretary, Martha N. Reeve; Treasurer, Mary A. Lippincott. There were also seventeen other members, all females, as the Library Company is entirely a ladies' enterprise, and no gentlemen admitted to membership, though they have the honored privilege of contributing as liberally as they please for the enlargement and support of the library. There are at present twenty-five members, and five hundred volumes in the library. The officers for 1882 are Elizabeth R. Reeve, president; Martha Acton, secretary; Mary Shreve, treasurer.

**UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—This company was organized 9th mo. 14, 1881, with the following board of directors and officers: Directors, Cooper Haines, Frank Haines, George W. Hagerthy, D. T. Carty, Joseph J. Rogers, H. P. Thorn, and R. S. Braddock. The stock was divided into sixty shares of five dollars each. Total stock, three hundred dollars. The line runs from Medford to Tabernacle, with an intermediate office at Indian Mills. The first year's business netted a dividend of twelve per cent. The officers of the company are: President, R. S. Braddock; Treasurer and Secretary, T. B. Thorn; Superintendent and Manager, D. T. Carty.

**Industrial Pursuits.**—HINCHEMAN'S CRANBERRY BOGS.—Among the industrial pursuits of this township there is none more worthy of note than that of the cranberry culture, in its perfected state, under the proprietorship and management of Mr. Joseph C. Hinchman.



His lands are located at a place known as Taunton, three and a half miles south of Medford village, at and covering the head-waters of the southwest branch of Rancocas Creek. Taunton was named prior to the Revolutionary war, as there was a furnace and forge at this place during that trying period of the then infant colonies.

This was, no doubt, one of the few places in the country where warlike material was manufactured. The evidence of this is in the large number of cannon-balls found in and around the place within the last half-century. Who the hardy pioneer was that operated the furnace during our first unpleasantness with the mother-country we have been unable to learn, therefore leave that matter for tradition or imagination to solve, and pass down to the year 1800, when Richard Edwards owned the property and operated the furnace and forge, the iron ore being taken from its native bed, but a short distance from the furnace. Persons now living in Medford distinctly remember Mr. Edwards and his iron-works. The trip-hammer or anvil-block is still standing to mark the location of the old forge. Mr. Edwards sold the property to Jesse Christopher, and he sold to Jesse Varny, and in 1830 Cox, Langworthy & Co. became the owners, and held the property till 1848, when they disposed of their six thousand acres to various parties, and in 1857 Mr. Joseph C. Hinchman purchased the original Taunton property, including the original mill-pond, which he at once converted into a cranberry bog, and at different times has added to his first purchase, till he now owns nearly or quite three thousand acres of the best cranberry land in the State, and is the most extensive individual cranberry-grower in the United States. Immediately after his first purchase he planted eighty acres, and from time to time has made such improvements and additions as the demand for this kind of fruit called for, until he has now twelve bogs, or nearly two thousand acres, which yield an average of two hundred and fifty bushels of cranberries per acre each year.

Mr. Hinchman has invented the various kinds of machinery now in use on his plantation for picking, cleaning, sorting, and separating the different sizes of berries, and during the picking season employs from three hundred and fifty to five hundred persons, also several during the whole year. Mr. Hinchman is also largely engaged in fish culture and poultry-raising, though not specialties.

**THACKARA'S COAL-MILL.**—In 1847, Samuel Thackara built a coal-mill at what is now known as Fairview, for the pulverizing of charcoal, preparing it for the various chemical purposes for which it is used. The average production of the different grades is one hundred bushels per day.

**THE TOMLINSON MILLS**, located about two miles south of Medford post-office, were built in 1818 by Barzillia Branin, who died in 1822 or 1823, leaving the grist-mill to his two sons, Francis and Eli Branin.

Eli subsequently sold his share to his brother, who died in 1856. The mill was then purchased by James Snyder, and in or about 1868 sold it to the Robison brothers, who ran it four or five years. It was then purchased by Abel H. Tomlinson, the present owner and operator.

**BALLINGER'S MILLS** (grist- and saw-mill), located two miles south of Medford village, were built (as near as can be ascertained) by Shinn Oliphant, about 1790. He subsequently exchanged property with Thomas Ballinger, who by this trade became owner of what is now Ballinger's mills. The property has descended to Joseph E. O. Ballinger, the proprietor of the mills.

**OLIPHANT'S MILLS** (grist- and saw-mill), located three-quarters of a mile south of Medford village, were built nearly or quite two hundred years ago, or about 1685, by David Oliphant, great-grandfather of Jonathan Oliphant, present cashier of Medford Bank. Mr. Oliphant also owned a large tract of land around the mills. The next owner of the property was David Cole, who sold to Thomas Ballinger, from whom the mills descended to his grandson, Thomas Ballinger, who exchanged with Shinn Oliphant, this then becoming "Oliphant's mills." Shinn Oliphant bequeathed the property to his son, Joseph Oliphant, who, in 1877, sold the mill to Jonathan Oliphant. The grist-mill is a first-class custom and flouring-mill, with three run of burrs.

**HAINES' MILLS** (grist- and saw-mill), located about two miles northeast from Medford village, were built about 1778, by John Haines, and remained with the Haines family till 1865.

Joshua Ballinger built a tannery previous to 1800, on the farm now owned by Micajah R. Wills, just south of his house, in the village of Medford. William Braddock also had a small tannery on the south side of the creek, west side of the road. Both went to decay previous to or about 1850.

**PIONEER NAIL-WORKS.**—The first cut nails with heads that were ever made in this country were manufactured by Mark Reeve, of Medford. Mark was an inventive genius. His machinery was operated by horse-power, and the whole concern was as primitive as can well be imagined. His shop stood on the corner of the front yard at the present residence of Mrs. Mary Collins, opposite the store of D. W. Geist, on Main Street, Medford. The old building was long since removed to Cherry Street and converted into a dwelling, and now occupied as such. Mark was also a merchant, and kept store in the building next south of John Lamb's store on Main Street. It was then the custom to sell "Pigtail" tobacco, as it was called, and was put up in coils, similar to the present mode of winding or coiling quarter- or half-inch rope. Mark desired to make something in his line a "specialty," so he conceived the idea of selling his "Pigtail" for one cent a yard, which, of course, was much less than the cost, but anything to "draw custom" seems to have

been the rule then as now. Nail business was not a success with him. During the experimental working of his machinery he allowed a Yankee tin-peddler to look on, just to see the "tarnal" thing work, and when Mark applied for a patent he found to his great dismay that the Yankee tin-peddler had been a week too soon for him and obtained a patent. Still Mark continued to manufacture nails for several years, and died in about 1818.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—Mount Laurel is one of the west border townships of the county, and was formerly a part of Evesham township. It is bounded on the east by Lumberton and Medford townships, on the south by Evesham township, on the southwest by Camden County, on the northwest by Chester, and on the north by Willingborough and Westampton townships. The following is the act of the Legislature, passed in 1872, forming this township:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the township of Evesham, in the county of Burlington, lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the extension of the Moorestown and Mount Laurel turnpike crosses the line dividing the townships of Evesham and Medford; thence in a straight westwardly course through the intersection of the public road leading from Moorestown to Marlton and from Fellowship to Evesham, to the dividing line of the counties of Burlington and Camden; thence following the line of said counties a northwestwardly course to the line of the township of Chester; thence following the line of the township of Chester to the middle of the Rancocas Creek; thence up the middle of the said Rancocas Creek to the line of the township of Lumberton; thence southwardly, following the line of the township of Lumberton, to the line of the township of Medford; thence along the line of the township of Medford to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is set off from the township of Evesham, in the county of Burlington, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of Mount Laurel.*

"SECT. 2. *And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of Mount Laurel shall be, and they are hereby constituted, a body politic and corporate in law, by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Mount Laurel, in the county of Burlington,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, and shall be subject to all regulations, government, and liabilities that the inhabitants of Evesham first aforesaid are now entitled or subject to by the existing laws of this State, or by any special laws for the township of Evesham.*"

**Natural Features.**—Like the other townships in this county its surface is gently undulating, sufficiently so for the proper drainage of the soil. There are a few elevations in the southern portion of the township that have been dignified by the name of hills. Through an intelligent system of farming by the pioneers and their successors, the soil has been brought to a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. The west branch of the Pensauking Creek flows along its west border, forming the line between this township and Camden County; the east

branch of the Pensauking flows northwesterly through the west half of the township, while Parker's Creek and the Rancocas water the eastern part of Mount Laurel. The Camden and Burlington County Railroad passes through the northerly corner of the township, on which are two stations, Hartford and Masonville. The township covers an area of thirteen thousand acres, and in 1880 had a population of seventeen hundred and thirty-nine.

**Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.**—Thomas Olive and Daniel Wills (Daniel the first) sold to Thomas Eves the land that Thomas Eves sold to his son Thomas in 1699, in Evesham (now Mount Laurel), supposed to be near the "Green Tree." This Thomas Eves the first deeded to his son Thomas Eves (2d) in 1699. Thomas Eves deeded to his brother, John Eves, in 1702. John Eves deeded back to his brother Thomas in 1716. Thomas Eves, the heir-at-law of Thomas Eves, deeded the same to Caleb Lippincott, March 25, 1757.

William Evans and Elizabeth, his wife, emigrated to this country from Wales in about 1685, and located near what is now Mount Laurel village. They were the pioneers of what is now Mount Laurel township, then an unbroken wilderness. No houses or mills with which to make lumber; far from friends and surrounded by the native Indians. But these people had thus far been kindly treated, and had not been made the hostile savages that they have since been trained to be. The only way Evans and wife had of reaching their destination was on foot, over the rough and tedious Indian trails, and when Evans and his wife arrived at the land they had purchased of the Indians and the so-called proprietaries there was no alternative but to dig a cave in the side of the small hill to live in. They made their cave near what is now Mount Laurel village, and in this cave William Evans died, Dec. 23, 1728. He had two sons, John and Thomas. John remained at Mount Laurel, where he has at present numerous descendants.

John Haines was another of the pioneers of Mount Laurel, and was the father of a large family of sons and daughters. He was known by the appellation of "Chunk Haines." After his decease the homestead farm was sold to Allen Jones, son of William Jones. The farm is situated between "Green Tree" and Fellowship, in this township.

**Civil Organization.**—FIRST TOWN-MEETING.—At a town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Mount Laurel, held at the Green Grove school-house the 12th of 3d mo., 1872, for the purpose of electing officers for the township, William D. Rogers was chosen moderator, and Stacy B. Haines clerk.

The following are some of the resolutions offered at the said meeting:

"Resolved, That the township committee be authorized to confer with two physicians respecting salary, etc.

"Resolved, That \$1200 be raised for township and road purposes.

"Resolved, That we hold our election in the basement of the Farmers' Hall, Mount Laurel."

<sup>1</sup> By W. H. Shaw.



The meeting proceeded to nomination of officers; the following-named persons received the highest number of votes and were declared elected: Clerk, Stacy B. Haines; Assessor, Clayton L. Brown; Collector, Thomas W. Gardner; Commissioners of Appeals, Nathan Evans, William Dunn Rogers, and John P. Lippincott; Freeholder, Chalkley Stokes; Judge of Election, Stacy Joyce; Overseer of Poor, Ezra Haines; Township Committee, Mark H. Buzby, Emmor Roberts, and Charles Collins; Surveyors of Highways, Charles Andrews and Joshua Evans; Overseers of Highways, William Troth, John Plasket, and Joseph Haines; Pound-Keepers, George Gardiner, John Plasket, and Benjamin Rogers.

We herewith give some of the leading officers of the township, and the years for which they were elected.

## CLERKS.

Stacy B. Haines, 1872-75; Levi Proud, 1876; Ezra H. Brown, 1877-79; Israel Roberts, 1880-82.

## ASSESSORS.

Clayton L. Brown, 1872-74; Japhet B. Joyce, 1875-77; Albert G. Briggs, 1878-82.

## COLLECTORS.

Thomas W. Gardiner, 1872-74; Clayton H. Dudley, 1875-80; William P. Lippincott, 1881-82.

## FREEHOLDERS.

Chalkley Stokes, 1872-74; Richard G. Dudley, 1875-77; Charles Andrews, 1878-81; Aaron E. Borton, 1882.

## TOWN COMMITTEE.

Mark H. Buzby, Emmor Roberts, and Charles Collins, 1872; Edmund Darnell, 1873; Mark H. Buzby, 1874; William R. Lippincott, 1875; Edmund Darnell, 1876; Edmund Darnell, William R. Lippincott, Benjamin Rogers, Charles Andrews, and William D. Rogers, 1877; Edmund Darnell, W. R. Lippincott, Samuel L. Roberts, Nathan Evans, and David Roberts, Jr., 1878; E. Darnell, John E. Darnell, W. R. Lippincott, 1879-80; W. R. Lippincott, 1881; Howard Darnell, 1882.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Edward T. Idell, Elam K. Woodeth, 1874; Elam K. Woodeth, 1875; Elam K. Woodeth, Lawrence Bird, 1881; Lawrence Bird, Edwin J. Lloyd, 1882.

## CONSTABLES.

David Lippincott, 1877; Charles Gilbert, 1881-82.

**Industries.**—**RANCOCAS CHEMICAL - WORKS.**—These works were established in 1870 at the hamlet of Centerton, on the left bank of Rancocas Creek, by Rose & Lowell, who built and put in operation the then only phosphorus manufacturing establishment in the United States, and the only works of the kind up to 1877-78. The business was conducted by Rose & Lowell till December, 1873, when Messrs. Gibbs & Deacon purchased the concern, and have enlarged the works each year until the buildings and inclosures cover two acres of land. Gibbs & Deacon added to the phosphorus-works the manufacture of phosphates, continuing both branches till 1878, when they made a specialty of phosphates and sulphuric acid till the spring of 1882, when a match manufactory was added, and now manufacture the four articles,—phosphorus, phosphates, sulphuric acids, and matches. The manufacture of acid was commenced

in December, 1880. All the material used by the firm are transported in their own boats from Philadelphia or other points. Sixty men are employed at the works, and the yearly sales of goods amount to three hundred thousand dollars.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—**MASONVILLE** is a small village on the line of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, four miles east of Moorestown. The land upon which the village is situated was formerly embraced in the "Mason Tract," owned by James Mason and his son, Solomon Mason. James Mason's plantation lay on the southeast side of what is now the village, and the old homestead is now owned by William Evans.

The tract of Solomon Mason covered the larger part of the land upon which the town is built. James Mason was born April 1, 1759, and Solomon, son of James and Mary Mason, was born July 6, 1794. They have both passed away, the plantations are cut up into small farms and lots, and the village of Masonville stands as a lasting monument to the worth of these two noble men. The first store at this place was kept by William H. Woolman, who was also the pioneer postmaster at this place. Mr. Woolman's successors have been E. Johnson, G. Haines, Joseph Brooks, Benajah Haines, and S. M. Taylor. There never has been but one store at this place at any one time.

A small foundry was established here by Solomon Mason in 1862. He sold to Gilbert & Co., who are the present proprietors and operators. The pioneer blacksmith at this place was Joseph Brooks, whose shop was between where the passenger and freight depots now stand. Upon the advent of the railroad his shop was removed. He was succeeded by John Woolman Mason, the present wheelwright and blacksmith. The first teacher for the new school-house was Miss Abbie Dudley. There is at present at Masonville one church (Methodist Episcopal), one school-house, one store by S. M. Taylor, post-office by J. B. Taylor, foundry, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop by J. W. Mason, railroad depot, and about one hundred inhabitants.

**CENTERTON** is a small hamlet on the left bank of Rancocas Creek, about one mile from Masonville. There is at this place one tavern by Joseph Lawrence, coal- and lumber-yard owned by I. W. Heulings & Son, of Moorestown, and the Rancocas Chemical-Works. There are nine or ten dwellings. The hamlet is situated on a tract of land once owned by the Deacon family.

**HARTFORD** is also a small village in the north part of the township, on the line of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad. The village is situated also upon the old Talman tract, and the old Talman house is now occupied by Joshua Hollinshead. One of the Talmans settled near the Rancocas Creek, a short distance above the old Burlington and Salem ferry. The tract upon which Hartford is situated

was subsequently owned by the Joseph Davis estate, and purchased of that estate by Enoch Hollinshead in 1845 or 1846. During the ownership of Davis he opened a store here in 1836, and from that has sprung what there is of the village. Mr. Hollinshead succeeded Davis and Ballinger in the mercantile business, and he in turn was succeeded by William C. Lippincott in the old store-house opposite the depot, Mr. Hollinshead at the same time owning all the land upon which is located the village proper. He was one of the applicants for, and one of the directors named in the charter for the Camden and Burlington Horse Railroad.

John Armington was the pioneer blacksmith at Hartford, locating here about 1838. He was succeeded by John Brown, and he by James Evans, the present owner and operator of the shop. The first wheelwright here was Samuel McCully, who was also succeeded by James Evans, the present proprietor.

The school-house at this place was built by the citizens, who made it a private enterprise. The first teacher in the new house was Abby Blake, and the present teacher is Miss Minnie Merritt. The creamery at this place was built in 1881. Lippincott's brick store was built in 1881.

There is at Hartford one school-house, creamery, store by W. C. Lippincott, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops by James Evans, coal-yard by John T. Evans, railroad station and telegraph-office by John T. Evans, agent and operator, one Sunday-school, with John T. Evans as superintendent. Population, about eighty. William C. Lippincott is the present postmaster.

MOUNT LAUREL, located in the southeast part of the township, on the southeast side of the mount of that name. This mountain, so called, rises to an altitude of four hundred and fifty feet above tide-water. The approach to it is so gradual that to the casual observer it is scarcely perceptible. From its summit more territory is brought to view than from any other point in Burlington County. The Delaware River and the city of Philadelphia, together with moving vessels and steamers of all kinds upon the Delaware opposite the city, can be distinctly seen with the naked eye, thus presenting one of the most beautiful landscapes in the State. This elevation or mountain was originally covered with a dense growth of laurel-trees and brush; hence the name of the mount and the quaint old hamlet nestled upon its southeastern breast. Here it was that William and Elizabeth Evans located about 1685, the Evans tract covering what is now the village of Mount Laurel. William died in 1728, and his original tract, as well as that of others, became subdivided, and a large share purchased by the Darnell family, which has become the most numerous of any family in this part of the township.

They were soon followed by the Bortons, Hollinsheads, Wilkins, Willis, Davis, and other families.

Just who the pioneer store-keeper was at this place seems to be as much of a mystery to the present inhabitants as is the name of the man in the moon; but in about 1830, Lydia Haines is remembered as a retailer of groceries in the brick building near the Friends' meeting-house. She also had the post-office in her store. The pioneers in the different branches of industry are also lost sight of and forgotten, if ever known. John Needles built the store-house now occupied by Thomas M. Gardner in 1840, where he kept a store for several years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Gardner in about 1855. Samuel Shreve had a store here at one time.

There is at present in the village of Mount Laurel a Friends' meeting-house, or rather two in one, Orthodox and Friends'; school-house; Farmers' Hall, built in 1866; a school-house; lodge of Good Templars; lodge of Good Samaritans; wheelwright- and blacksmith-shop by John Lamb; two stores,—Thomas W. Gardner, who is also postmaster, and E. & S. B. Haines; shoe-shop by William Smith, who occupies the property formerly owned by Job Garwood. A daily mail is received at this place by stage from Philadelphia. There is also at this place "The Enterprise Library," founded in the spring of 1874, in which there are five hundred volumes from the best authors in the country. The present officers of the library are Levi Ellis, president; Joseph Cox, vice-president; Mary Proud, treasurer; and A. E. Haines, librarian.

COLEMANTOWN, named in honor of John Coleman, a pioneer and, when living, a prominent man of the place, is a small hamlet at the four corners, half a mile south of Mount Laurel. Here is a store by Charles Erling, Methodist Episcopal chapel, Friends' burying-ground, and six dwellings. The oldest person in this place is Mrs. Keziah Tillman, who is over eighty years of age.

FELLOWSHIP, situated in the west corner of the township, is on what was once known as the Roberts tract. The first house built in this hamlet was owned by David Claypole. The property is now owned by George Roberts. Abraham Matlock built the next house. His plantation was quite large, and has been divided into three farms, viz.: Mahlon Haines, Carlton Evans, and Charles Hugg the present owners. The brick house standing on the corner opposite Thomas Lippincott's was built in 1800 by George Roberts. The original roof, made of cedar shingles, is still on the house, and apparently as good as new. The next house at this place was the one where Jacob Clements lives, built by William Roberts. The main part of the building, in which the store and post-office is kept, was built by Joshua Roberts, and in the addition was kept the first store in Fellowship by Job Roberts. It is now occupied as a store by Thomas Roberts. Reuben Roberts also kept a store in the building now owned and occupied by Thomas Lippincott as his residence. The next store was kept by



Obadiah Fish, where Joseph Fish now lives. The house was built by John Stillwell. The house first north of Thomas Lippincott's was built by Isabella Haines. The pioneer blacksmith of Fellowship was William Roberts, who commenced business here in 1800. His successors in the old shop have been Stephen Farrar and John Clements, the present occupant. Thomas Lippincott commenced blacksmithing here in 1828, on the corner opposite Thomas Roberts' store. He continued the business till 1856, when he purchased and occupied his present residence.

The pioneer wheelwright at this place was Charles Kain, who commenced here in about 1815, and in 1833 or 1834 removed to Marlton, where he succeeded a Mr. Cooper in the business. Mr. Kain was succeeded here by Chalkley Haines. The next wheelwrights were Joseph Higgins and William Venable, who were succeeded by Isaac Hunter, and he by the present one, J. Clements. The first carpenter and builder was Samuel Sharp, followed by Joseph Sloan. William Jones was the pioneer shoemaker of Fellowship. The place is now owned by Isaac King. The house now owned and occupied by Margaret Kelly was built by Rebecca and Martha Githens, who both died at an advanced age. Charles Andrews and John Laverty each live in the dwellings built by their fathers, and the house where Abram Wells lives was built by Aaron Fortner. Thomas Lippincott is the oldest person in Fellowship, having been born Feb. 8, 1804. There are at present in Fellowship two stores by Thomas Roberts and Joseph Fish; wheelwright and blacksmith-shop by Jacob Clements; school-house, Baptist chapel, and about twenty dwellings. Thomas Roberts is the present postmaster.

**Schools.**—The pioneer school-house of what is now Mount Laurel township stood on the north side of the Orthodox part of the Friends' meeting-house at Mount Laurel village, and was built no doubt as early as the meeting-house, in 1760. The north wall of the meeting-house was the south wall or end of the school-house, that forming a wing of the meeting-house, and stood there till 1828. The next school-house was built a short distance northwest from the old meeting-house, and across the road from the brick house now standing north of Friends' house. That remained till 1850, when another one was built on the site now occupied by Joshua Borton's residence. This was built in 1865, when the present school-house was erected.

In 1880 there were five school districts in the township, as follows:

**CENTERTON DISTRICT, No. 74.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$375; value of school property, \$1250; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 84; months' school, 9; number of children registered, 79; average attendance, 27; capacity of school-house, 70. One female teacher at \$30 per month.

**HARTFORD DISTRICT, No. 76.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$353; value of school prop-

erty, \$1500; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 82; months' school, 9; number of children registered, 72; average attendance, 35; capacity of school-house, 50. One female teacher at \$30 per month.

**GREEN GROVE DISTRICT, No. 77.**—Total amount received from all sources during the year, \$300; value of school property, \$500; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 73; months' school, 9; number of children registered, 57; average attendance, 19; capacity of school-house, 52; one female teacher at \$28 per month.

**FELLOWSHIP DISTRICT, No. 78.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$1200; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 73; months' school, 9.2; number of children registered, 59; average attendance, 29; capacity of school-room, 50; one male teacher at \$40 per month.

**MOUNT LAUREL DISTRICT, No. 80.**—Total amount received from all sources, \$469.47; months' school, 10; school building is private property; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 126; number registered, 90; average attendance, 42; capacity of school-house, 60; one female teacher at \$35 per month.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—This society is located at Masonville, on the line of the Camden and Burlington County Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, four miles from Mount Holly, the county-seat. A class was organized in the year 1869, at the house of Charles Gilbert, in the village of Masonville, by Rev. E. T. Idell, a local preacher of the place, who also performed the duties of class-leader. The following-named persons were among the members of the class: William Fitzell and wife, Sarah Asay, Samuel Fitzell, Alsina Mason, Samuel Whitcraft, Alie Whitcraft, Amos Parker, George Parker, Eli Parker, Hannah Parker, Mary E. Parker, and Sarah Mason. Mr. Idell continued in the double capacity of preacher and leader till the early part of 1872.

The little band, through their faithful labors and devoted lives, increased in numbers so that in the spring of 1871 they felt the necessity of a suitable house of worship, as they were thus far under the necessity of holding their meetings in the neighbors' houses in winter, and in some grove near by during the warm weather. Through the efforts of the ladies funds were raised, the lot upon which the church edifice stands was purchased of John Carlin for one hundred and thirty-five dollars. Steps were also taken for the erection of a house of worship, a building committee appointed, consisting of Joseph Haines and Rev. E. T. Idell, and the work began.

Feb. 22, 1872, the house was completed, and dedicated by Rev. R. V. Lawrence, assisted by Rev. E. T. Idell and others. The cost of the structure, including the lot, was twelve hundred dollars. The class, up to the time of building their church, belonged to

the Moorestown Methodist Episcopal Society, but upon the completion of their house of worship they were attached to the Rancocas and Charleston charge, and now known as the Rancocas and Masonville charge. At the Annual Conference in the spring of 1872, Rev. J. B. Graw was the presiding elder on this district, and Rev. David Stewart became the preacher of this new society. He remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Edward Mesler, who remained three years. He was followed by William Margary, who remained but one year, and was succeeded by Rev. John Worthman, for two years. His successor was Rev. D. W. C. McIntyre, the present pastor, who came on this charge in the spring of 1880.

The present officary of the church are the following-named persons: Class-leader, Walter Hand; Stewards, John W. Mason, Samuel Seavers, and Walter W. Hand; Trustees, Eli Parker, John W. Mason, William H. Woolman, Samuel Seavers, Samuel Asay, Walter Hand, and William Fitzell; Sexton, Mrs. Sarah Mason. Present membership, twenty-three; present value of church property, twelve hundred dollars.

The Sunday-school in connection with this society was organized in 1869, by Rev. E. T. Idell, who acted as superintendent. There were five teachers and twenty-five scholars. The present superintendent is Walter Hand, with fifty scholars and an average attendance of thirty-five.

**Hartford Union Sunday-School.**—There being no church organization at Hartford, the public school house is used for all religious purposes, and occupied by preachers of different denominations, which gives the people of this village and vicinity preaching service as often as once in two weeks.

In 1873, through the efforts of Rev. Edward T. Idell, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Union Sunday-school was organized at this place, with about forty scholars and teachers. When Mr. Idell resigned his position, Mr. John T. Evans, the present superintendent, was appointed. There are at present seven teachers and fifty-five scholars, with an average attendance of thirty-five pupils.

**Friends' Meeting at Mount Laurel.**—"Request for this meeting was laid before Haddonfield Monthly Meeting 23 of y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> mo., 1759, and was kept under y<sup>e</sup> consideration of y<sup>e</sup> Quarterly Meeting until y<sup>e</sup> 21 of 3<sup>d</sup> mo., 1760, when y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> request was granted.

"Agreeable to y<sup>e</sup> direction of y<sup>e</sup> Quarterly Meeting held y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> of 9 mo., 1760, Friends of Evesham and Chester held their Monthly Meeting at Evesham on y<sup>e</sup> 9 of 10 mo., 1760, it being y<sup>e</sup> first day of y<sup>e</sup> week after y<sup>e</sup> first second day according to appointment, and Thomas Redmon, Josiah Albertson, Joshua Stokes, William Wilkins, and Joshua Lord, Jr., were settled

with the same regulations as other Monthly Meetings."

The following is the request and reasons given for a Monthly Meeting at what is now Mount Laurel:

"y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> mo., 1760. It having been observed by some Friends of Evesham (now Mount Laurel) and Chester Meeting; the great increase of a hopeful and rising generation amongst us; and the comfortable increase of our meetings for worship, from hence a concern arose for their further advancement in the blessed truth, and having by experience seen y<sup>e</sup> need and use of a church discipline, and the necessity of waiting for divine aid in y<sup>e</sup> management thereof, and observing y<sup>e</sup> increase and multiplicity of business at Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, of which we are members, by reason whereof our affairs could not be carried on with improving calmness and deliberation as y<sup>e</sup> nature of y<sup>e</sup> service required and being concerned that generations to come ask and seek for y<sup>e</sup> good old way and may walk therein by a clear illumination of y<sup>e</sup> mind and simplicity of manners. Under these considerations, a concern arose amongst us to request that Evesham and Chester Meeting



EVESHAM FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, MOUNT LAUREL.  
(Built 1760.)

might be constituted to hold a separate Monthly Meeting," which, after several years' deliberation and a firm preparation that it might be for general service, was accordingly done.

In 1760 the present portion of the meeting-house occupied by the Orthodox Friends was built, and in 1798 the Friends' end was built, by taking out the end wall and extending the side walls nearly double their original length, and in place of the original wall, at or near what is now the centre of the building, they have doors hung on weights and pulleys, so as to raise them out of the way when either congregation is large enough to demand. The wood-work is the original, and never has been defiled by paint, except around the doors and windows. On the north side of the meeting-house was a well, which was filled up in 1846.

The first delegates from this to the Quarterly Meeting were Thomas Evans, Joshua Lippincott, James



Cattell, Joshua Prickett, Edmund Hollinshead, Charles French, and Joshua Roberts.

In addition to the above, the following are some of the names of the Evesham and Chester (now Mount Laurel) Meeting: William Borton, Jr., Thomas Stokes, Rebecca Lippincott, Elizabeth Wilkins, Catharine Green, Elizabeth Haines, Thomas Evans, Micajah Willis, Richard Willis, Jacob Davis, William Down, and others.

The overseers of the meeting in 1783 were Edward Darnell, William Rogers, Isaac Borton, Enoch Evans, Bethuel Moore, and Job Haines.

The lock and key on the front or south door of the meeting-house is one of those ancient machines whose appearance would disgust the most expert burglar. In size the lock is eight by eleven inches, two inches thick, and fastened to the door with bolts of iron. The key is in keeping with the lock, and weighs nearly half a pound, and was made by Edward Darnell, grandfather of David Darnell, now one of the old residents of the village. In the old meeting-house is a Sunday-school library, filled with books as ancient as the meeting-house itself,—“Life of William Prickett,” “James Gough,” “John Spaulding,” “Rise and Progress of Quakers,” all of which must have provoked a scowl upon the fair brows of the juvenile Friends of a century ago.

**Societies and Corporations.**—**HARTFORD CREAMERY COMPANY.**—This company was chartered by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey in March, 1881, with a capital stock of seven thousand five hundred dollars. The following-named persons were the first directors, and with one or two exceptions remain the same at present: Silas Walton, J. B. Joyce, S. S. Huston, Joshua Hollinshead, S. B. Lippincott, Asa Haines, R. A. Warrick, William H. Warrick, and Joseph E. Roberts. The creamery located in the village of Hartford was built in 1881, with all the most improved and approved appliances, with steam as the motive-power. The creamery is first-class in every respect, and has a capacity of fifteen thousand pounds of milk daily.

The present officers are: President, J. B. Joyce; Secretary, Silas Walton; Superintendent, William H. Warrick.

There is at Mount Laurel a Good Templars' and Good Samaritans' lodge, also a grange, of which we could gain no historical data. There is also in this township “The Mount Laurel Pursuing and Detective Company,” similar to the one in Chester, of which a history is given. There is also at Masonville, Tribe No. 51, I. O. R. M., also Centennial Council, B. of U., of which the secretaries promised material for histories.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS.

John Rogers, the progenitor of this Branch of the family in New Jersey from England, was among the early settlers here. He had two sons,—Samuel and John. The latter purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land of John Middleton in Evesham, now Mount Laurel township, Burlington Co., N. J., the deed of which is dated 1725, and is now in possession of William D. Rogers. This property has been the family homestead since, a period of one hundred and fifty-seven years. William, son of John, succeeded to the homestead, and deeds of conveyance of real estate are extant from his father to him. William, son of William, was born on the homestead July 21, 1731, succeeded to it by will, and there resided his lifetime. He added fifty acres to the homestead, and built the stone house now upon the property in 1767. He was a representative farmer and an influential citizen. He took an active interest in local affairs, and was a member of the “New Jersey Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery,” his certificate of membership being signed by Joseph Bloomfield, president of the society. He was an active member and elder of the Friends' Society at Mount Laurel. He died Dec. 5, 1812. He married, in 1754, Sarah, daughter of Henry Warrington. After her death, in 1765, he married Ruth Bishop, who also died without issue. In 1767 he married Grace Allen, an elder and widow of Ner Eayres, who was born Oct. 6, 1741, and died Sept. 24, 1807. Their children were William, born Feb. 12, 1768; Joseph, Jan. 16, 1770; Grace, Nov. 3, 1771, wife of Samuel Wills; Hannah, Nov. 12, 1773, wife of John Tatum; Ann, April 18, 1776, wife of Joseph Scattergood; and Allen Rogers, born Aug. 26, 1779.

William, eldest son, was father of our subject; married, Feb. 26, 1789, Mary Davis, an elder of the Friends' Meeting, who died July 15, 1840. Their children were Martha, born Jan. 26, 1790, died Feb. 26, 1795; Rachel, born Feb. 27, 1791, wife of Zebedee M. Wills, of Evesham, died April 20, 1868; Grace, born June 21, 1793, wife of Thomas Ballinger, of Evesham, died July 28, 1873; Josiah, born Jan. 9, 1795, was a carpenter, and died Sept. 11, 1821; David, born Jan. 4, 1797, a farmer in Evesham, died March 30, 1879; Mary, born Feb. 11, 1799, wife of Joab Wills, of Evesham, died Oct. 22, 1824; Ann, born May 21, 1801, died April 7, 1837; Allen, born May 14, 1803, a farmer in Evesham, died March 13, 1861; Joseph, born May 14, 1805, a tailor in Philadelphia, died Jan. 16, 1833; William D., born Oct. 2, 1807, subject of this sketch; and Benjamin, born Sept. 21, 1810, resided in Evesham, and died Sept. 15, 1835.

The father of this large family of children died Sept. 27, 1824. From the time of his marriage until

1808 he resided on a farm near Medford, at which time he removed to the homestead, to which he succeeded upon the death of his father, four years afterwards, and there spent the remainder of his life. Like his father before him, who was one of the founders of the Evesham Society of Friends at Mount Laurel, and left funds at his death for its support, so he was also a liberal contributor to the interests of the society, and an active and zealous member of it.

William D. Rogers, son of William and Mary

ancestors, has been a zealous supporter of religious work, and a contributor to all worthy local enterprises.

His wife, Lydia, daughter of Job and Mary (Balling) Collins, of Evesham, whom he married March 18, 1830, was born May 9, 1807. Her tastes have led her to gather in a systematic way many facts and dates that form an important part of the Rogers and Collins sketches. Her father died April 20, 1814, aged thirty-one years, and her mother in 1847, January 16th, aged sixty-two years and eleven months. Their children are Levi, a stock dealer in



*Wm D Rogers*

(Davis) Rogers, born on the homestead, succeeded to the property by inheritance, and there resided until 1867, when he deeded it to his son (1866), William Collins Rogers, and purchased a small farm near it, when he retired mostly from a business life, and has resided since. The family generally have been agriculturists, and a detailed account of their history finds them identified with all that has pertained to the best interests of society and the prosperity of the country. Mr. Rogers led an active life on the farm, never sought official place, but, like his

Evesham; Josiah, a farmer in Lumberton township; Hannah, died Oct. 16, 1866, aged thirty-two; Mary C., at home; William Collins, a farmer on the old homestead; and Lydia B., wife of Levi L. Lippincott, of Chester.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are elders and overseers of the Evesham Friends' Meeting at Mount Laurel, and also treasurer, and he served the Preparative and Monthly and Quarterly Meetings as clerk, and was representative to the Yearly Meeting for suffering and correspondent of the Monthly Meeting.



## JOB AND DAVID DARNELL.

John Darnell, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey from England, landed near the mouth of the Delaware about the beginning of the eighteenth century. He afterward came to old Evesham township, Burlington County, where he married a daughter of John Borton, a large land-owner and one of the first settlers.

This John Darnell became possessed of a large tract of land through his father-in-law, a part of which has been the Darnell homestead since, and is owned by John E., son of David Darnell, in 1882. The children of John Darnell were Edward, born Jan. 14, 1730; Lewis, born in 1736; William, born in 1739; Hannah, born in 1742; and Jemima, born in 1744.

The eldest son, Edward, married Jane Driver, who bore him two sons,—Samuel and Edmund, both of whom were farmers on parts of the Darnell tract, the latter succeeding to the homestead where his father spent his life. Edward Darnell was one of the founders of the Evesham Meeting in 1760, at Mount Laurel, and an active member and supporter of the Friends' Society during his life. Edmund was born Aug. 21, 1768, and died at nearly eighty-three years of age. He was an enterprising, thoroughgoing business man, a large real-estate owner, actively interested in the local affairs of township and county, and served for several years as justice of the peace and judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Burlington County. He was a member of the old Whig party, and an influential citizen. He married in 1790, Rachel, daughter of Joshua and Rachel Dudley, of Evesham, who was born Aug. 18, 1770, and reached fourscore and two years. Their children were Hannah, born Feb. 7, 1791, died at the age of sixty-nine years; Joshua, born Sept. 16, 1792, a farmer in Mount Laurel township, died in March, 1824; Rachel, born Oct. 18, 1793, wife of Benjamin Satterthwaite, of Mansfield; Ann, born Sept. 1, 1795, died at about sixty years, unmarried; Edward, born Aug. 20, 1797, died in 1815; Isaac, born Feb. 6, 1799, a farmer in Evesham township, died at about sixty years of age; Enoch, born Dec. 6, 1800, died in 1813; Job, born Aug. 25, 1802, subject of this sketch; Jane, born Feb. 12, 1804, died in 1814; Sarah, born Oct. 15, 1805, died in 1812; David, born June 6, 1808, succeeded to the homestead, is retired, and resides at Mount Laurel; and Charles, born March 9, 1810, died in 1823.

Job Darnell spent his boyhood on the home farm, and received only the usual opportunity for any education from books. After his marriage, in 1824, he settled on a farm, a part of his father's estate, in Mount Laurel, then Evesham township, but after eight years, in 1832, he settled where he now resides, and carried on farming and milling until 1860, and retired from the more active duties of life. This farm and mill property was owned by a Mr. Engle, who sold it to Stacy Haines, who in turn sold it to Ed-

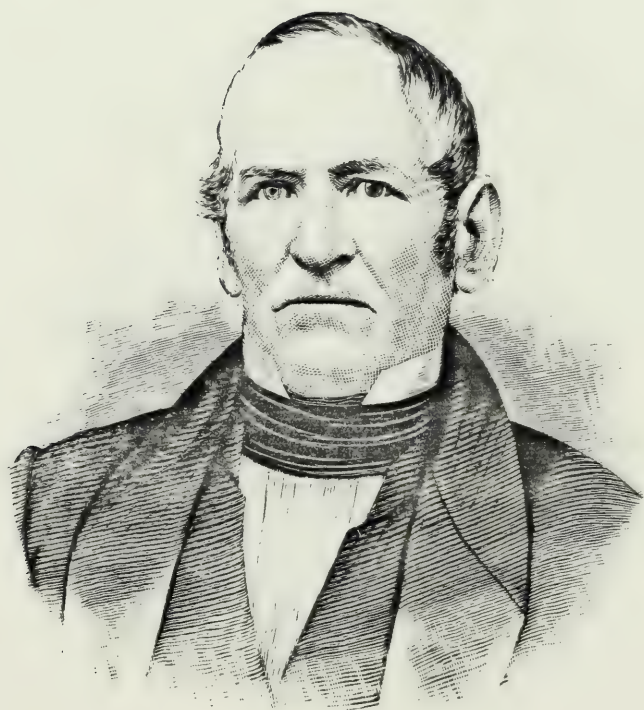
mund Darnell. Job purchased it of his father in 1835, and soon after settling there erected a substantial residence and barns. He sold the mill property in 1860 to George Middleton, who on May 12, 1869, sold the same to its present owner, Henry Darnell, son of Job. Mr. Darnell has led a quiet and unostentatious life, and although he has never sought public place, he has been chosen to fill the offices of committeeman and justice of the peace in his township. Like his ancestors he is a member of and a contributor to the support of the Society of Friends, attending their meetings at Evesham meeting-house (now Mount Laurel). Characteristic of the Darnell family are integrity, correct habits, self-reliance, industry, and thrift. His wife, a devoted Christian mother, was Agnes, daughter of William Mullen and Edith Lukens, of Montgomery County, Pa. She was born May 2, 1804, and died June 8, 1879, leaving the following children: Charles, a coal and lumber merchant at Mount Holly; Edmund, a farmer in Mount Laurel township; Henry, a farmer and miller, successor of his father at Darnell's mills; Sarah, wife of Mark H. Buzby, a farmer of Mount Laurel; and Miss Agnes M. Darnell, at home.

David, youngest surviving son of Edmund and Rachel (Dudley) Darnell, succeeded to a large part of the old homestead, known as the "Borton Tract" of three hundred and twenty acres, located about one mile and a half from Mount Laurel, on the Mount Holly road, and there carried on general farming until March, 1867, when he removed and settled in the brick house his present residence at Mount Laurel, adjoining the Friends' meeting-house grounds.

Mr. Darnell possesses that keen perception, business ability, and good judgment common characteristics of his ancestors, and has been identified with public improvements and local matters about him. Although he has been chosen to some minor official places in his township, he never sought political favor. He has been identified as a stockholder in the Rancocas Steamboat Company, Mount Laurel, Mount Holly, Centerton, and Camden Turnpike Companies, was one of the founders of the Mount Laurel Farmers' Club, and gave the ground to erect their present hall in 1866, and he has been one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank at Mount Holly for some twenty years. He is zealous in the religious work of the Friends' Society and influential in its councils.

His wife, whom he married Feb. 11, 1836, was Mary C., daughter of Hon. John Evans and Rebecca Copperthwaite, of Evesham. She was born Sept. 21, 1808, was a devoted Christian woman, a member of the Society of Friends, and died Feb. 11, 1861.

Their children are Rebecca C., wife of James Bell, of Camden County; Jane, wife of Robert B. Engle, of Mount Holly; Howard, a farmer in Mount Laurel township; John E., a farmer on the old homestead; Marianna, at home; David E., a farmer in Mount Laurel township; and Ezra E. Darnell. The name



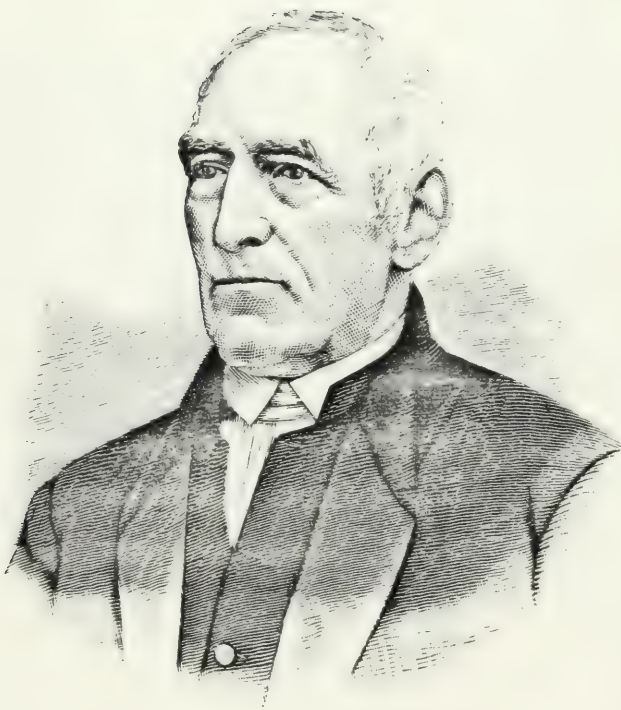
*Job Derrnell*











*David Darnell*



*Thomas Lippincott*





as applied to the progenitor of the family here was spelled "Darnele," afterward "Darnel," and retained the latter spelling until 1829, since which time it has its present orthography, "Darnell."

The "Darnell burying-ground" is located on the homestead, and in it the several generations of the family have been interred until 1857, when it was abandoned for that purpose.

#### THOMAS LIPPINCOTT.

Thomas Lippincott, son of William and Ann, mentioned in the sketch of Clayton Lippincott, of Chester township, was born in Cinnaminson, formerly Chester township, Feb. 8, 1804, and spent his boyhood on the farm. His father's death in 1813 left the management of affairs with his mother and the older children until her death in 1822. Thomas was apprenticed at the age of fifteen years to learn blacksmithing with Abram Lippincott, of Westfield, where he remained until he reached his majority. In 1825 he settled in Fellowship, Mount Laurel township, as a blacksmith. In 1831 he married Hannah, daughter of William and Rachel (Borden) Rudderow, of Chester, who was born May 9, 1812, was a devoted wife and mother, a member of the Society of Friends, and died Aug. 8, 1863, leaving children,—Lydia R., Luanna, Emma, William R., and Eliza R., wife of Nathan Roberts, of Camden, N. J. In 1832, Mr. Lippincott purchased of William Roberts a shop for his business in Fellowship with a few acres of land, where he continued blacksmithing and farming successfully until 1856. He also built a house near his shop in 1832, and to his land he has since added, making a farm of some sixty-five acres. Retiring from his trade in 1856, he has since given his attention to farming, berry- and fruit-growing, making a specialty of the latter. The same year of his retirement from his trade he removed to the opposite side of the street in the same village, where his residence has been since and is in 1882. He has never been solicitous of official place, and has never held office, although his son, William R., has been a member of the township committee for eight years, and treasurer of the committee for four years.

The life of Mr. Lippincott has been one of industry and activity, and although receiving little pecuniary assistance when starting out in life, he has secured a fair competency. The family are members of the Society of Friends, and their history is traced far back into the ancestry in another part of this work.

#### CHAPTER XXXV.

##### NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

**Situation and Boundaries.**—New Hanover is located on the extreme northeastern border of Burlington County. It is bounded on the northeast by

Monmouth and Ocean Counties, on the south by Pemberton, and on the west by Chesterfield and Springfield townships.

**Descriptive.**—New Hanover has an area of twenty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-three acres, and measures at the longest point about ten miles, and east and west about seven miles. The surface is generally quite level. The soil is light, and in the northern part highly cultivated. In the southeast part are extensive pine lands.

The various rivulets forming North and South Runs and Rotten Bridge Branch have their sources and confluence in the central and southern part of the township. Other insignificant streamlets rise in the north part, and flow northwesterly through Chesterfield to Crosswicks Creek.

In the southeastern corner, bordering on Pemberton and Ocean County, are extensive cranberry bogs.

In all parts are well-kept roads, furnishing a means of travel for vehicles to and from all sections of the township and localities beyond in every direction.

The Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad traverses New Hanover east and west, with stations at Cookstown and Wrightstown, affording ready and speedy access to surrounding market towns, and bringing the township into direct communication with the outside world.

**Early Settlement.**—Just when the first white settler located in this township or who he was is not a certainty at the present time; however, we give the names of several of those who are supposed to have been the pioneers of what is now the township of New Hanover.

Daniel Leeds appears to have been among the early settlers in the eastern portion of the township, locating on a tract of 1000 acres of land, more or less, on North or Tunis Run prior to 1704, and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for a number of years. We find recorded at the county clerk's office, where he sold to John and Mary Mills, Feb. 2, 1704, a tract of 150 acres of land, and on the 17th of September, 1709, another tract of 55 acres, and in March, 1725, for fee of deed, he granted and conveyed to Richard Kirby 225 acres, located in the western part of the present village of Cookstown. In 1743 he sold to Jacob Andrews 130 acres, adjoining that of Richard Kirby. On the 14th day of April, 1746, he caused this tract of land to be resurveyed, and found it to contain 1230 acres of land, allowing the usual amount for highways. The balance of the 1230 acres taken up by Mr. Leeds is now owned by different parties, and the name of Leeds has become extinct in this township.

Three brothers named Cliver settled in Wrightstown before the Revolution and purchased a large tract of land, and followed farming until their death. Joseph Cliver, son to one of them, still resides on a portion of the old homestead, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He has been thrice married: his



first wife was Elizabeth King; his second wife was Patience Cliver; his present wife was Sarah Asey. He has had several children, among which were Anthony, Mary, Richard, and Joseph K.

Anthony married and settled on a portion of the old homestead.

Mary married Joseph Gaskell, and went West.

Richard removed to Philadelphia, where he died.

Joseph K. married Hannah Asey, and resides in Wrightstown.

John Warren settled in New Hanover township prior to 1776, and took up a large tract of land, and became a tiller of the soil. He had children,—George, Thomas, and John.

George married Eliza Rogers, and settled on a portion of the old homestead.

Thomas married a Miss Hillman, of Trenton, and located near Wrightstown. He had two sons, Thomas and Abraham.

John died at Elizabeth, N. J., at the age of fifty.

Jacob Platt settled in Wrightstown about 1776, and followed the occupation of a wheelwright. He had children named John, Mary, Nathaniel, and Ann.

John went to Philadelphia when a young man, where all traces of him were lost.

Mary married Jesse Lane, and resided in Wrightstown until her death.

Ann married Andrew Fort, and located at Pemberton, and engaged in farming. His family consisted of George, Mary, John, and Jacob.

Jesse Lane, of French extraction, emigrated to America about 1780, and settled at Wrightstown in 1790, and purchased a small plot of land, on which he erected a wheelwright-shop and dwelling-house. He married Mary Platt, and had children,—Joseph, Jacob, Sarah, Lettie, Margaret, Charles, Daniel, and Harriet.

Joseph went to Ohio when a young man, and followed farming pursuits.

Jacob married Charlotte Adams, and located at Bustleton, Florence township, and purchased a tract of land containing one hundred acres, and engaged in tilling the soil. He had six children, respectively, Jessie, John, Annie, Platt, Charles, and Joseph, of which only one (Jessie) remains in the township.

Sarah married William Cooke, a school-teacher.

Lettie married twice; first husband was Stephen Norman, second was Anthony Poinsett, and now resides in the West.

Margaret married Isaac Cliver, and located near Jobstown, and followed farming. He had three sons and one daughter.

Charles went to Mobile, Ala., when a young man, and died there.

Daniel was twice married: his first wife was Elizabeth Asey; second wife, Harriet Thompson. He had two children, Elizabeth and Watson, who reside in Bordentown.

Harriet married James Nelson, and they located at

Wrightstown; had children,—Jennette, Harriet, Ferman, James, Frank, Charles, Daniel, Eliza, and Charles (second), who all reside in the township except Ferman, James, Charles, and Charles (second).

Joseph Haven settled in New Hanover township about 1800, purchased a large tract of land, cleared up a small farm, and became one of New Hanover's most substantial farmers. He had children,—Cyrus, William, Joseph, Samuel, Nathan, and others.

Cyrus married a Miss Adams, and located at Bustleton, Florence township.

William married Ann Anderson, and lived at Wrightstown. He followed the occupation of a carpenter.

Joseph married Mary Parker, and followed rail-roading.

Samuel and Nathan died at Camden, unmarried.

At an early date Benajah Brown settled in the eastern part of this township, and later located at Wrightstown and purchased a small plot of ground, on which he built a dwelling-house and shoe-shop, and followed the occupation of shoemaking. His children were Samuel, William, and Linden.

Samuel married a Miss Harker, and succeeded his father in the shoe business. He had twelve children.

William went to Philadelphia when a young man, and still resides there.

Linden fell dead along the roadside when a young man.

John Wright, from whom Wrightstown took its name, settled in New Hanover township at an early date, and purchased a large tract of land lying in and about Wrightstown, and commenced the arduous task of clearing himself up a home. Here he remained for several years, gradually clearing up his heavy-timbered land until he became the possessor of one of New Hanover's most productive farms. But being of an unsettled turn of mind, he disposed of his farm and removed to the West. He had one son and a daughter, whom he took to his western home.

Another early settler of New Hanover township was John Rannin, who settled in Wrightstown at an early date. He too purchased land and became a tiller of the soil, married, and had children,—Peter, Benjamin, Phebe, Mariah, and Sarah.

Peter went West when a young man.

Benjamin married Sarah Harker, and lived on the old homestead until his death. He had thirteen children, of which but four reside in the township.

Phebe, Mariah, and Sarah died unmarried.

Jonathan Parker settled in the southwesterly part of the township in 1857, purchased a large tract of land, and followed farming. He had children,—Catherine, John, Sarah, Hannah, and Rhoda, of which four still reside in the township.

THE EMLEY FAMILY.—William Emley, the progenitor of the Emley family of this township, was born at Farworth, in Nottingham, England, A.D. 1648. He was an educated man, conversant with five languages,

and by profession a surveyor. He was selected as one of the three commissioners for the proprietors of West Jersey, and first came over in the "Kent," Marlow, master, and arrived with his fellow-commissioners in New York Harbor 14th of 6th mo., 1677. He was a Friend. He returned to England, and the second time sailed from Hull, in Yorkshire, 10th month (December), 1678, in the "Shield," Jones, commander, bringing his wife Ruth and one son, William. (Another child, Mary, was born to them in mid-ocean.) And he also brought two men-servants and two women-servants. He located for his own use nearly two thousand acres at "The Falls" and at Crosswicks, Burlington County. His wife soon died, and his second wife, Mary, not being a Friend, the usual notice was taken of it. The last survey made by him was the Old Plantation, now the site of Bordentown, in April, 1704. He was a splendid penman, and his maps have the appearance of prints from copper-plates. Was a member of the second Assembly in 1382; public-spirited, a man of means, and highly respected both in public and private life. He was buried in Friends' ground at "The Falls," 24th April, 1704; will proved June 6, 1704.

The children born them in this country were Thomas, Ruth, John, and Sarah.

Ruth, his wife, dying, he married a second wife, Mary, about 1690. Their children by this marriage were John, Sarah, Samuel, and Elizabeth.

"Of the one thousand acres of land "at Crosswicks," near Jacobstown, he in his will divided it among his children, John, Ruth, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Samuel. To his son John and daughter Mary he gives his two great Bibles; to Thomas a book called "Peter Heyling;" to Ruth another book, "Sir Walter Rawley," "and all the rest not before given. I give to my son William all the surveying instruments." He also gave to his daughter Mary, the wife of John Heywood, one hundred acres of land next to Mahlon Stacy, and appoints his wife Mary and son William his executors. The witnesses to the will were Samuel Beak, Joshua Wright, and Thomas Lambert, all who resided near him.

William, Jr., son of William and Ruth Emley, inherited the homestead farm, which he held until 1716. He was a well-educated man and a noted surveyor. Among the many tracts of land surveyed by him in various parts of the province was the Stockton tract in 1709-10, which included the present site of Princeton. He married, in 1726, a quarter-blood Indian girl named Abigail Borden, by whom he had children,—William, Jr., Thomas, and Ruth. At his death he willed his surveying instruments to his son Thomas, which have now passed out of the hands of his descendants, and are now in the possession of the descendants of Samuel, his half-brother. He divided a large tract of land between his three children, which was located in New Hanover township.

Mary, daughter of William and Ruth Emley, mar-

ried John Heywood, of Philadelphia, in June, 1703. The Emley family became a numerous family, and many bearing the name of Emley still reside in the township.

**Civil Organization.**—The following is a copy of the letters patent granted by King George II., setting off the township of New Hanover from the townships of Springfield and Chesterfield, bearing date Dec. 2, 1723, which are in the words following, viz.:

"King George, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., To all Whom these presents shall come or may concern, Greeting: Know ye that whereas divers petitions have been presented to our trusty and well-beloved William Burnett, Esq'r. Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of New Jersey, New York, and Territories thereon depending, in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. By the out-Inhabitants of the Country of Burlington, settled in the place heretofore commonly known by the name of the new township, setting forth their grievances and hardships they lay under by being the township of Chesterfield and Springfield, which petitions were referred to the Gentlemen of the Council of New Jersey to hear all parties concerning the same, and report their Opinion, who this day Reported, in Council, that they had heard all parties to the said petition and after due consideration of the proofs and arguments thereon was of opinion that the said out-Inhabitants should be relieved of the hardships aforesaid by granting them our *Letters Patent* for being a township separate from the township of Chesterfield and Springfield, And now being willing that the grievances of our subjects be redressed and that they may have such communities and Inhabitants as have been most gracious and may tend most to the convenience, comfort, and ease of the whole, Have Therefore, of our special Grace certain Knowledge and information Granted and by these presents do for us our heirs and successors, granted to the said out-Inhabitants and their successors, Inhabitants of the County of Burlington, in the Western division of New Jersey, within the limits and bounds following To Wit:—Beginning on the west side of Thomas Miller's plantation joining to Crosswicks Creek and running from thence southwesterly to Thomas Kinsey's plantation; and from thence along the Indian line formerly run between the Christians and Indians to the bounds of Northampton township, and so bounded by the same to Rancocas Creek; and from thence Easterly, up the most northerly branch of Rancocas Creek, to the Division line formerly run betwixt East and West Jersey by George Keith; and from thence Northward along the Division line to the East side of Thomas Miller's plantation; and from thence bounded by Crosswicks Creek to the place aforementioned; that they, the said Inhabitants and their successors within the bounds aforesaid, shall be and remain a perpetual township or community in fact and in Law (separate from the township of Chesterfield and Springfield) to be called and known by the name of the township of New Hanover; and we do further grant unto the said Inhabitants of the township aforesaid and to their successors full power and authority to annually Elect a Constable, overseer of the Highway, and Freeholders for the township aforesaid, and we do further grant them all the like privilege, right, liberties, and communities which any other township in our said province do or may of right or by any law of this province enjoy. To Have and to Hold the privileges, powers, authorities and immunities aforesaid to the men Inhabitants within the bounds aforesaid and their successors forever.

"In Testimony whereof, we have caused these, our Letters, to be made Patent, and the great seal of our province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved William Burnett, Esq'r., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our provinces of New Jersey, New York, and Territories thereon depending, in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., this second day of December, in the tenth year of our Reign Anno Domini 1723."

From the above it will be seen that this was one of the original townships of Burlington County. Like the nine other original townships, it was incorporated in 1798. Pemberton was set off partially from its territory in 1846.

**Civil List.**—From such records as are to be found in the office of the township clerk the following civil



list has been prepared. It will be seen that it does not date back to the organization of the township, one or more of the early minute-books being missing, and never having been in possession of the clerk:

## CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1798-1804. John Lacey.	1829-31. Jacob Ridgway.
1798-1802. Thomas Earl.	1831-32, 1834-36. Thomas Harrison.
1802. Abraham Tilton.	1833. Benajah Antrim.
1803. Anthony Bullock.	1838. Joshua Wilkins.
1804-5. John Brown.	1839-42. Richard Wilkins.
1805-9. John Earl.	1843-45. Henry R. Smith.
1806-12. Thomas Lawrie.	1846-50. Joseph Emley.
1810-12. Abraham Brown.	1848-50. Samuel Stockton.
1813. Peter Nevins.	1851. Thomas N. Emley.
Alexander Shreve.	1851-52. Lewis Davis.
1814-15. Samuel Jones.	1852, 1857-62. Daniel L. Platt.
1814-17. John Warren.	1853-56. Charles Emley.
1816-21. M. L. Earl.	1856. John Harris.
1818-20, 1822-24. William Lawrie.	1863-70. James M. Beard.
1821. John Branson.	1871-73. George P. Conover.
1822-25. Thomas R. Howell	1874-76. Charles Remine.
1825-29, 1837. John Emley.	1877-79. Stacy B. Taylor.
1826. Anthony Earl.	1880. George W. Cross.
1827-28, 1830, 1832-47. Joseph K. Hulme.	1881-82. William K. Morris.

## TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1798-99. Samuel Wright.	1847-49, 1851-56. Joseph M. Reeves.
1800, 1809. Joshua Shreve.	1850. Samuel H. Emley.
1800. Charles Shreve.	1857-67. Joseph Emley.
1802. Alexander Shreve.	1868-69. Benjamin F. Poinsett.
1803-8, 1810-17. John Wright.	1870-72. Charles H. Deviney.
1818-25, 1827. William Wright.	1873-75. Franklin B. Haines.
1826. Peter Nevins.	1876-78. Howard M. Sexton.
1828. Charles Bodine.	1879-81. Edward B. Lettis.
1829-39. John Harker.	1882. John M. Bowker.
1840-46. Thomas Cook.	

## ASSESSORS.

1798, 1800-2, 1832. Joseph Emley.	1843-46. James Beck.
1799. William Kempton.	1847-49. Daniel Lane.
1803, 1804. William Lawrie.	1850-52. Apollo W. Borden.
1805. Samuel Wright.	1853, 1854. Thomas Warren.
1806-8, 1810-16. John Wright.	1855-57. C. W. Hartshorne.
1809. William L. Earl.	1858-60. Ellis Harris.
1817-21, 1823, 1824, 1826-29. John Warren.	1861, 1862. George H. Harker.
1820. Peter Nevins.	1863-65. Benjamin S. Burtis.
1825. John Roberts.	1866-68. Daniel S. Jobs.
1827, 1830, 1831, 1833-36, 1838-42. Robert Rogers.	1869-71. Benjamin A. Emley.
1837. Samuel J. Bennett.	1872-74. John B. Cliver.
	1875-78. Joseph Abbott.
	1879-82. George C. Davis.

## COLLECTORS.

1798-1813. Alexander Shreve.	1850-52. Daniel L. Platt.
1814, 1815. John Branson.	1853-55. Charles Remine.
1816, 1817. Joshua Shreve, Jr.	1856. William Quicksill.
1818-27. William I. Newbold.	1857-59. James Woodward.
1828-31. John Wright.	1860-62. Charles Crispin.
1832. A. R. Borden.	1863. Thomas Platt.
1833. Tanton E. Shreve.	1864, 1865. George P. Conover.
1834-36. Samuel J. Bennett.	1866-68. George H. Harker.
1837, 1838. Samuel C. Davis.	1869-71. Lorenzo D. Woodward.
1839, 1840. Thomas Toy.	1872-74. E. R. Kirby.
1841-43. Daniel Lane.	1875-79. John M. Bowker.
1844-46. Samuel Brown.	1880. James Woodward.
1847-49. Henry Emley.	1881, 1882. Howard M. Sexton.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1845. Joseph L. Morton.	1851. John Branson.
1845. William Malebury.	1855. Daniel Lane.
1845, 1850. Samuel Brown.	1855. Jonathan Rogers.
1845. O. H. P. Emley.	1855. Job Prickett.
1850. Thomas H. Kirby.	1855. Julius Stewart.
1850, 1855. Joseph M. Reeves.	1858. John W. Webb.
1850. Elisha Roberts.	1858, 1860, 1865. J. H. Bishop.

1859. William Gaskill.
1861. Horrice W. Sexton.
1863. Daniel C. Atkinson.
1864. Isaac Letchworth.

1871, 1876. Franklin B. Hains.
1874, 1879. Robert E. Woodward.
1874, 1879. George H. Harker.

## JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1798. Joshua Shreve.	1837. Samuel Lamb.
1799, 1800. Samuel Hutch.	1838, 1839. Thomas H. Coats.
1800, 1802, 1809. John Wright.	1840. Samuel Brown.
1803, 1804, 1810-18. John Earl.	1841-44, 1846. Joseph W. Emley.
1805, 1806. Thomas Throp.	1844, 1845. Nathan Bartlett.
1807. John Warren.	1847-49. John Harris.
1807, 1819. William L. Earl.	1850-58. Thomas H. Kirby.
1820-23, 1826, 1827. John Roberts.	1859, 1860, 1862-67, 1869-71, 1871. Stephen W. Davis.
1824. Abner Emley.	1861. Joseph W. Clair.
1825. Joseph Sleeper.	1868. James C. Sexton.
1828, 1829. Jonathan Davis.	1874. William H. Cliver.
1830. Amos Wright.	1875-77. William H. Lettis.
1831-33. James Ellis.	1879. George Norcross.
1834, 1835. John Emley.	1882. Joseph Abbott.
1836. Benjamin C. Gibbs.	

## CONSTABLES.

1798. Joseph Lewis.	1838. Lydon Brown.
1799. Samuel Howell.	1838, 1839. Gideon Farrow.
1798. Jonathan Davis.	1839. Doughty Reed.
1800. William Horner.	1840. Abraham Curtis.
1800. John Lacey.	1840. Anthony Stoddard.
1801-5, 1809-11, 1813, 1815. Elijah L. Gaskill.	1841-45. Charles Bodine.
1801, 1802. Daniel Emley.	1841. William Fowler.
1802, 1804-9. John Branson.	1842. L. D. Reed.
1806-18. Josiah Dungan.	1843, 1844. Thomas D. Budd.
1810. James Blake.	1845. Joseph A. Southwick.
1811-13. Apollo Ferner.	1846. Samuel Bennett.
1812. Thomas Lowrie.	1847. William S. Rue.
1814. John Tiler.	1849, 1850. William Brown.
1814-29. David Emley.	1851. John Barber.
1816. James Watson.	1852. James S. Rice.
1816. Obadiah Eldridge.	1853-55. John R. Harris.
1818-22, 1824. William Earl.	1856. Job Prickett.
1826, 1828-30, 1832. Charles Bryant.	1857. Charles Davis.
1827. John Collins.	1858. Thomas Page.
1830-36. Samuel Brown.	1859. T. Wright.
1833-35. Joseph J. Reeves.	1860-63. Correll C. Ivins.
1836. George W. Parrish.	1864-70. William Horner.
1837. Peter Borden.	1871, 1873, 1877-81. Thomas H. Harker.
1837. Samuel C. Cowley.	1874-76. Stephen W. Davis.

## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1798, 1800, 1802. John Lacy.	1814-19. Charles F. Lott.
1798-1802. Thomas Earl.	1815-20. William Keeler.
1798-1801. William Coats.	1815, 1818-23. John Bodine.
1798-1806. Joshua Shreve.	1820. Thomas Servain.
1798, 1801-6, 1808. Isaac Bullock.	1820-23. Charles Corey.
1799. Samuel Lacey.	1821-24, 1826-31. Joseph Sleeper.
1801-2, 1807-12. Abraham Telton.	1824. James Ellis.
1801-2, 1804-6, 1810-11. Samuel Jones.	1825. M. T. Powell.
1803. William S. Smith.	1825. Samuel Brown.
1803-6. William Kempton.	1827-29, 1831-35. Joshua Bullock.
1804-10. Jonathan Stewart.	1827-35. Charles Earl.
1807, 1809-11. Anthony Bullock.	1836-37, 1840. Andrew Fort.
1807, 1814. John Pancoast.	1836, 1838. Amos Wright.
1807-8. Isaac Carlisle.	1837, 1839-42. Richard Jones.
1809, 1811-13, 1816-23, 1826-28. Jonathan Davis.	1838-40. Richard Wilkins.
1809. Thomas R. Lacey.	1841-42. Job H. Gaskill.
1810-12. William Horner.	1842. Samuel J. Bennett.
1812-13. John Warren.	1843-44. Thomas Toy.
1813. John Branson.	1843. Michael Rogers.
1813. William Roberts.	1843. Samuel Brown.
1813. Samuel Jones.	1844-47, 1849. Thomas W. Emley.
1814-24, 1826-30, 1832-33. John Emley.	1844-47. Alexander Shreve.
1814-15. Peter Nevins.	1845-46, 1848-49, 1865. O. H. P. Emley
	1847. John Wainwright.
	1848, 1850. John Hodson.

1848. Alexander T. Curtis.	1863-64. Franklin Harris.
1849. Isaac Harrison.	1865. George H. Harker.
1850. Thomas Warren.	1866-68. George P. Conover.
1850. William C. Stockton.	1867-72. Samuel Stockton.
1851-54. Charles Emley.	1869-72, 1874-75. Samuel Bryan.
1851-57, 1860-64. Daniel Lane.	1875-77, 1880. Thomas Platt.
1852-62. Isaac Harrison.	1876. Stacy B. Taylor.
1858, 1859. John Harris.	1877-79. Anthony Cliver.
1855-57. Daniel L. Platt.	1879. John W. Nutt.
1858. John Prickett.	1880-82. Charles T. Pearce.
1859. James Beck.	1880. Charles Stewart.
1860-62. David C. Prickett.	1880. Collins Hartshorne.
1863-72, 1874-77, 1879. William Prickett.	1881-82. Lorenzo D. Woodward.
	1882. Samuel L. Cross.

## OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1798-1802. Alexander Shreve.	1826-27, 1829-32. David Emley.
1798. Samuel Wright.	1828. Jacob Gaskill.
1799. John Wright.	1831-36. William King.
1800. William Coats.	1832-36. Samuel Brown.
1801. William Kempton.	1837-40. Joseph Harris, Sr.
1801-2. Joseph Emley.	1837. Apollo Fumur.
1803. Thomas Thorp.	1838. George W. Poinsett.
1803. Thomas Wright.	1839-45. Joseph Chambers.
1804-5, 1808-9. John Foreman.	1841. Charles Jobes.
1804-5. Jonathan Budd.	1842-45. Joseph Emley.
1806. Samuel Hartshorne.	1841. John Darby.
1806. Josiah Dungan.	1846. Benjamin Remin.
1807. William Keeler.	1847. Thomas Nelson.
1807. Joseph Pitman.	1847-49, 1856. Ezekiel J. Sexton.
1807. William Rogers.	1848-55, 1857, 1859. James Nelson.
1808-16. Josiah Budd.	1850-55. John Barber.
1810-12. John Pancook.	1856-57. William Letts.
1813-19. Amos Bullock.	1858. Thomas Page.
1818-19. Joseph Gooldey.	1860. Jacob A. Carr.
1820-30. John Bodine.	1863-68. William Horner.
1820-24. Samuel Burtrice.	1870-79. Thomas Harker.
1822-24. John Branson.	1880-81. William Warwick.
1823, 1828. William Turner.	1882. George Norcross.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—JACOBSTOWN is a small village, pleasantly located in the north part of the township, which has grown up under the influence of a limited trade in the section roundabout. Its population is about two hundred, and it contains two stores, two churches, a wheelwright's shop, a boot and shoe shop, two blacksmith's shops, and a post-office.

George Platt had a wheelwright's shop in Jacobstown many years ago, and the business thus established is continued by Platt & Warren, who do general blacksmithing and wagon-making and repairing. A second blacksmith's shop is that of William Poinsett.

John Borden built and opened a store in 1852. His successors have been Lawn & Davison, Perkins Brothers, Josiah Borden, George W. Lundy, Daniel Platt, and Platt & Warren, who have been doing a good business since the firm was formed in 1876. The store opposite, in the central part of the village, was built many years ago, and has had numerous occupants. The present one is Charles C. Southard. The post-office is kept in the store of Platt & Warren. The senior member of the firm, Daniel Platt, is post-master.

**WRIGHTSTOWN.**—This is a small but flourishing village on the line of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, near the western border of the township. It was named in honor of John Wright, who gave one of the streets of the village and advocated the laying out of the town there. Previously it was

called "Penny Hill," from the circumstance, it is said, of a woman having found a penny on the mound in the place.

A blacksmith's shop was established by John Davis prior to the beginning of the Revolution. He had many successors, and his old shop was finally torn down. Another was erected by Alexander Newbold, in 1868, which is occupied by T. T. Taylor. Clayton Matthews built a blacksmith's shop in 1801, in which he was succeeded by Daniel Lane, Edward White, Robert Nelson, James Campton, Biddle Harris, and John Groom. After it was vacated by the latter, the shop was unoccupied until about five years ago, since when it has been in possession of William Cramer.

Abner Platt had opened a wheelwright's shop as early as 1776. Subsequent occupants were John Platt, son of Abner, Joseph Stockton, Jacob Hendrickson, Jesse Lane, Daniel Lane, son of the latter, James Nelson, Charles Shinn, John Rogers, and John Groom, until the building was finally abandoned and torn down. In 1872, James Nelson opened a shop opposite the site of the one just mentioned, but discontinued business in about three years. Samuel Kirby built a shop in 1876, in which he was succeeded by William Asay, the present occupant. A shop built in 1882 by B. Newbold is occupied by another William Asay.

The first mails that arrived at Wrightstown were carried by Thomas Bryan, who traveled on foot between Cookstown and Bordentown, *via* Wrightstown. Later he ran a stage between Burlington and Wrightstown. Among the early postmasters at Wrightstown was Samuel Brown. John Deacon (about 1854), George H. Harker, and Samuel Clark have filled the position. The present incumbent is Franklin Bishop. The earlier mails arrived only once a week.

A store was kept here by Alexander Shreve as early as 1800. In a few years he was succeeded by Joseph Holmes, who continued the business many years. J. Butterworth and Baily West successively kept it later till the building was vacated and torn down. The store built by Joseph Newbold, about 1830, and now occupied by George H. Harker, has been, in the interim, in possession of Alexander Shreve, Charles Corey, and M. Butterworth. About 1845, John Deacon erected a store, which he kept about four years. Subsequent occupants were John Rogers and George H. Harker, and finally the stand was abandoned. A store was opened by Ellis Harris in a new building put up by Samuel Davis and now occupied by Samuel Cliver.

At an early date a man named Ware owned and kept the village tavern. At his death he was succeeded by his widow, Ellen Ware, who had the old house renovated and enlarged. Later occupants have been Samuel Davis, Samuel Asay, Joseph Devinie, John Scott, Benjamin Remine, Charles Remine, Anthony Parker, and Thomas G. Smith, who took possession about a year ago.



The undertaking business was established in Wrightstown many years ago by Joseph Newbold, who was succeeded by Benjamin Remine, who continued it a long time until he gave place to James Nelson, the present undertaker, in 1860.

A tobacco-store was opened in 1882 by Charles H. Devinie. The barber-shop of Taylor Southard was opened in 1881.

Wrightstown contains (1882) a hotel, a post-office, a church, a school-house, two stores, an undertaking establishment, two wheelwright-shops, two blacksmith's shops, a tobacco-store, and a barber's shop.

COOKSTOWN is a flourishing little village in the eastern part of the township, on the line of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, containing two stores, two hotels, a church, a blacksmith-shop, a post-office, a hay-press, a grist-mill, and a fertilizer and agricultural implement depot, with a population of about one hundred and fifty.

It is difficult to determine in the absence of authentic facts regarding the early settlement of this village who were the earliest arrivals within its limits. It is probable that the advent of the Cooks, Leeds, and Mills families was identical, all three having come prior to the Revolution.

Among the early merchants of Cookstown have been John Middleton, Benjamin Rogers, Henry Emley, and others.

Henry Emley erected a store-house and carried on the mercantile business for a number of years, and was succeeded by John M. Bowker, the present occupant.

Thomas Bishop carries on the mercantile business in the central part of the village. The blacksmith business has been carried on here since the settlement of the town. The present shop was erected by Henry Emley, who rented it out. It has had many occupants.

The present postmaster is John M. Bowker, who has held the office since September, 1881.

There was an old hotel kept opposite the old part of Cookstown prior to 1825 for many years. The Cookstown House was built in 1825, by George C. Davis, who managed it for a few years, and was succeeded by George Ivins. Subsequent owners or keepers or both of this house are here named: George Hopkins, Charles Cliver, George W. Poinsett, M. R. Lamb, Aaron Eldridge, Samuel Poinsett, Thomas Baird, Hiram Taylor, and Joseph Sykes, the present occupant. The Railroad House was built by Charles Cliver, and opened and for a short time occupied by him. He was succeeded by Aaron Eldridge. This house was kept by Joseph S. Poinsett in 1875. In the fall of that year it passed into the possession of Thomas B. Bird, and so continued until 1878. Lewis Grant assumed control in 1879, and still does the honors of the establishment. In January, 1876, John H. F. Sexton erected a building in which he set up a hay- and straw-press. Charles T. Pearce,

attorney, and since 1876 notary public, deals in all kinds of fertilizers and farming implements, and has charge of the local railway interests. John M. Bowler, postmaster, was appointed in 1881.

POINTSVILLE.—This hamlet, at an early day known as Scrabbletown, is located in the southwestern part of the township, and received its name from the fact that it is built on the points of land at the junction of six roads. Here John Borden kept a store at an early date. Albert Allen bought an old school-house and converted it into a store, which since his time has had several successive occupants, and is now in possession of Charles Schamare. A store building erected in 1872, and for two years occupied by Levi Parker, has had several occupants previous to passing into the hands of Thomas Vaughn, the present merchant there. The store of D. Woodward was built and opened in 1881. At an early date David Moore kept the hotel now owned and occupied by D. Woodward.

This place contains three stores, a post-office, a hotel, a church, a school-house, and about thirty dwellings.

ELLISDALE is a small hamlet situated on the boundary line between Monmouth and Burlington County in New Hanover township. It contains one Methodist Episcopal Church, which was erected in 1852, two stores and a post-office, a blacksmith- and two wheelwright-shops, and about thirty dwellings. The principal part of this hamlet is located in Monmouth County, on what is known as Cream Ridge, one of the most fertile portions of the State.

ARNEYTOWN is another small hamlet in the western part of this township, and contains merely a collection of houses in the centre of a prosperous farming district.

HARRISVILLE is also another small hamlet, and is surrounded by a broad scope of farming country.

**Industries.**—Like most others this township has quite a variety of industries; the foundation of all, however, is that of agriculture, which is carried on with marked success along the lines of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, as well as in the northern part of the township are some of the most productive farms in the northern part of the county.

There have been at different periods several branches of industry entered into by various parties, among which are her pioneer grist- and saw-mills. The earliest grist- and saw-mill that was built within the present limits of New Hanover township is the Cook's mills, which are located in the village of Cookstown, on North or Tunis Run. This mill with a saw-mill was erected in 1732 by Richard Kirby, who carried on the business until his death, which occurred about 1740. In 1743 the mill property was sold by William and Mary Kirby, executor and executrix, to Jacob Andrews, who carried on the mill until Nov. 17, 1748, at which time he sold out to Israel Ivins, Jr.; he was succeeded by John Middleton, April 17, 1770; he carried on the business for six

years, and on Oct. 4, 1776, he disposed of the mills to William Cook, who sold to John Lane and Benjamin Rogers, April 1, 1806. The firm of Lane & Rogers continued until April 1, 1808, at which time John Lane withdrew from the firm, and the business was carried on by Benjamin Rogers until April 1, 1810, when he sold to Peter Nevins, who carried on the business until March 20, 1816, at which time he sold the property to Benjamin Rogers, its former owner. He ran it until March 3, 1825, and sold to Charles Ivins. He carried on the business until 1833, during which time (in 1827) the saw-mill which stood near the grist-mill was washed away during a freshet. In September, 1833, he sold the grist-mill to Joseph Hartshorne; he sold it to Thomas Engles, March 25, 1840, and on the 10th of October, 1842, the property was sold by the sheriff, Isaac Hilliard, to John B. Keeler, who sold it to William Keeler; he ran it for a short time and conveyed it back to John B. Keeler, who carried on the business until April 1, 1863, when the property was purchased by James Woodward. He carried on the business until March 25, 1868, and sold to Lorenzo D. Woodward, the present owner and operator. Since the erection of this mill it has been renovated, and now contains three run of stone.

The Samuel Stockton grist-mill, which is situated east of Cookstown, on the North or Tunis Run, is one of a more recent date, and is still run by Mr. Stockton.

**Schools.**—New Hanover ranks first among her sister townships in point of educational facilities. She has six school districts, viz.: Harrison, Jacobstown, Cookstown, Cranberry, Wrightstown, and Pointsville.

*School District No. 49.*—Amount of apportionment from State appropriations, \$295.35; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$30.70; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$300; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the district, 55; average number of months the schools have been kept open, 11; number of children between five and eighteen years of age enrolled in the school register, 38; average number who have attended school during the time it has been kept open, 19; number of female teachers employed, 1; average salary per month paid to female teachers, \$25.

*District No. 50.*—Amount of apportionment from State appropriations, \$394.49; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$35.13; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$514.62; present value of school property, \$200; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the district, 107; average number of months the schools have been kept open, 10.5; number of children between five and eighteen enrolled in the school register during the year, 93; average number who have attended school during the time it has been kept open, 42; number of male teachers employed, 1; average salary per month paid to male teachers, \$60.

*District No. 51.*—Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, \$425.56; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$37.89; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$463.45; present value of the school property, \$500; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the district, 137; average number of months the schools have been kept open, 12; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age enrolled in the school register during the year, 136; average number who have attended school during the time it has been kept open, 53; male teachers employed, 1; average salary per month paid male teachers, \$41.66.

*District No. 51½.*—Amount of apportionment from State appropriations, \$344.80; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$30.70; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$475.50; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the school district, 111; average number of months the school has been kept open, 9; number of children between five and eighteen years of age enrolled in the school register during the year, 73; average number who have attended school during the time it has been kept open, 45; female teachers employed, 1; salary paid per month, \$30.

*District No. 52.*—Amount of apportionment from State appropriations, \$413.13; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$36.79; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$449.02; present value of the school property, \$1400; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the school district, 122; average number of months the school has been kept open, 10; number of children between five and eighteen years of age enrolled in the school register during the year, 90; average number who have attended school during the time it has been kept open, 47; male teachers employed, 1; average salary per month paid to male teachers, \$43.28.

*District No. 53.*—Amount of apportionment from State appropriations, \$419.35; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$37.34; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$456.69; present value of the school property, \$200; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the district, 132; number of children between five and eighteen years of age enrolled in the school register, 106; average number of months the school has been kept open, 10; average number who have attended school during the time it has been kept open, 38; male teachers employed, 1; average salary per month paid to male teachers, \$50.

**Methodist Episcopal Church of Wrightstown.**—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Wrightstown was originally organized about 1756. A little wooden church, twenty-six feet by twenty, was built on the north side of the street, which was removed to the



opposite side, and was there in use for sixty years. This in time was seen to be too small to accommodate the augmented congregation, when the present brick house of worship was erected at a cost of three thousand and five hundred dollars.

Among the pastors who have served this congregation since the opening of the second quarter of the present century may be mentioned Revs. Samuel Fiddler (in 1826), Thomas Steward, Joseph Sleeper, P. Speer, W. W. Christine, William Tunison, — Primrose, Furman Robbins, J. W. Seraud, Hamilton Norris, John B. Graw, James Clark, — Thompson, and the present pastor, John S. Nelson.

The membership in 1882 was forty. The stewards and trustees were George Kirby, William Johnson, and George C. Davis.

**Methodist Episcopal Church of Jacobstown.**—As early as 1821 Methodist meetings were held in the school-house in Jacobstown. In 1846, George Platt gave land to the society upon which to erect a house of worship, and soon thereafter a suitable building was completed and dedicated.

The following pastors have served this church: Revs. Joseph Sleeper, Samuel Jaquette, William R. Rogers, Furman Robbins, Charles F. Downs, — Camp, — Decker, J. W. Seraud, John S. Beatty, — Primrose, Benjamin Palmer, Benjamin Parvin, William Osborn, William Franklin, T. S. Wilson, George K. Morris, M. C. Stokes, W. T. Abbott, Isaac Hugg, G. H. Stanger, John B. Graw, — Scott, Hamilton Norris, James Vansant, Thomas H. Stockton, H. G. Williams, J. Garrison, and James W. Clark, the present pastor.

The church has a membership of ninety, and is on the Cookstown charge. The house of worship is a wooden building, thirty feet by forty, valued, with the lot, at one thousand dollars.

The trustees (1882) are George W. Borden, John N. Shinn, and George D. Huggins.

**Methodist Episcopal Church of Cookstown.**—Methodists held meetings in Cookstown at a comparatively early date, and a small frame church was built on the main street, which did service until the erection of the present brick house of worship, in 1869, at a cost of four thousand eight hundred dollars, and which was dedicated by Rev. George L. Dobbins.

Cookstown is the principal preaching place on the Cookstown charge. The present pastor is Rev. James W. Clark.

The membership of this church is (1882) forty-one, and it is officered as follows: Trustees, Ezekiel J. Sexton, S. W. Davis, Lorenzo B. Woodward, John M. Bowker, John Warwick, George Norcross, Robert Couch; Stewards, John M. Bowker, Lorenzo B. Woodward, S. W. Davis, Ezekiel J. Sexton.

**Methodist Episcopal Church of Pointsville.**—At Pointsville the Methodists held meetings in the school-house with more or less regularity for a num-

ber of years. A frame church, forty feet by thirty, was built in 1849, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and is still in use.

This church is on the Cookstown charge, and has been ministered to by the following preachers before the beginning of the term of service of the present pastor, Rev. John S. Nelson: Revs. Thomas Page, P. Speer, James Vansant, Noah Edwards, James Long, Joseph Sleeper, — Thompson.

The trustees of this church are (1882) William Letts, Budd Warren, Levi Parker, F. Whittemore, L. Letts, Joseph Abbott, and Thomas McIntyre. The stewards are Levi Parker, Joseph Abbott, F. Whittemore, Samuel Cross, Thomas McIntyre, Lewis Letts, and Budd Warren.

**Baptist Church of Jacobstown.**—A lot measuring one-half an acre was purchased at Jacobstown by Baptists, and a church built thereon in 1767, and for eighteen years Jacobstown was a preaching station, supplied mainly from the Upper Freehold Church, Rev. David Jones, D.D., often leading in the services.

In 1785 the following persons resident in the vicinity of Jacobstown, and all members of the Baptist Church in Upper Freehold, asked to be constituted a church at Jacobstown: Asher Cox, Caleb Carman, William Snowden, Samuel Sexton, James Cox, Daniel E. Sexton, Richard Sexton, Joseph Emley, James Tilton Sexton, Rebecca Sexton, Sarah Sexton, Phebe Emley, Mehetable Ewing, Mary Jackaway, Frances Stephens, Beersheba Jobs, C. Reed, Eliza Potts, Mary Potts, Phebe Wardell.

The church was duly organized Oct. 19, 1785. The following were chosen deacons: Peter Sexton, Asher Cox, and Joseph Emley; Clerk, James Cox.

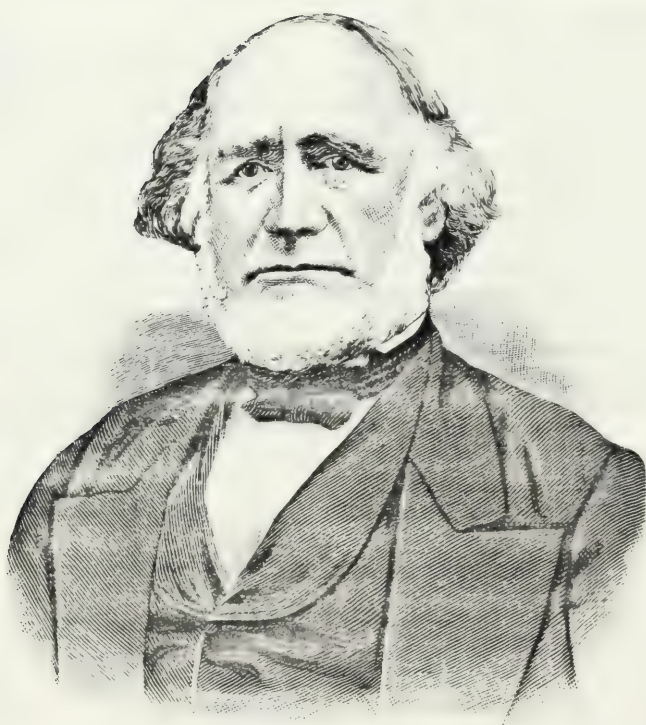
The old church was removed and sold at public sale in 1853. It was a frame building, thirty-two feet by thirty, with galleries extending around three sides. For thirty-four years of its extended occupancy it was unplastered and stoveless, the only heating apparatus in use having been a brazier in the centre of the room filled with glowing charcoal.

For a few months after the organization of the church preaching was given by Rev. Peter Wilson, of Hightstown. Near the close of the year 1785, Rev. Burgess Allison was installed as first pastor, and remained in charge until 1813. Rev. Richard Proudfoot, the second pastor, came in 1814, remaining until 1817. From 1817 to 1837 the church was supplied by the pastors from Upper Freehold, Rev. James M. Challis serving from 1823 to 1838, and Rev. William D. Hires from 1834 to 1836. Rev. Charles I. Hopkins, the third pastor, served from 1837 to 1839. His successors have been as follows: Revs. William Smith, 1840-44; Joshua E. Rue, 1845-47; C. Brinckerhoff, 1847-51; John M. Carpenter, 1851-64; Charles Kain, 1864-71; Arthur G. Thomas, 1871-77; and the present pastor, Rev. A. J. Hay, who was installed in 1878.

The present brick house of worship was built in







*Oliver W. P. Emery*

1853, and dedicated in December of that year by Rev. Dr. Dowling. It is a substantial building, fifty-two feet by thirty-eight, with spire and bell, and will seat four hundred people comfortably.

The church now (1882) numbers two hundred and fifty-two members, and is officered as follows: Deacons, W. T. Sexton, Daniel Poinsett, J. B. Tilton, D. A. Warren, Richard Sexton; Trustees, Charles Wallace, W. T. Sexton, Joseph Hartshorne, Daniel Poinsett, J. B. Tilton.

In 1865 the church purchased a parsonage at a cost of three thousand dollars, a home-like frame building in the centre of the village.

**Burial-Places.**—There are six plats of ground in this township occupied as public burial-places,—three at Jacobstown in the northern part of the township, one at Cookstown on the west side of the township, one at Wrightstown on the east side, and one at Pointsville on the southeast side of the township. The oldest burying-ground in the township is the Baptist cemetery of Jacobstown, which is located adjacent to the church.

In this ancient city of the dead lie the remains of many of the pioneers of the township. There are the grand- and great-grandfathers of the present generation of people inhabiting this part of the township.

Among the inscriptions still legible are the following:

"Lizzie Estell, The first interment in this Yard, 1765."

This is the oldest date, and is cut on a thin slate stone of a shelly nature, from which time or the rude hands of man have removed several small chips.

"In memory of Dr. Aaron Swain, who departed this life the 11 day of September, 1791, aged 38 years.

"Princes the clay must be your bed,  
In spite of all your towers;  
The tall, the wise, the reverend head,  
Must lie as low as ours."

"In memory of Elizabeth, wife of William Emley, who departed this life October 8, 1806.

"In memory of Joseph Emley, Senior, who departed this life October 15, 1806.

"In memory of Peter Sexton, who departed this life January 31, 1813, In the 87 year of his age."

The next oldest burial-place is the Methodist burying-ground at Wrightstown. It contains the remains of many of the old pioneers of that locality. The oldest interments are made under the church. This graveyard contains many graves, with nothing to mark the last resting-place of those who sleep beneath the sod, while others are marked with a rude field-stone, the inscriptions upon which have been obliterated by time and exposure.

The burying-grounds at Cookstown and Pointsville are of a more recent date, and contain many graves of the present generation. These yards are well kept, and contain many handsome monuments.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY EMLEY.

The original ancestor of the family represented by the subject of this sketch in America was William Emley, who was born at Torworth, Blithe Parish, Nottinghamshire, England, in 1648. He was one of the Yorkshire commissioners sent out by the proprietors to purchase the lands from the Indians running from the Assunpink Creek down to the Rancocas, and arrived in the ship "Kent" in 1677. He returned to England, but in 1678 again sought the shores of America, accompanied by his wife, Ruth, William, Jr., a lad of three years of age, Mary, an infant, and two men- and two women-servants. He made a settlement at "The Falls," near the present city of Trenton, taking up a tract of land south of Assunpink Creek, containing two hundred and forty-four acres, including the present site of the New Jersey State prison. There he erected his house and closed his days. He was well educated, and master of five different languages. He was one of the leaders of his time, a member of the West Jersey Assembly in 1682, and for a number of years judge of the only court in West Jersey. He was also a surveyor of the province, and in conjunction with a man named Reed was appointed to decide where the dividing line should be run between the provinces. He was one of the grantees mentioned in the deed given by John Lambert in 1685 to the Society of Friends for a burial-ground at "The Falls." On Oct. 19, 1689, in connection with Joshua Wright, Jr., he purchased two tracts of land containing one thousand acres and nine hundred and seventy-four acres respectively. In 1703 the land was divided, the one-thousand-acre tract coming to Emley. It was situated between Arneytown and Jacobstown, west of Keith's line, and subsequent surveys proved it to contain sixteen hundred acres. William Emley married for a second wife, Mary —, born in Cheshire, England, in 1660. By this marriage he had five children, viz.: John, born March 15, 1691, died April 1, 1761; Sarah, born 1693; Samuel, born 1694, died 1784; Elizabeth; and Ruth, born Jan. 8, 1682. His son William by his first marriage was a well-educated man and a prominent surveyor, and surveyed the Stockton tract, upon which the city of Princeton now stands.

The subject of this sketch descended from Samuel Emley, who settled on the two-hundred-acre tract left him by his father, including the homestead of the late Oliver H. P. Emley. The children of Samuel were Joseph, born Oct. 21, 1738, died Oct. 15, 1806; John, Samuel, William, born 1721; Elizabeth, who married a Rogers, and Mary, who married a Holloway. The first mentioned, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Stewart, by whom he had William I., grandfather of the late Thomas N. and Henry



Emley, of Cookstown, born Nov. 29, 1767, died July 10, 1853, a prominent man, an associate judge of Monmouth County and member of the State Legislature; and Daniel, born Oct. 4, 1770, died March 15, 1833. His second wife was Phebe Wills, to whom were born eight children, viz.: Alice, Nov. 13, 1773, died Nov. 24, 1778; Joseph, Dec. 31, 1775, died Sept. 24, 1824; Col. Samuel, Jan. 10, 1780, died May 25, 1848; John, Aug. 14, 1783, died Jan. 12, 1855; Sexton, Jan. 1, 1786, died May 5, 1789; Anthony, March 11, 1789; Burgiss Allison, Nov. 15, 1792, died Dec. 20, 1823; and Abner, Nov. 7, 1794, died Nov. 20, 1832.

John, the father of our subject, was a successful and leading farmer on the old homestead and a prominent and influential citizen. He was a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey, and served as Speaker of that honorable body. He married Beulah (born Oct. 18, 1783), daughter of John and Rachel Warren, of New Hanover township, and had children,—Eliza Ann, born Nov. 20, 1809, married Aaron Borden, of New Hanover; Oliver H. P., our subject; Thomas Harrison, born Sept. 10, 1817, died in early manhood, unmarried; Rachel W., born July 18, 1820, married Thomas N. Emley, a merchant of Cookstown; Joseph, born Aug. 7, 1822; and Samuel H., born Aug. 22, 1826. The last survivor of the family is Joseph, who is a retired farmer at Mount Holly, N. J.

Oliver H. P. Emley was born on the old family homestead occupied by his great-grandfather, Samuel (and which has never been out of the family since the original purchase from the Indians), on May 23, 1814. He enjoyed only a common-school education, and upon the death of his mother on March 26, 1848, took charge of the home farm and managed it until his death, owning it from the time of the demise of his father, Jan. 12, 1855. In early life he taught school at Jacobstown. He was an earnest Republican, and took an active interest in politics and public affairs throughout his life. He filled the office of justice of the peace for many years, and in that capacity did a large amount of public business, acting also as executor, administrator, trustee, and guardian in a number of cases. He was a member of the board of directors of the Mount Holly National Bank, and filled the position of president of that institution for a number of years preceding his death. He was also a director of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Pennington, N. J., and clerk and treasurer of the Burlington, Monmouth, and Ocean County Pursuing and Detective Society. He was also associate judge of the Burlington County courts from 1848 to 1853. He died on Feb. 11, 1879.

Judge Emley was a regular attendant of the Baptist Church of Jacobstown, a liberal supporter of evangelical and Christian institutions, genial and kind to all, generous and liberal to the poor, and a man of recognized character and worth. His decided

and earnest nature gained him a few enemies but more friends. Among those who knew him best he was recognized as an earnest, energetic, and safe man of great force of character and full of zeal in a good cause. He married on March 31, 1851, Achsah T., daughter of James and Elizabeth Swain, of Jacobstown, who survives him.

#### JOSEPH KNIGHT HULME.

Joseph Knight Hulme, eldest son of William and Rachel (Knight) Hulme, was born at Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa., on Sept. 18, 1795, and died at Wrightstown, Burlington Co., N. J., on June 4, 1868. William Hulme, his father, was the son of John and Rebecca Hulme, who lived on a farm near Falsington, Bucks Co., Pa. In 1785, John Hulme removed to Milford, Bucks Co., where he erected flouring-, lumber-, and woolen-mills, and together with his sons carried on an extensive business. He founded the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County, subsequently moved to Bristol, and was an active and enterprising man. In his honor the village of Milford was named Hulmeville. He raised a large family, of whom Isaac, who removed to Mount Holly in 1825, was one.

The parents of Joseph K. Hulme died when he was still a mere lad, and when about fourteen years of age he entered the country store of his uncle at Hulmeville as general manager. About the time of reaching his majority he succeeded to the business of store-keeping at Hulmeville. On April 15, 1819, he married Mary E., daughter of Alexander Shreve, of Wrightstown, N. J., and two years later removed to that place, where he conducted an extensive business in country store keeping and in operating a distillery. About 1850 he retired from active trade and devoted his efforts to farming, in connection with surveying and other public business. He was one of the first farmers in Burlington County to introduce lime as a fertilizer of lands, and by its use succeeded in raising the value of his large farm, near Wrightstown, from ten dollars per acre, purchasing price, to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, selling price. This farm is now occupied by Thomas Platt, and was awarded the premium for the best managed farm in Burlington County while under Judge Hulme's care.

Judge Hulme was one of the prime movers in the construction of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, and devoted much time, energy, and capital to its completion. He was a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the company at the time of his death. He was a director of the Mount Holly National Bank from the time of its organization until his death, and one of the directors of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was a judge of the Burlington County courts for many years, and was frequently called upon to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He was remarkable for his energy and activity, zealous and alert in pro-







Prof. H. H. Hunt



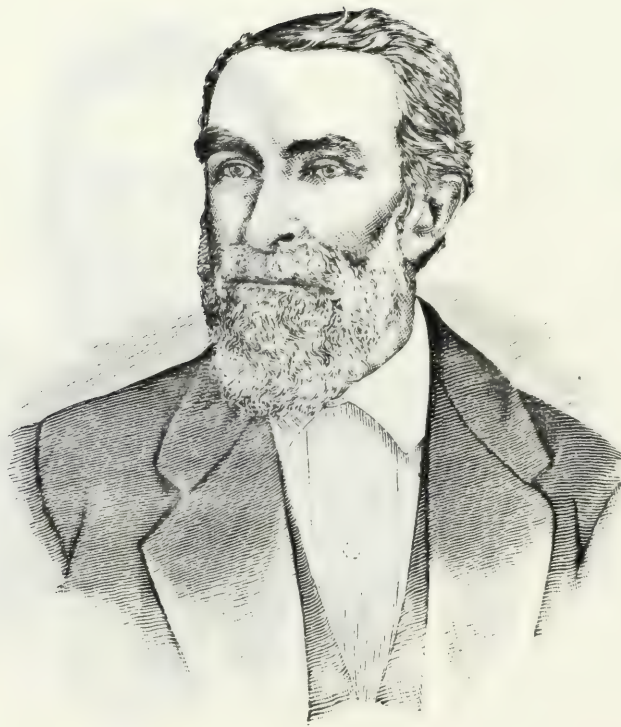




*Saml. Stockton*







Alex. Murray

moting all objects of a worthy and progressive character, and commanded the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends. He was fond of the mirthful side of life, cheerful and happy in temperament, courteous and kind in his dealings with all, liberal to the poor, and of strict integrity in all the relations of life. He died without living issue. His widow still survives him at the advanced age of eighty-three.

#### SAMUEL STOCKTON.

Samuel Stockton was born near Wrightstown, N. J., on Sept. 3, 1808, and died at the same place on July 4, 1871. He belonged to the distinguished Stockton family of Mercer County, whose lineage and achievements are fully described on another page of this work. He was the fourth son of Monroe and Beulah (Curtis) Stockton. His father was a successful and representative farmer near Wrightstown, and at his death divided his homestead tract between his sons William and Samuel, who each occupied his portion during their lives. The other brothers, Joseph and Jonathan, were located on other property owned by Monroe Stockton in the same locality.

Samuel Stockton was reared on the home farm, and received such an education only as the district school of his neighborhood afforded. Possessed of an active brain, however, and full of energy and ambition, he subsequently applied himself closely to reading and study, and acquired a large amount of useful and valuable information. His was that self-education which, being slowly and laboriously acquired, is ever found to be the most useful and valuable.

Mr. Stockton passed his entire life on the home farm, being recognized as a successful and enterprising farmer. At the same time his active and energetic nature early brought him into public life, and he was one of the best known men of his time. In politics he was a zealous Republican, a firm supporter of the war, and an earnest supporter of the principles and purposes of his party. He filled the important offices of his township, including that of freeholder for many years, and was frequently called upon to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He represented Burlington County for two terms in the State Legislature, serving on several important committees, and achieving a reputation for honesty and integrity in both private and official life. He was one of the chief projectors of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, devoting much time, energy, and capital to the development and success of the enterprise. He was a member of the board of directors of the road from the time of its organization, and filled the office of treasurer at the time of his death. He was also a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Mount Holly, and was connected with other local organizations and enterprises. He was an earnest, energetic man, animated by thoroughly good and

commendable impulses, devoted to the development of the interests of his locality, and bearing the reputation of an upright, conscientious, and useful citizen. He was born of Quaker parents, and was identified more or less with the interests of the Society of Friends throughout his life. He was a man of generous impulses, kind to the poor, considerate of his neighbors, and held in general respect. He married, in 1838, Meribah, daughter of John W. and Hannah Cox, of Mount Holly, who survives him. There are no children.

#### ALEXANDER SHREVE.

Alexander Shreve is a descendant in the third generation of Joshua Shreve, who was one of the earliest settlers at Wrightstown, N. J., where he owned a large tract of land and pursued the occupation of a farmer. His settlement occurred a number of years prior to the commencement of the Revolutionary war. The children of Joshua Shreve were James, Alexander, Charles, Gershom, Theodosia, who married Joseph Earl, of Pemberton, N. J.; Leah, who became the wife of Joshua Burr, of Vincentown, N. J.; Sarah, who married George Hulme, of Mount Holly; and Rebecca, who married Isaac Hulme, of Hulmeville, Pa.

Alexander Shreve, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at the family-seat at Wrightstown, on March 3, 1769. For a number of years he engaged in trade at his native village, and then removed to Northampton township, Burlington Co., where he engaged in farming for seven years. He then returned to Wrightstown, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, on Dec. 4, 1854. He led a quiet and industrious life, avoiding ostentation and public display, and remained faithful to the humble tenets of the Society of Friends, of which all of his family have been members. His wife was Mary Earl, born May 25, 1767, died Dec. 22, 1843, and his children Joshua, born March 25, 1793; Mary, born Nov. 19, 1795; Sarah, born July 20, 1797; Mary E., born Sept. 9, 1799, married Judge Joseph K. Hulme, of Burlington County; Tauton E., born Feb. 23, 1802; Rebecca, born May 9, 1805, married Thomas Newbold, of Springfield township; and Alexander, born Oct. 2, 1812. Of this large family only two are now living, namely, Mrs. Judge Hulme and the subject of this sketch.

The latter was born on the family homestead in Wrightstown on the date indicated above. He enjoyed only a common-school education, and for a number of years served as a clerk in the store of Judge Hulme at Wrightstown. For the past thirty years he has engaged in farming operations at the same point, owning the old homestead property, besides other tracts of land in the locality. He is recognized as an industrious and successful farmer, a man of integrity and unblemished reputation, and of modest and unpretentious manners and tastes. He is a mem-



ber of the Society of Friends, and a liberal contributor to the various worthy enterprises of his day. During the trying times that occurred in our late civil war he manifested the most sterling patriotism, taking an active interest in the raising of troops and supplies and rejoicing in the success of the Union arms. Politically he is a staunch Republican, but has never aspired to nor been willing to accept public position. He was active in promoting the project of building the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, which runs through a portion of his farm, and is a member of the board of directors of that corporation.

Mr. Shreve married, on March 22, 1873, Miss Mary Anna Loveless, daughter of Joseph Loveless, of Brown's Mills, and has two children,—Alexander Shreve, Jr., born Jan. 9, 1874, and Joshua, born Sept. 21, 1877.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—This is one of the east border townships of the county, and is bounded on the east by Ocean County, N. J., on the south by Woodland and Southampton townships, on the west by Southampton and Eastampton townships, on the north by Springfield and New Hanover townships, and contained in 1880 an area of thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight acres, with a population the same year of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

The following is the act of the Legislature incorporating the township of Pemberton, deriving its name from James Pemberton, after whom the borough of Pemberton was named in 1826:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that part of the townships of Southampton, Northampton, and New Hanover lying within the boundaries and descriptions following, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the line between the townships of Springfield and Northampton, and Corner to lands of James Lippincott, and land of Rebecca S. Woodward; and runs thence (first) along the line of said Lippincott and Woodward's land south 16° 15' west, 18 chains; thence (second) south 82° west 5 Ch and 20 links; thence (third) south 43° west, one and a half chains; thence (fourth) south 85° west, 17 ch 14 links; thence (fifth) south 11° east, 17 ch 71 links; thence (sixth) south 40° west, 45 ch to the corner of land of the late Jacob Gaskill; thence (seventh) due south to the middle of the north branch of the Rancocas creek; thence up the middle of said creek to the land of Thomas E. Deacon; thence in a southerly direction by said Thomas E. Deacon's, John W. C. Evans', Job H. Gaskill's, Jacob Norcross', Stacy W. Budd's, Richard W. Earl's, Franklin W. Earl's, and Tauton Earl's lands on the east, and William Erick's, Benjamin R. Peacock's, Charles F. Lott's, Daniel Bodine's, and Thomas F. Budd's lands on the west to a pine post, corner to Samuel K. Budd's, John F. Budd's, Tauton Earl's, and Thomas F. Budd's land, in the middle of Stop the Jade; thence up the middle of Stop the Jade to Stockton's bridge; then on a straight line southwardly along the road to the south bounds of the public road leading from Buddtown to Cedar bridge; then by the south bounds of said road eastwardly to Monmouth County line; then northwardly by Burlington and Monmouth County line to the middle of the

stream above Wilkins' (late Harrison's) mill; thence in a straight line westwardly to the west bounds of the public road leading from Julius-town to Brown's mills, where the road intersects with the eastwardly line of Henry Smith's land; and from thence along said road northwardly to the Springfield line; then along the Springfield line westwardly to the place of beginning shall be, and is hereby set off into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of 'the township of Pemberton.'"

Section 2 incorporates the inhabitants into a body politic, by the name of "the inhabitants of the township of Pemberton, in the County of Burlington."

Section 3 defines the time and place of holding the first town-meeting.

Section 4 empowers the town committee to divide property between townships.

**Natural Features.**—The surface of the township is what would naturally be termed level, yet the undulations are such that sufficient drainage can easily be procured with very little expense, as the creeks are mostly from three to ten or fifteen feet below the land surface.

The principal stream of the township is the north main branch of the Rancocas Creek, running in a southwesterly direction the entire length of the township, about twelve miles. The tributaries of the Rancocas in this township are Lippincott's Run, in the extreme west end of the township; next is Indian Run, flowing into the Rancocas at Birmingham; Budd Run, empties at Pemberton Borough; Cannon Run, west of Lisbon; four small runs between Lisbon and Brown's Mills, and three between Brown's Mills and Hanover village. All these runs flow in a south or southwesterly direction. On the south side of Rancocas, and flowing to it in a north or northwest direction, are Black's Run or mill-stream, Gum's Run, Mount Misery Run, Pole Bridge Branch, and Cranberry Run. "Stop the Jade" Creek rises in the south part of Pemberton, flowing westerly into Southampton township, forming the township line a portion of the way. The southeast portion of the township is well calculated for and is to some extent occupied by cranberry bogs, where large quantities are raised annually. The western half of the township contains some of the most productive farms in this section, and are susceptible of a still higher state of cultivation.

**Pioneer Land-Owners and Settlers.**<sup>2</sup>—"Thomas Budd, who owned a share of property in West New Jersey, and ancestor to a large family, arrived at Burlington, N. J., in the year 1668, and after remaining in the country for a few years returned to London for his family, with which he came again to Burlington in 1678, and came also with him his brothers, William, John, and James, with their families, which were numerous, amounting to some twenty-five souls in all. Being men of sterling integrity and good business habits, they were soon engaged in pursuits of industry which insured to them good profits, and they were able to locate lands and hold a sufficiency of them

<sup>1</sup> By W. H. Shaw, from West Jersey Surveyors' Association records.

<sup>2</sup> From Surveyors' Association of West New Jersey.

during life to leave their children large tracts for their future enjoyment and benefit.

"John Budd, one of the brothers, early after his arrival at Burlington, removed to Philadelphia and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and at his death, which occurred prior to 1738, left three sons, Samuel, John, and George. Of James Budd, another brother, but little is known by us, except at his death, which occurred in 1738, he left several children, his oldest son named William."

William Budd, another brother, settled in Burlington County, and was a large locator of land in this county, and although one of the early pioneers of West Jersey, his name stands less conspicuous in the early history than his brother Thomas, from the fact of his not associating in the public affairs of the colony. He died in 1707, leaving four sons and two daughters, who also married and settled in this county, and whose descendants are among the most numerous and respectable in West Jersey.

Thomas Budd, the oldest of the four brothers, held many important trusts in the province, and on the 9th day of November, 1681, when the first form of government was established by the proprietors, Samuel Jennings was elected as their Governor, and Thomas Budd, with others, was selected to assist the Governor to establish a code of laws suitable to the maintenance of tranquillity in the then wild forests of New Jersey.

Identical, then, with the early history of West New Jersey, we find that the name of Thomas Budd was conspicuous. He was chosen as one of the Governor's Privy Council, appointed a justice of the peace for Burlington County, and commissioner for examining titles and instructing surveyors how to run out and take up land heretofore purchased of the Indians.

Burlington County was established as early as 1677, but more definitely bounded in 1708, and one of the towns then existing in fact as well as in name was the town of "Hampton Hanover" (now Pemberton).

"Hampton Hanover" was situated then as now on the main north branch of Rancocas Creek, about six miles east of Mount Holly, then known by the name of "Bridgetown."

The name "Hampton Hanover" was no doubt given the place from the fact that the creek was the dividing line between the townships of Northampton on the south and Hanover on the north, and the town being located on both sides of the stream, as a matter of compromise the town was named after both townships.

This same name was retained until the year 1752, when David Budd (the third grandson of William Budd the first), Robert Smith, Daniel Smith, and Patrick Reynolds, as partners, built a grist-mill and saw-mill on the creek just below the bridge, and on or near the site of the present mills.

Previous to 1752 there was a grist-mill on what is called Budd's Run, a small stream of water running

near by east and west some half a mile on the north side of the town before it empties into the main creek.

The old mill stood about one-quarter of a mile east of where the present road crosses the stream. This mill no doubt had gone into decay, hence the name of "Hampton Hanover" was changed to "New Mills."

In 1787 the present place of "New Mills" was laid off in town lots by Daniel Smith, Jr., and the place is now in Pemberton preserved as a relic of those early times, although a portion of the town had been laid off prior to that time which was near to and adjoining the mills.

Associated with the name of "Hampton Hanover" should be the names of Thomas and William Budd, as they, two brothers, were the original proprietors and locators of the land now occupied by the town, and east and west of the same for from two to three miles, and under these two men must all the present owners derive their first title to their homes.

In 1693, Thomas Budd located a tract of land, beginning near where the present road crosses the main north branch of Rancocas Creek at Pemberton, and running northwardly, almost as the road now runs, as far as Juliustown, covering the east end of the mount at that place, then called "Mount Pisgah," and embracing all the land from the main street in Pemberton Borough easterly for one and three-quarter miles up said creek, and adjoining to lands of his brother William, both on the east and west.

William Budd located at the same time five hundred acres on the west of his brother Thomas' survey.

Thomas Budd, before mentioned, removed to Philadelphia in 1690, and was a merchant there in 1693, when this land was located by his deputy surveyor, Daniel Leeds, for him, he being the owner of proprietary rights, and in this instance placing them on some of the best land in Burlington County.

Thomas Budd's will bears date Sept. 9, 1697, wherein he bequeathed to his son, Thomas Budd, "the new dwelling-house" his son then lived in, nearest the dock, and to his daughter, Mary Budd, and his daughter, Rose Budd, one hundred pounds each, with all the rest and remainder of his property to his widow, Susanna Budd, leaving his widow and his oldest son, John, executors.

In March, 1698, John Budd renounced the executorship, and Susanna (the widow) proved the will and took possession of his effects.

The oldest daughter, Mary, married Dr. John Gosling, who resided in the city of Burlington. The issue of this marriage was one son, John, from whom the family of that name in this vicinity have come.

Dr. Gosling died in 1685, while on a voyage to the island of Barbadoes, and the widow, Mary, subsequently married Francis Collins, who removed from



Gloucester County and resided with her in Burlington County.

The children of this marriage were John, who married Elizabeth Moore; Francis, married Elizabeth —; Mary, married Thomas Kendall; and Samuel. The direct and collateral branches of this family are numerous in Burlington County.

In September, 1699, Susanna Budd, by her deputy, Thomas Gardiner, surveyor-general, resurveyed the above-named tract of land on the east side of Pemberton, and found it to contain two thousand acres, and on the 11th day of July, 1701, she sold the land to John Garwood and Restore Lippincott, who soon after made division of the same, John Garwood taking the north end, and Restore Lippincott taking the south end, which now embraces the easterly part of "Hampton Hanover," or Pemberton Borough.

William Budd devised his five hundred acres, on the east side of Thomas Budd's two thousand acres, to his daughter Ann, who married James Bingham, who conveyed the same, after a resurvey thereof, to Peter Bard by two deeds of conveyance, one of which bears date Jan. 14, 1722, for five hundred and fifty acres, and the other bears date June 10, 1723, and conveys four hundred and thirty acres, making in all nine hundred and eighty acres sold by James Bingham and wife to Peter Bard.

William Budd located the land on the west side of the main street of Pemberton, Nov. 2, 1683, which land he devised to his sons, William, Thomas, John, and James.

This survey extends, with Thomas Budd's, to "Mount Pisgah," and along the Indian purchase, embracing five hundred acres of the same, but most likely covered three times that number of acres.

William Budd, about the same time, 1693, located land on the south side of the north branch of the Rancocas, which he conveyed to John Woolston, one of the first settlers in Burlington County, who arrived at Burlington in 1677. John Woolston married Hannah Cooper, a daughter of William Cooper, in 1681, and died in 1713 without making any will, and under the laws then existing in the colony his oldest son, John, inherited all his real estate.

He, however, left two other sons, Joshua and Michael, most probably children by his first wife, as John Woolston was married in 1684 to Eliza Borton, then only three years after his father married Hannah Cooper.

John Woolston conveyed to his brother Michael part of the above land inherited from his father, and which embraces most of the land between Pemberton Borough and Birmingham Mills, on the south side of the Rancocas Creek, containing about seven hundred acres. Joshua Woolston, the son of John, was never married, and sold his land to his brother Michael, April 15, 1726. Michael Woolston died in 1753, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters,—Joseph, Joshua, Brazilla, Letitia, who married Isaac Hinchman, and Ann, who married Levi Briggs.

*Deed.*—James Budd to Peter Bard, dated 23d and 24th of September, 1718. Recorded in secretary's office in BB, folios 40 and 41.

This title conveys one hundred and thirty acres of land which lies on the north side of Rancocas, and begins at the mouth of Butler Hole Branch, and runs westward until it joins his brother William's land. On this tract of one hundred and thirty acres Peter Bard built a saw-mill, which was in running order in 1720. This mill was built on Butler Hole Branch, near where the road from Pemberton to Browns' Mills cross the Butler Hole Branch, long since gone to decay, although the pine timber now standing shows plainly that the land had formerly been cultivated. The old Montpelier map shows the pond and mill as formerly marked upon it.

James Brigham, or Bingham, as spelled in another place, resurveyed the land devised to his wife by her father the 10th day of June, 1723, and conveyed four hundred acres thereof to Peter Bard; and on the 14th of January, 1822, conveyed his balance, five hundred and fifty acres, to Peter Bard, and *says in his last title that he includes the residence of Peter Bard.*

These three titles embrace all the land on the north side of the Rancocas Creek, from the westerly line of the almshouse farm to Butler Hole Branch, where it empties into said creek.

Revel Elton conveyed to Peter Bard three hundred acres in New Hanover township (now Pemberton) the 13th day of March, 1717. This survey lies east and north of the mouth of Butler Hole Branch.

Philo Leeds conveys by deed dated Oct. 2, 1722, three hundred acres lying north of the mouth of Butler Hole Branch, joining land surveyed to William Budd.

Francis Mills, a millwright, by deed dated Oct. 15, 1727, conveys to Peter Bard four hundred and forty acres lying northward of Butler Hole Branch and corner thereto to land purchased of James Budd.

Daniel Leeds, Tunis Titus, and Samuel Goldy conveyed three tracts of land to Peter Bard, surveyed in April, 1711. The first tract contains nine hundred and twenty acres of land, and lies on the south side of the mouth of Butler Hole Branch, south of the Rancocas Creek, eastwardly to the Indian path that leads from Burlington to Egg Harbor.

Charles Wester conveyed to Peter Bard three hundred acres of rights to unappropriated land Dec. 22, 1717. John Hancock conveyed one hundred and thirty-five acres of rights to unappropriated land to Peter Bard Aug. 8, 1718.

Jan. 9, 1730, Peter Bard and wife conveyed to Robert Mackdonal, of the city of London, the equal undivided moiety or half-part of the Montpelier lands, embracing three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five acres, together with his saw-mills and iron-mills to be erected thereon. On the same day Peter Bard conveyed to Thomas Shaw the equal undivided one-fourth part of the same land, three thou-

sand seven hundred and ninety-five acres, with the saw-mills and iron-mills to be erected thereon. Feb. 9, 1731, Peter Bard conveyed the remaining undivided quarter to Robert Mackdonal, and recorded DD, folios 8 to 12. Peter Bard then removed to New Hanover, on his Montpelier lands, in 1723, when he gave up his store in Burlington. He located one hundred acres for a mill-seat, and on it, after its location, he erected a saw-mill, which took the name of "Mount Misery Mill." This is in the east part of the township. This mill passed out of his hands in about 1832, and fell into the hands of John Monroe; and John Monroe and wife conveyed the equal undivided half-part to John West, and the other undivided half-part to John Bispham. This mill and property, embracing a large number of surveys made by John Monroe and adjoining thereto, were all conveyed with said mill to West and Bispham, and passed in a few years into the Hanover Furnace tract of land, where it still belongs.

Bard located several other tracts of land, mostly in what is now Pemberton township, and at his death, will proven Aug. 16, 1734, he left his wife, Dinah Bard, his sole executrix, who was granted by the Council of Proprietors, Feb. 27, 1737, to survey six hundred and twenty-five acres of unappropriated land anywhere in the western division below the Falls of the Delaware, and by virtue of said assignment Burnet Bard, the eldest son, located nine tracts, of from twenty to seventy-three acres each, mostly in the eastern half of what is now Pemberton township.

#### Civil Organization.—PIONEER TOWN-MEETING.

—"At the first annual town-meeting for the township of Pemberton, held at the house of Daniel F. Bennett, in the Borough of Pemberton, on the Tenth day of March, 1846, when William Malsbury was Chosen Moderator, and the following resolutions by said meeting were adopted for the ensuing year:

"First. *Resolved*, That this town meeting proceed to vote by (Ballot), and that be the manner of voting until otherwise directed.

"Second. *Resolved*, That the interest on the Public Revenue be appropriated to the school fund.

"Third. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred dollars be raised by this township the ensuing year for the use of the school fund.

"Fourth. *Resolved*, That the sum of six hundred dollars be raised the ensuing year, to meet the expenses of this township.

"Fifth. *Resolved*, That the township committee divide the township into two road districts, to be called the North and South districts."

Sixth. *Resolved*, etc., relates to days.

"Seventh. *Resolved*, That the next annual Town Meeting for the Township of Pemberton shall be held at the house of Irvin Davis, in the borough of Pemberton.

"Eighth. *Resolved*, That the fall election next for Representatives in the Legislature of this State shall be held at the house of Daniel S. Bennett, in the Borough of Pemberton."

The following officers were elected to fill such offices as are affixed to their respective names for the ensuing year:

Clerk, Franklin W. Earl; Assessor, Thomas Haines; Collector, William Malsbury; Chosen Freeholders, Joseph J. Budd, Job H. Gaskill; Commissioners of Appeals, William King, Samuel Budd, Barzillia R.

Shreve; Surveyors of Highways, Noah Nutt, Thomas Scattergood; Overseer of Poor, Joseph Chambers; Judge of Election, Barzillia N. Clevenger; Justices of the Peace, Richard W. Earl, Benajah Antrim, Robert Rogers, for unexpired term of William Malsbury; Constable, Charles Bodine; Overseers of Highways, John L. Ewan, North District, Stacy Lippincott, South District; Township Committee, John B. Lippincott, Jacob Early, Richard W. Earl, Thomas Swaim, Stacy W. Budd; School Committee, William Malsbury, Jacob Early, Stacy W. Budd; Pound-Keeper, Jason F. Cox.

The following is a complete list of township clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, and township committee from 1847 to 1882, inclusive:

#### CLERKS.

1847-54. Franklin W. Earl.	1863-65. Thomas Haines.
1855-56. Charles Bodine, Jr.	1866. Joshua Earl.
1857. Charles A. Bodine.	1867-69. James Malsbury.
1858. Rusling Malsbury.	1870-71. Samuel S. Fort.
1859. John H. Antrim.	1872-82. Charles P. Nutt.
1860-62. Isaac W. Jessup.	

#### ASSESSORS.

1847-48, 1851-52, 1856-58. Thomas Haines.	1863-64. Alfred Corey.
1849-50. Benjamin Brown.	1865-67. Joshua Forsyth, Jr.
1853-55, 1859. Joseph A. Hargrove.	1868-70, 1873. Martin V. Hargrove.
1860-62. Barzillai R. Shreve.	1871-72. John S. Clevenger.
	1874-82. William W. Lippincott.

#### COLLECTORS.

1847-50, 1855-57. Wm. Malsbury.	1861-65. Samuel C. Rambo.
1851-52. Barzillai R. Shreve.	1866-68. Eayre Oliphant.
1853-54. Aaron Early.	1869-82. Eayre O. Lippincott.
1858-60. William Bryan, Jr.	

#### CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1847. Job H. Gaskill.	1854-56. Richard W. Earl.
Thomas L. Norcross.	1857-59. Taunton Earl.
1848. J. H. Gaskill.	1860-62, 1867. Joseph A. Hargrove.
Joseph J. Budd.	1863. William Bryan, Jr.
1849-50. J. J. Budd.	1864-66. Franklin Keeler.
Solomon S. Middleton.	1868-70, 1879. Joshua Earl.
1851. S. S. Middleton.	1871-72. Joshua Forsyth.
Jonathan R. Smith.	1873-75. Andrew F. Lippincott.
1852. Garret H. Polhemus.	1876-78, 1880-82. Alfred C. Seeds.
1853. Jonathan R. Smith.	

#### TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1847.—John B. Lippincott, James Early, Richard W. Earl, Jervis Haines, Stacy W. Budd.	
1848.—J. B. Lippincott, J. Early, S. W. Budd, R. W. Earl, Jacob Lee.	
1849.—Thomas Swain, R. W. Earl, Samuel R. Gaskill, John L. Ewan, Michael White.	
1850.—R. W. Earl, S. R. Gaskill, S. W. Budd, Charles Bodine, William Williams.	
1851.—W. Williams, C. Bodine, S. W. Budd, R. W. Earl, S. R. Gaskill.	
1852.—W. Williams, C. Bodine, S. W. Budd.	
1853.—W. Williams, Thomas Swain, Michael White.	
1854.—W. Williams, M. White, Thomas Haines.	
1855.—W. Williams, J. J. Budd, S. R. Gaskill, J. Forsyth.	
1856.—J. J. Budd, S. R. Gaskill, Joshua Forsyth, Jr.	
1857.—M. White, J. J. Budd, J. Forsyth, Jr.	
1858.—Thomas Scattergood, Charles Bodine, J. Forsyth, Jr.	
1859.—S. W. Budd, C. Bodine, J. Forsyth, Jr.	
1860.—C. Bodine, S. W. Budd, T. Scattergood.	
1861-62.—T. Scattergood, S. W. Budd, J. Forsyth.	
1863.—S. W. Budd, E. Oliphant, John Forsyth.	
1864.—S. W. Budd, E. Oliphant, C. Bodine.	
1865.—E. Oliphant, J. Forsyth, William Malsbury.	
1866-68.—J. Forsyth, W. Malsbury, S. W. Budd.	
1869-70.—S. W. Budd, Alfred Corey, E. Oliphant.	



1871-72.—F. W. Earl, John B. Deacon, J. Horner.  
 1873.—F. W. Earl, J. B. Deacon, Martin V. Hargrove.  
 1874.—Andrew H. Fort, M. V. Hargrove, Alfred C. Seeds.  
 1875.—A. H. Fort, A. C. Seeds, Eayre O. Bartlett.  
 1876.—A. H. Fort, William H. Bishop, Benjamin White.  
 1877.—B. White, W. H. Bishop, Joseph L. Budd, Ivins Davis, Frank Earl.  
 1878.—J. Davis, B. White, F. Earl, J. L. Budd, A. H. Fort.  
 1879.—J. L. Budd, F. Earl, A. H. Fort.  
 1880-82.—J. L. Budd, A. H. Fort, B. White.

#### PEMBERTON BOROUGH.

This borough is located on either bank of the Rancocas Creek, and in the western part of the township of Pemberton. The town is situated also on a ridge of land lying between the Rancocas Creek and Budd Run, the run forming the north boundary of the borough. A small portion of the population of the borough reside south of the creek. The borough is also highly favored with railroad facilities, being the southern terminus of the Kinkora Branch, also on the main line of the old Camden and Burlington County Road, giving the people several opportunities each day of visiting Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and all intermediate places. Pemberton is also fortunate in being surrounded on all sides with one of the most fertile agricultural districts in this part of the State.

**Pioneer Locators and Settlers.**—By further extracts from the "Minutes of the Surveyors' Association of West New Jersey" we are enabled to give somewhat of the early locators of land and pioneer beginnings of what is now Pemberton Borough.

"William Budd, the oldest son of William (the first), was devised by his father the lands on the west side of Pemberton, being part of the five hundred acres surveyed to his father in 1693, and in the year 1723 died leaving the following issue: Thomas, William, David, Susanna, Rebecca, Abigail, Elizabeth, Anna, and Mary. Thomas married Jemima Leeds in 1723; William married Susanna Cole, daughter of Samuel Cole, of Gloucester County, in 1728; David married Catharine Allen; Susanna married Jacob Gaskill in 1725; Anna married Kendall Cole in 1744; Mary married Joseph Shinn; Rebecca married Joseph Lamb; and Abigail married John Fisher.

"William Budd devised to his son David his land on the west side of the main street, where the present mill now stands; and he, David Budd, by separate deed dated Dec. 1, 1752, conveyed to Patrick Reynolds, a millwright, Robert Smith, and Daniel Smith each one-quarter of a quantity of land, sufficient for the erection of a grist-mill and saw-mill, together with some town lots and other privileges, retaining one-quarter part for himself, by whom the mills were built, which bounds as described by David Budd are in three deeds, and still retained at the old mill-seat."

From that time forward the town of "Hampton Hanover" continued to improve, and the name of "New Mills" was by common consent substituted for the old title.

Patrick Reynolds, who owned one-fourth and built the mills in 1752, he being a millwright, was a native of Ireland, and a resident of "Bridgetown," now Mount Holly, at that time. His son Thomas held a colonel's commission during the Revolutionary war. His first wife being Mary Brian, widow of Jacob, she being an heiress, the daughter of John Ritchie, a merchant of Aberdeen, in Scotland, and Ann, his wife.

Ann Ritchie, the mother of Mary Reynolds, was the niece and one of the residuary legatees of George Willock, also a native of Scotland, who settled at Perth Amboy, was one of the early proprietors of East Jersey, and located many tracts of land. At the death of Ann Ritchie the title to all her valuable tracts of land passed by descent to her three daughters,—Magdaline, who married John Leonard; Elizabeth, married James Lawrence; and Mary, married Jacob Brian, and at his death married Thomas Reynolds.

After the death of Mary Reynolds (by whom there was no issue), Thomas Reynolds married Elizabeth Budd, the only daughter of David Budd, who was a large landholder and owned one-quarter of the "New Mills." By this last wife Thomas Reynolds became the father of two daughters—Catharine, who married Smith S. Osborn, and Antice, who married John Lacy.

At the time of the Revolutionary war there were three brothers and one sister named Pemberton, residents of Pennsylvania,—John, Israel, James, and May, who married John Kirkbride.

James Pemberton, the last of the brothers, was a public friend, and one of the largest shipping merchants in Philadelphia. He first married Sarah, a daughter of Daniel Smith, of Burlington, and after her death, which occurred about 1770, he was again married, and died in Philadelphia in 1809, aged eighty-five years, leaving two daughters, one of whom married Anthony Morris, of Washington, D. C.

Daniel Smith's will, bearing date Nov. 24, 1768, in which he gives to his daughter Sarah, wife of James Pemberton, thirty-five tracts of land, mostly in Burlington County, one of which was ten and a quarter acres in the village of New Mills, which he purchased of Robert Smith in May, 1757, which piece of land embraced a large portion of three village lots; and James Pemberton securing through his wife Sarah the fee to all these several tracts of land sold the lots in New Mills to sundry persons under ground-rent deed, by which many of said lots are held until the present time.

In the autumn of 1826, twenty years before the township of Pemberton was thought of, some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of New Mills conceived the idea that it would be advantageous to the place to have the village incorporated, and accordingly made application to the Legislature for an act for that purpose, entitled "An Act to Incorporate

the village of New Mills into a Borough by the name of the Borough of Pemberton," which name was selected at a public meeting of the inhabitants, out of respect for and in honor of James Pemberton above mentioned.

Pemberton, then, has had an existence for one hundred and ninety-two years. For sixty-two years it was called "Hampton Hanover," for seventy-four years it passed by the name of "New Mills," and for the last fifty-six years it has been incorporated as the "Borough of Pemberton," which act bears date Dec. 15, 1826.

**Course of Trade in Pemberton Borough.**—With a town nearly or quite two hundred years old, it is no easy task to obtain the names and locations of all the pioneer merchants and tradesmen that made up the business people of the place with any kind of accuracy throughout the first century; therefore, aside from the mills, we must content ourselves with the little information yet attainable for the early part of the present century.

Previous to 1800 there was a tavern on the lot now occupied by Early's store and hotel, corner of Hanover and Elizabeth Streets. This old hostelry was kept by Daniel Wills. He was succeeded by William Ewan, who kept it several years, when he was succeeded by — Horner. In about 1800 the upper tavern, as it is called, was kept by — Duncan, who kept it for about twenty years, when he died, and the tavern was then kept by his widow and son for a short time, who were succeeded by Abel Watkinson. May 1, 1830, Joseph J. Reeve took possession of the upper tavern, where he remained five years, then purchased the lower or old tavern, which was a large frame building, with an old-fashioned porch in front. Mr. Reeve removed the old frame, and in 1839 built the brick tavern now occupied by A. Early & Son. Mr. Reeve opened a hotel here in the spring of 1840, and remained but a short time, when he moved to Mount Holly, then to Tuckerton, Keyport, Medford, and again in the upper tavern at Pemberton in 1848, where he is still engaged in the tavern business. The lower or brick tavern was purchased by Aaron Early, who with his son are engaged in the tavern and store business combined.

**Stores.**—Just who the pioneer store-keeper was is not clear in the mind of the oldest inhabitant, as he was not cotemporaneous with the merchant of the former century. However, as the mills and the forge employed quite a large number of men, there naturally would be a store connected with those business enterprises. Jacob Heisler is the first merchant in Pemberton within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, and that was about 1800.

His store was on or near the site of the present residence of Mrs. Coleman, and was subsequently moved across the street, and is now a part of the store occupied by W. H. Bishop. The old store was removed in 1823, and Benajah Antrim was engaged as clerk,

where he remained three years, when he became proprietor and kept the store till 1841, and then built a brick store on the site now occupied by the store of D. F. Gibbs, and kept there till 1854, and was succeeded by his son, who remained till 1856. In 1856 Mr. Antrim purchased a store in Mount Holly, where he remained till 1863, when he returned to Pemberton and retired from business.

William Bryan and Samuel Budd Bryan kept a store in the early part of this century on the site now occupied by D. C. Wells' drug-store. William Bryan subsequently kept a store in the building now occupied by S. S. Collom as a store, also built the large brick house now occupied by Collom as a residence.

James Campbell was one of the merchants here in 1822. His store was on the site now occupied by — Newell's residence, east side of Hanover Street. He kept store at this place for several years.

The company store down at the mills stood on the east side of Hanover Street, nearly opposite the grist-mill, and about 1810 was kept by Thomas Lacy.

The blacksmiths in Pemberton in 1800 to 1815 were Edward Burroughs, whose shop was below Antrim's on Hanover Street, and William Warren, whose shop was on or near the site of Caleb Shinn's shop, north of the Methodist Church. William Ewan was also one of the pioneer blacksmiths.

William Roberts also kept a store in 1808 on the site now occupied by — Logan's residence, just above Gibbs' store, and in later years William Horner was the merchant in the old Roberts store, now occupied by Collom, and in 1830 a drug-store was kept in Pemberton where J. B. Hankis' variety-store is located, east side of Hanover Street.

The pioneer cabinet-maker, as far as can be ascertained, was John Wright, whose shop stood opposite what is now the Baptist parsonage, corner of Pemberton and Jervis Streets. Among the pioneer tailors was Daniel Stewart, opposite D. F. Gibbs' store, where the bakery now stands. Alexander Hancock, whose shop was opposite the present Methodist Episcopal parsonage on Hanover Street, was one of the early knights of the goose, and withal the sum total of eccentricity. "Aleck the eccentric" was known far and near. The next knight of the shears and tape-line was Abram Bryant, on the site now occupied by W. S. Kirkbride's store. In later years we find John Kinsinger, who was not only logical, eloquent, and scholarly in his language and deportment, but could give men and boys the best of "fits." He is now a venerable and useful citizen of Pemberton.

Of that branch of trades whose experts are migratory in their habits, the shoemakers, we find the name of Joseph J. Reeve among the pioneer knights of the "pegging awl and wax-end." He is now the venerable host of the upper tavern.

The old "Air Furnace," as it was called, occupied a space in the northeast corner of what is now the Baptist cemetery. It was owned at one time by Pat-



rick Reynolds, and was in operation till about 1825 or 1826, when it was abandoned for furnace purposes. The old forge that was on the site of the present saw-mill was in operation till about 1828 or 1830.

The saw-mill built at New Mills in 1752 stood just north of the grist-mill, on the site now occupied by the beautiful flower-garden of Anthony S. Morris.

The old arsenal building occupied by the Burlington County Brigade of State militia stood on the site now occupied by the village fire department as an engine-house. The building was partially destroyed by fire in 1836, when the arms and ammunition were removed to Trenton, and the real estate sold to the borough in 1852. Pemberton in "training days" was the great centre of attraction for miles around, and especially for the "dwellers in the pines." Company, battalion, and brigade trainings were the days of all days in the year, not excepting the glorious Fourth of July, whose celebrations were but faint shadows of the mammoth exhibitions of the gayly-uniformed and ununiformed militia, engineered by the gaudily-decked and epauleted citizens on horseback dubbed "generals," "colonels," etc. Could the "plains of Pemberton" speak, many humorous tales might be told; but for the most animating anecdotes of militia days let the reader call upon Col. J. L. N. Stratton, of Mount Holly, who will explain the old way of dissolving fronts and passing defiles.

The original Baptist Church, built in 1752, stood on the southwest corner of the Baptist cemetery, and after the brick meeting-house (now town hall on the sand lot) was built the old house was fitted up for a parsonage, and occupied as such for several years, and destroyed by fire in 1837.

The building now used by Caleb B. Vaughn as a shop was the residence of Rev. William Mann when living in Pemberton. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In this house was born the Hon. William B. Mann, ex-district attorney for Philadelphia. Rev. Mr. Mann was for many years a school-teacher in New Mills, Pemberton.

**Pemberton in 1787.**—The following is a list of lot-owners in the village of New Mills, now Pemberton Borough, in 1787, as found upon a map of the town made at that date, and now in possession of J. M. Reeve, the borough clerk. As will be noticed in the early history, the property around the mills was sold to a company when the first part of the town was surveyed. The ten-acre lot of James Pemberton lay on the west side of what is now and was then Hanover Street, through which Pemberton Street runs. The eleven-acre lot lay directly opposite the ten-acre. The following were on the west side of Hanover Street: Daniel Smith, where the grist-mill now stands; Patrick Reynolds and Robert Smith, two lots. These four lots reached to the north line of the mill company's land, or to a street running west to what was called "the landing" on the creek. The next lot was owned by Seaman Rodman; then came

John Gouldy's, then a narrow lot owned by V. Leeds; then followed N. Leeds, Kendall's lot, Joshua Norcross, Francis Briggs, William Smith, John Fort, Jr., William Smith, Thomas Lee, on the corner of Hanover and Pemberton Streets, where J. M. Reeve now lives. North of Pemberton Street were Thomas Platt, John Norcross, John King, Peter Streetch, John Clapp and wife, Benjamin White; then came Reynolds Street, and north of that was a block of four lots running west from Hanover Street, owned by Benjamin and Allen White.

On the east side of Hanover Street, commencing at the creek, were the two lots of David Budd, called "Landing-place;" then a lot sold by D. Smith to David Budd; then lot owned by T. Betts and Daniel Smith; then David Budd, S. Gaskill and Patrick Reynolds, B. Taylor and P. Reynolds, John Myers and Robert Smith, T. Budd estate and Daniel Smith, which was the corner of the company land; and next came the tavern lot, somewhat larger than the others, on the corner of Hanover Street and Egg Harbor road, now Elizabeth Street, where Early's store and tavern buildings now stand.

North of Egg Harbor road were the lots of S. Massey, S. Goldy, W. Norcross, T. Platt, G. King, T. King, G. Briggs; then two lots where the Methodist Church stands; then D. Budd, D. Budd and T. Platt, David White, two lots, John Carman, two lots, Rachel Carson; then five lots along Hanover Street, in the eleven-acre Pemberton survey. Commencing at south end of Jervis Street, at line of company's land, west side, was Christian Isselow, Abijah Collins, Burbridge Brock, John Fort, Jr., Conrad Baum, William Allen, two lots, Elijah Smith; then four vacant lots of William Budd's, lying west of the north end of Jervis Street. There were also four lots lying between an extension of Pemberton Street and the creek, each four chains wide, owned by D. Smith, Robert Smith, Patrick Reynolds, and D. Budd. On Egg Harbor road, probably between what is now Hough and Egbert Streets, were two building lots owned by John Stewart and John Goldy. There were also two or three lots on the east side, south end of Jervis Street, running, however, only half-way through to Hanover Street.

On the south side of the creek, east of the road, was a large lot owned by Job Kindles. On the west side of the road, next to the bridge, was a lot marked "Fullin's house," which no doubt was the house occupied by the man that operated the fulling-mill. Then came Forge Street, running west from the main street or road to forge, fulling-mill, and coal-house. Next south of Forge Street was the old blacksmith-shop, and next south stood the "forgeman's" house. The old forge or iron-works and fulling-mill stood on or nearly on the site now occupied by the present saw-mill.

At that date there was no Hough, Egbert, Jane, and Elizabeth Streets or Budd Avenue. The busi-

ness was all on Hanover Street, a few residences on Jervis Street, and where the beautiful residences are now standing on Elizabeth Street then stood the lofty monarchs of the forest.

**Pemberton Borough in 1882.**—The Hampton Hanover of 1725 and New Mills of 1825 differed widely from the Pemberton of 1882.

At the first date there was but the old "Thunder-gust-mill" on Budd Run, with probably not more than two or three dwellings, and possibly an apology for a store. At the second date New Mills, on the Rancocas, a half-mile distant, had been built; an iron-works in full operation, a flourishing village just being incorporated as a borough, and every business scheme floating on the high tide of prosperity.

In 1882 the forge and furnace, fulling-mill and tannery are among the things that were. The forge has given way to the saw-mill, the furnace to the churchyard, the fulling-mill to the greensward, and the old tannery to building lots. There are at present three churches,—Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Protestant Episcopal; grist- and saw-mill, owned by Anthony S. Morris; six general stores, by W. S. Kirkbride, A. Early & Son, W. H. Bishop (who is also postmaster), D. F. Gibbs, J. B. Hankins, and E. Dobbins; drugs and hardware, S. S. Collom; drugs, D. C. Wells; three blacksmith-shops,—J. G. Field, C. Ingling, W. Burroughs; and one wheelwright, A. W. Corey. There are also the usual number of shoe-shops, cigar-shops, notion-stores, etc., to be found in any village of its size. There are also two hotels, public school building, two railroad depots (one at the north, built in 1860, and the other, at the south end of Hanover Street, built in 1870), three-quarters of a mile apart. The physicians are J. Grigg, E. Hollinshead, and William P. Melcher; one cabinet-maker and undertaker, A. W. Grobler. There is also at this place a lodge of Odd-Fellows, also Knights of Pythias. The population of Pemberton in 1880 was seven hundred and ninety-nine.

**Civil Organization.**—The following is a portion of the act of the Legislature incorporating the borough of Pemberton:

"The inhabitants of the village of New Mills and its vicinity having petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation, the following law was granted:

"STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

"An act to erect the village of New Mills, in the County of Burlington, into a Borough, to be called the 'Borough of Pemberton.'

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passing of this act the village of New Mills, situated part in the township of New Hanover, and part in the township of Northampton, in the county aforesaid, shall be, and hereby is erected into a borough, to be called and known by the name of the Borough of Pemberton; the extent of which borough is, and shall be comprised within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning in the public road leading from the said village of New Mills to Juliustown, where Budd's run crosses the same and running from thence down the said Budd's run to the main north branch of the Rancocas creek; thence up the said creek to the mouth of Birch run; thence up the said Birch run, crossing the public road leading from said village of New Mills to Mount Holly, to intersect a line running along the south side of Nicholas Street; thence

along the said line and the south side of Nicholas Street, crossing the public road leading from New Mills to Vincentown, until it intersects Goldy run; thence down the said Goldy run to the said Rancocas creek; thence up the said creek to a line between the lands of Anthony S. Earl and Thomas R. Howell; thence along said line, crossing the public road leading from New Mills to Hanover Furnace, and along the line between the lands of Thomas Swaim and John Bodine, to a small run of water running through Joseph Murphy's meadow; thence down the said run to Budd's run; thence down the said Budd's run to the place of beginning; and that the freeholders and inhabitants residing within the limits of the said borough, and their successors hereafter, shall be one body corporate and politic, in deed and in name, and by the name of the borough and inhabitants of the borough of Pemberton, one body corporate and politic in deed and in name, and are hereby fully erected, constituted, and confirmed; and by the name of the Burgess and inhabitants of the borough of Pemberton, shall have perpetual succession, and by that name shall, at all times hereafter, be able and capable in law to acquire, have, hold, and possess lands, tenements, rents, liberties, jurisdiction, franchises, and hereditaments, to them and their successors in fee simple or for term of life or lives, year or years, or otherwise, and also goods and chattels, and all other things of whatsoever kind soever, with power to give, grant, sell, assign, transfer, or lease such real and personal estate, and to do, execute, and perform all and every act, matter, or thing necessary and proper to be done in and about the same, and by the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to sue, and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all or any of the courts of law or equity in this State, and to make and use a common seal, and the same to alter or renew at pleasure.

"SECT. 2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for all free white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided within the limits of the borough aforesaid, for the space of six months immediately preceding the day of election, to meet at the house now occupied by Samuel Cline, in the said borough, on the first Monday in May next, at the hour of two in the afternoon of that day, and then and there, by plurality of votes, elect one freeholder residing within the limits of the said borough, to be chief Burgess of the said borough, and six reputable freeholders, being inhabitants of the said borough, to be called the Council of the said borough; that the said Chief Burgess and Council of the said borough so to be elected shall meet at the place aforesaid on the Thursday next ensuing the election, at the hour of two in the afternoon of that day, and prior to entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation of office, which oath or affirmation of office any justice of the peace of the county aforesaid is hereby authorized to administer; and thereupon the said Chief Burgess and Council shall proceed to elect one of the number of said Council to the office of assistant Burgess, one suitable person to be clerk of the said borough, and who by virtue of his said office shall be treasurer of the said Corporation, and one or more suitable persons to be marshals of the said borough; and the said Chief Burgess, assistant Burgess, Council clerk, and marshals of the said borough shall continue in office for the term of one year."

Section 3 empowers the inhabitants of the borough, qualified to vote, to meet on the first Monday in May, 1828, and annually at such time and place as shall be designated, for the election of chief Burgess and six councilmen, and gives the Burgess and Council power to appoint assistant Burgess, clerk, and marshals.

Section 4 provides for officers elected to take oath or affirm.

Section 5 provides for making laws for borough.

Section 6 provides for the assessment and collection of taxes by the assistant Burgess, and the manner of appeal by the people, similar to township laws.

Section 7 relates to the duty of the treasurer of the corporation, who is made collector, also the manner of collecting delinquent taxes.

Section 8 defines the duty of chief Burgess and Council in relation to keeping records properly.

Section 9 makes the chief Burgess, assistant Burgess, the Council, and marshals conservators of the peace, with full powers to enforce the law.

"SECT. 10. *And be it enacted,* That the said Burgess and Council of the said borough, at their annual or other meeting, shall have the exclusive power to license all and every inn-keeper, tavern-keeper, and retailer of spirituous liquors residing within the said borough, subject to the same provisions, and in like manner as the same may be lawfully done by the court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace of said county; provided, the sum directed to be paid by such inn-keeper, tavern-keeper, or retailer of spirituous liquors for such license be paid



over to the County Collector for the County of Burlington, for the use of said county.

"Council Chamber, December 15, 1826. This bill having been three times read in the Council, Resolved, that the same do pass.

"By order of Council.

"SILAS COOK, *Vice-President*.

"House of Assembly, December 12, 1826. This bill having been three times read and compared in the House, Resolved, that the same do pass.

"By order of the House.

"GEORGE B. DRAKE, *Speaker*."

March 12, 1839, a supplemental act was passed by the State Legislature altering and defining some sections of the act creating the borough, passed Dec. 15, 1826.

Section 1 of this act defines the time when the oath or affirmation of borough officers elected shall be taken; also declares that such officers shall subscribe to an oath of allegiance to the State, and for the faithful performance of their duties.

Section 2 provides that the chief burgess shall keep the common seal of the borough, and preside at all meetings, and in his absence the assistant burgess is clothed with all the powers of the burgess.

Section 3 gives the Council additional power to pass ordinances, and full power regulating the sanitary condition of the borough; also to prevent driving on sidewalks with horses, mules, etc.

Section 4 gives the Council power to alter or amend any ordinance previously passed.

Section 5 provides for the recovery of penalties in the name of the clerk of the borough, such penalties to be used for the benefit of the borough.

Section 6 provides for the introduction of borough records in evidence for or against the borough.

Sections 7 to 11 relate more particularly to actions in law brought by or against the borough; also repeal so much of the fourth and fifth and eighth sections as are contrary to this supplement.

Section 6 of supplemental act passed April 28, 1871 (reads as follows: "And be it enacted that the Common Council of said borough, or a majority of them in Common Council assembled, shall have the," etc.), gives the power of granting license within the borough limits to the chief burgess and Common Council, instead of the Court of Common Pleas as heretofore, and gives the borough the benefit of any revenue so raised.

No license to sell spirituous liquors has been granted in the borough since this act went into effect.

**PIONEER TOWN-MEETING.**—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Pemberton, held at the house of Daniel Bennett (late Samuel Shinn), at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th of May, 1827, being the first Monday of that month, for the purpose of electing borough officers, agreeable to the act of incorporation, James Budd was appointed judge of election, James Campbell, inspector, and Mayim S. Powell, clerk, who were severally qualified by Joseph Sleeper, Esq., and proceeded to receive the votes of the electors. The polls having been closed at five o'clock, the said officers of the election proceeded to count the votes, when it appeared that the following persons were duly elected:

Chief Burgess, Samuel W. Budd; Council, Samuel Jones, Anthony S. Earl, Joseph J. Sleeper, William Kinsinger, Joseph Budd, Stacy Bodine.

Signed by James Budd, judge of election; James Campbell, inspector; Mayim S. Powell, clerk. Pemberton, May 7, 1827.

"PEMBERTON, May 10, 1827.

"The Chief Burgess and Council elected on Monday, May 7th instant, assembled at the house of Daniel Bennett (late Samuel Shinn), this day, Thursday May 10th, and were severally qualified according to the act of incorporation. The Council proceeded to the choice of an assistant burgess, clerk, and two marshals. On motion it was resolved that the officers be chosen by ballot, which resulted in the election of Joseph J. Sleeper for assistant burgess, James Campbell clerk, David Colson, chief marshal, and William Malsbury assistant marshal, and the Council adjourned to Monday next, the 14th, at 4 o'clock.

"SAMUEL W. BUDD, *Chief Burgess*."

The following is a complete list of chief burgesses, councilmen, and clerks from 1828 to 1882:

#### CHIEF BURGESS.

Samuel W. Budd, 1828-32, 1837-40.	Thomas Swaim, 1844, 1855.
Anthony S. Earl, 1832-33.	Samuel C. Rambo, 1859-67.
Samuel M. Woolston, 1834.	Anthony S. Morris, 1868, 1872-75.
Joseph J. Sleeper, 1835-36.	No record 1869-71.
Isaac P. Coleman, 1841-43, 1845-54,	Aaron Early, 1876-77.
1856-58.	Elwood Dubbins, 1878-82.

#### COUNCIL.

1828.—Anthony S. Earl, Joseph J. Sleeper, Thomas Swaim, Stacy Bodine, William Kinsinger, William Bryan.

1829.—J. J. Sleeper, T. Swaim, W. Kinsinger, S. Bodine, W. Bryan, Samuel Jones.

1830-31.—J. J. Sleeper, A. S. Earl, T. Swaim, Charles F. Lott, Joseph Budd, Aaron Gaskill.

1832.—Samuel W. Budd, J. J. Sleeper, David Colston, Solomon Middleton, James Borough, Stacy Bodine.

1833-34.—S. W. Budd, J. J. Sleeper, D. Colston, Solomon Middleton, S. Bodine, T. Swaim.

1835.—Isaac P. Coleman, S. S. Middleton, T. Swaim, D. Colston, Benajah Antrim, John Bodine.

1836.—B. Antrim, I. P. Coleman, S. S. Middleton, John Bodine, T. Swaim, William E. Kelle.

1837.—T. Swaim, I. P. Coleman, S. S. Middleton, B. Antrim, Benjamin C. Gibbs, Joseph R. Robbins.

1838.—T. Swaim, B. Antrim, I. P. Coleman, S. Bodine, David Colson, William Bryan.

1839.—I. P. Coleman, B. Antrim, Isaac Hilliard, D. Colston, Andrew Fort, S. S. Middleton.

1840.—I. P. Coleman, A. Fort, B. Antrim, D. Colston, S. S. Middleton, Jacob Early.

1841.—Joseph C. Hooper, S. S. Middleton, Jacob Lee, Samuel M. Kinsinger, Job H. Gaskill, William E. Kelle.

1842.—J. H. Gaskill, S. S. Middleton, J. C. Hooper, W. E. Kelle, J. Lee, Gideon Farrow.

1843.—S. S. Middleton, J. Lee, W. E. Kelle, S. M. Kinsinger, William Bryan, Job Gaskill.

1844.—W. Bryan, D. Colston, J. Early, S. A. Gibbs, Ezekiel Malsbury, Joseph Johnson.

1845.—J. H. Gaskill, S. M. Kinsinger, J. Lee, Samuel C. Rambo, Richard Wilkins.

1846-50.—J. H. Gaskill, S. M. Kinsinger, R. Wilkins, J. Lee, S. C. Rambo, S. S. Middleton.

1851.—J. H. Gaskill, S. S. Middleton, S. C. Rambo, R. Wilkins, J. Lee, William W. Sloan.

1852.—J. H. Gaskill, S. C. Rambo, J. Lee, S. S. Middleton, William Williams, W. E. Kelly.

1853.—J. H. Gaskill, S. C. Rambo, J. Lee, W. E. Kelly, W. Williams, Jonathan Fox.

1854.—J. H. Gaskill, S. C. Rambo, W. E. Kelly, W. Williams, Thomas L. Norcross, Samuel M. Bryan.

1855.—William Bryan, William Murdock, E. S. Malsbury, James Riley, John A. Wells, Caleb B. Vaughn.

1856.—J. H. Gaskill, W. E. Kelly, W. Wilkins, S. C. Rambo, Aaron Reid, Aaron Early.

1857.—J. H. Gaskill, S. C. Rambo, Aaron Early, W. E. Kelly, Aaron Reid, Nathaniel Nunly.

1858.—J. H. Gaskill, S. C. Rambo, W. E. Kelly, A. Reid, A. Early, John C. Egbert.

1859-60.—Elmer Crawford, James M. Hargrove, W. Williams, John Nippins, John R. Sapp, Joseph B. Butterworth.

- 1861.—John Pippitt, J. R. Sapp, J. M. Hargrove, William Williams, E. Crawford, J. B. Butterworth.  
 1862.—J. R. Sapp, J. Pippitt, Jonathan R. Smith, W. Williams, J. B. Butterworth, E. Crawford.  
 1863.—J. Pippitt, J. R. Sapp, E. Crawford, J. Nippins, J. B. Butterworth, John C. Egbert.  
 1864.—E. Crawford, J. R. Sapp, J. B. Butterworth, J. Pippitt, J. C. Egbert, Edwin R. Prickitt.  
 1865.—J. B. Butterworth, J. R. Sapp, E. Crawford, Edwin R. Prickitt, J. Pippitt, J. C. Egbert.  
 1866-67.—J. R. Sapp, E. Crawford, J. C. Egbert, Joseph A. Southwick, C. A. Egbert, J. Pippitt.  
 1868.—E. Crawford, J. C. Egbert, J. A. Southwick, J. Pippitt, Benajah Antrim.  
 1869-71.—No record.  
 1872.—Theodore Budd, John Bell, William H. Bishop, Anthony J. Morris, Benjamin King, Edward Remine.  
 1873.—T. Budd, A. J. Morris, J. Bell, Andrew F. Lippincott, Mordecai S. Butterworth, Charles P. Nutt.  
 1874.—T. Budd, M. S. Butterworth, C. P. Nutt, A. F. Lippincott, A. J. Morris, Joseph B. Conklin.  
 1875.—T. Budd, William King, J. Bell, Elwood Dobbins, Charles Newell, J. B. Conklin.  
 1876.—W. King, E. Dobbins, Charles Newell, David Vanderveer, Benjamin Johnson, Joseph Scroggy.  
 1877.—E. Dobbins, W. King, C. Newell, J. Scoggy, B. Johnson, Isaac Shinn.  
 1878.—J. Scroggy, B. Johnson, I. Shinn, C. Newell, James B. Hawkins, Augustus W. Grobler.  
 1879-80.—J. Scroggy, B. Johnson, A. J. Morris, Samuel S. Collom, Charles H. Williams, Woolman Kirkbride.  
 1881-82.—B. Johnson, A. J. Morris, S. S. Collom, C. H. Williams, W. Kirkbride, A. W. Groble.

## CLERKS.

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1828-31. James Campbell.   | 1851-68. Joseph L. Morton. |
| 1832-34. Benajah Antrim.   | 1872-82. Joseph M. Reeve.  |
| 1835-50. William Malsbury. | 1868-71. No record.        |

**Villages, Hamlets, and Industries.**—**HANOVER** is a small hamlet in the northeast corner of the township which in the latter part of the latter and the first quarter of the present century was a point of considerable interest. Here was located the Hanover Furnace, for the conversion of what is known as "bog ore" into iron of different qualities. There was supposed to be large quantities of ore at this place, which supposition proved to be correct, and for several years large quantities were smelted and carted away at a profit to the operators of the works. However, when the time came that railroads ran through the iron-filled mountains of a sister State, the Hanover works were compelled to succumb to the enterprising opposition, and about 1850 the business at this place was abandoned. At present there is a small saw-mill and half a dozen dwellings.

**MARY ANN FORGE**, so named from the fact of there once having been an iron forge in operation at this place, is located about five miles east of Pemberton Borough, on Mount Misery Run, and, like Hanover, was once a business little hamlet. No one in the township can give an intelligent idea of the date of building the forge at this place, or the date at which business was suspended. Two or three dwellings comprise the hamlet.

**BROWN'S MILLS**, five miles east of Pemberton Borough, and eleven east of the county-seat, is a small hamlet on the main north branch of the Rancocas

Creek. This, too, was once quite a business place, named in honor of Abraham Brown, then owner of the town. The property is now owned by Newell & Ridgway, of Philadelphia, who have a large hotel or boarding-house for the accommodation of the hundreds of visitors that flock hither during the hunting and fishing season. There is at present a large hotel and boarding-house, school-house, Methodist Episcopal Church, two stores by Vaughn & Kinsley and M. V. Hargrove, who is also the village postmaster, grist- and flouring-mill of J. N. Smith & Brother, saw-mill by George Cope; also blacksmith, wheelwright, shoemakers, and other like branches of trade, with a population of about one hundred inhabitants.

**NEW LISBON** is situated three miles east of Pemberton Borough, and nine from Mount Holly, and on the north branch of Rancocas Creek, on the line of the Pemberton and New York Railroad, owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad; also at the old southern terminus of the Kinkora, Columbus and New Lisbon Railroad, known as the Kinkora Branch of the Pennsylvania road.

When or by whom the first mills at this place were built we were unable to ascertain. However, the present mills were built in 1811 by William L. Earl, who sold to Joseph Horner, and in 1831 they were purchased by Shinn Oliphant, grandfather of the present owner, Mr. Eayre Oliphant. There was in the forepart of this century an iron-works or forge at this place, but by whom it was built or how long it was in operation no one now living seems to know. Shinn Oliphant's purchase was eighty acres, which covered the forge, mills, store, and dwellings, while at present his grandson owns two hundred acres, including the mills, store, and dwellings. The old Oliphant house, standing on the north side of the creek, was built in 1832, and the one in which Eayre Oliphant now lives was built in 1846.

When the Oliphants came here in 1831 the surrounding country was covered with a heavy growth of pine and oak timber. As soon as the old tramway road was built to Kinkora, thousands of cords of wood were drawn over by mule-power to Kinkora, to supply the old Camden and Amboy road, which then burned wood in their engines. This was before it was known that anthracite coal could be used as a steam generator on railroads. These former forests have given place to fertile fields and extensive cranberry bogs. The land-owners at and around Lisbon in 1830 to 1850 were John Black, who owned the woodland immediately around New Lisbon; Joseph Smith was also a large land-owner in the vicinity; John Chambers and Restore Lamb also owned large tracts in this vicinity. The first cranberry bog planted at this place was by Restore Lamb, who put out about six acres on what is known as savannah land, which for a few years produced abundantly. Savannah land soon proved a failure, and the present successful mode was adopted. The cranberry-growers who ship their fruit



at New Lisbon are Alfred Black, Great Pond Cranberry Company, Howard White, Isaac P. Goldsmith, Charles Folwell, Joseph White, Garrison & Bills, Tilton & Conover, and others.

The Methodist Church at this place was built about 1874, and cost about one thousand dollars.

The Burlington County Almshouse is located within the bounds of the New Lisbon school district, and contributes largely to make up the population of this small town. There is at present at this place a church, school-house, almshouse, grist-mill, saw-mill, store, railroad station, telegraph-, express-, and post-office, of which E. Oliphant is postmaster.

**MAGNOLIA.**—This fragrant name is given to two very small hamlets, situate about one and a half miles south of Pemberton Borough at two road crossings, about three-quarters of a mile distant from each other. The school-house, for which ex-Sheriff Hilliard gave the ground, is located midway between the crossings. The eastern corners were formerly known as *Turkey-town*, and the western crossing as *Scrapetown*, names which are as much used by the inhabitants when speaking of each as that of the more beautiful and less appropriate name, Magnolia. There are two stores at these towns, Charles Carpenter and Thomas S. Haines.

**BIRMINGHAM**, formerly known and still spoken of by the older inhabitants as *Brumaghim*. This place, situate in the west part of the township, about four miles from Mount Holly, on the Rancocas Creek, was at one time in the far past quite a business centre. When or by whom the pioneer mills at this place were built is not known to any of the present generation of dwellers in Pemberton, but supposed to have been built by a man named Howell. There is a grist-mill, saw-mill, railroad station and telegraph office, and a carpet-factory. The property has been owned for several years by E. O. Bartlett, who, in the early part of 1882, sold to Hon. H. B. Smith, of Smithville, who thus secures all the water-power on the Rancocas between Mount Holly and Pemberton.

**Schools.**—Just when the pioneer school in this township or borough was opened for the better education of the young and rising generation is not positively known, and tradition, with his oft-repeated guesses and surmises and general truthfulness, fails to enlighten the present generation upon that particular point, as well as to who the pioneer "knight of the birch and ferule" was. The first teacher or teachers that we can gain any knowledge of, and who taught in or around Pemberton Borough, were John Bull and William Mann, the latter, father of Hon. William B. Mann, of Philadelphia. How long either of them taught in New Mills, for that appears to be the place where the first school was taught in either borough or township, is not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. However, Mr. Bull taught a school in an old building that stood a little north of the present Methodist parsonage as early as 1800, and probably

a little before. He was one of the "old-school" teachers, and when necessary always administered allopathic doses of birch, as can easily be proven by calling in evidence the venerable John Kinsinger, of Pemberton Borough. Mr. Bull was classed among the most accomplished teachers of that day, and died at the ripe old age of eighty-two years, and his remains were deposited in the Baptist Cemetery. William Mann, the other pioneer teacher of the present century, taught school in what was known as the "Circuit Parsonage," standing at that early date on the site now occupied by the store of D. F. Gibbs. Mr. Mann was also an accomplished teacher, and greatly beloved by his pupils. He was also a local preacher in the Methodist denomination, and very acceptable to the people in that capacity.

There are at present seven school districts in the township, of which we herewith give a few statistics from report of 1880, the latest at hand:

**NEW HANOVER DISTRICT**, No. 54, located in the northeast part of the township, received cash from all sources in 1880, for school purposes, \$300; value of school property, \$200; total children in district of school age, 49; months' school, 7; total children registered, 41; average attendance, 14; one female teacher employed at \$30 per month.

**BROWN'S MILLS DISTRICT**, No. 55.—Total cash received from all sources for school purposes, \$317.99; value of school property, \$500; total number of children in district, 124; months' school, 10; number of children registered, 77; average attendance, 23; one male teacher employed at \$32 per month.

**NEW LISBON DISTRICT**, No. 56.—Total cash received from all sources for school purposes, \$338.29; value of school property, \$400; total number of scholars in district, 89; months' school, 10; average attendance, 32; total scholars registered, 71; one female teacher employed at \$35 per month.

**COATES DISTRICT**, No. 57.—Total amount received for school purposes, \$371.50; value of school property, \$200; total scholars in district, 102; months' school, 9.5; number registered, 50; average attendance, 23; one male teacher employed at \$40 per month.

**PEMBERTON DISTRICT**, No. 58.—Total amount received for school purposes, \$1279.55; value of school property, \$3500; total number of scholars in district, 241; total registered, 187; average attendance, 105; months' school, 10; one male teacher at \$66.67 per month, and two female teachers at \$37.50, each.

**MAGNOLIA DISTRICT**, No. 59.—Total amount received for school purposes, \$419.47; value of school property, \$800; total number of scholars in district, 105; total registered, 105; average attendance, 38; months' school, 9.5; one female teacher employed at \$33.32 per month.

**BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT**, No. 60.—Total amount received for school purposes, \$732.11; value of school property, \$1500; total number of scholars in district,

93; total registered, 78; average attendance, 42; months' school, 10; one male teacher employed at \$43.90 per month.

**Burial-Places.**—The principal burial-places for the township of Pemberton are within the borough limits, one owned by the Baptist and the other by the Methodist Church. From the Baptist grounds we have extracted the following partial inscriptions, sufficient for the date of death and age of some of the interments: James B. Uncle, died Oct. 28, 1855, aged 55; Samuel Jones, born Dec. 11, 1801, died Oct. 23, 1863; James McGirk, Company I, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, born Aug. 23, 1839, died Feb. 17, 1874; Sarah Jones, died March 2, 1863, aged 62; Charles B. Jones, born Feb. 18, 1829, died Oct. 24, 1868; Mary Ann Colkitt, born July 7, 1832, died Feb. 1, 1870; Burr Early, died May 30, 1875, aged 50; Richard Carpenter, died June 14, 1866, aged 65; Abel Watkinson, born March 7, 1781, died Sept. 4, 1828; Debora Watkinson, born Aug. 3, 1782, died Jan. 12, 1835; Mary Timmons, born Oct. 29, 1800, died Feb. 8, 1876; Mary J. Early, born Oct. 20, 1850, died Jan. 11, 1875; Lydia Naylor, born Jan. 2, 1844, died April 24, 1876; Eli Mathis, died March 17, 1874, aged 81; Samuel Woolston, died June 26, 1873, aged 66; Elizabeth A. Gibbs, born Sept. 30, 1837, died Jan. 31, 1876; Mary King, born Sept. 5, 1807, died Jan. 25, 1879; Capt. Howard King, Company C, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, died Aug. 12, 1870, aged 35; Sallie Garthwaite, died Jan. 30, 1880, aged 29; Josephus Sooy, born Jan. 31, 1786, died April 7, 1865; Sarah Sooy, born June 18, 1802, died Sept. 7, 1876; Jonathan L. Sooy, born Dec. 6, 1820, died May 22, 1879; Stacy Lippincott, died Sept. 1, 1879, aged 67; Jane D. Lippincott, born Oct. 29, 1806, died May 5, 1873; Jane T. Lippincott, died Sept. 14, 1849, aged 59; Stacy B. Lippincott, born Jan. 2, 1789, died May 18, 1845; Alice P. Lippincott, born April 28, 1787, died Sept. 18, 1844; Catharine Martin, died Dec. 30, 1848, aged 74; Joseph H. Shemelia, died March 14, 1874, aged 65; Howard Budden, born April 3, 1849, died May 29, 1879; Kenneth Britton, died Sept. 2, 1874, aged 90; Elizabeth Scroggy, aged 75; Joseph Sweet, born Oct. 2, 1774, died July 20, 1855; Hannah Sweet, died Aug. 4, 1856, aged 78; Thirza Jones, died Sept. 8, 1872, aged 65; Nancy Cathcart, died May 3, 1855, aged 72; J. B., 1837; Elizabeth Norcross, died Feb. 13, 1877, aged 77; Jonathan Sutts, died May 13, 1839, aged 55; Mary Sutts, died Aug. 15, 1854, aged 81; Elizabeth Alcott, died Jan. 21, 1846, aged 74; Zacheus Alcott, died June 19, 1833, aged 66; Francis Briggs, died June 1, 1765, aged 50; Amelia Briggs, died July, 1752; Sarah Briggs, died Feb. 4, 1765, aged 22; Mary Briggs, died Feb. 7, 1765, aged 24; Marmaduke Fort, died March 23, 1795, aged 85; Mary Fort, died April 25, 1786, aged 66; Vincent Leeds, died Dec. 5, 1767, aged 54; Richard Watkinson, died Jan. 1, 1816, aged 72; Martha Watkinson, died Nov. 20, 1830, aged 80; Joshua Woolston, died Aug. 20,

1860, aged 64; Thomas F. Budd, died March 5, 1849, aged 60; Ann Budd, died Aug. 20, 1839, aged 47; Beriah Ewan, died Nov. 23, 1847, aged 62; Rebecca Ewan, died Dec. 7, 1848, aged 69; Isaac Lee, died Dec. 11, 1860, aged 89; Hannah Lee, died Jan. 28, 1854, aged 61; Job Rogers, died Feb. 7, 1799, aged 59; Margery Rogers, died April 8, 1792, aged 44; Daniel Estill, died Aug. 11, 1815, aged 75; Rhoda Estill, died Jan. 16, 1852, aged 76; Henry Chambers, died July 17, 1822, aged 68; Elizabeth Chambers, died Aug. 27, 1804, aged 49; Ann Chambers, died Sept. 21, 1826, aged 65; John Chambers, born March 30, 1797, died Oct. 11, 1880; Eliza Chambers, born Sept. 15, 1795, died Jan. 16, 1848; Susan Wright, died Sept. 16, 1858; John Goldy, died Oct. 8, 1833, aged 56; Amelia Goldy, died Nov. 26, 1845, aged 65; Joseph S. Warren, died Sept. 3, 1818, aged 70; John Dubell, died May 9, 1852, aged 80; John Bull, died Oct. 29, 1857, aged 82 (Mr. Bull was a fine classical scholar, and for many years taught the public school in Pemberton); Catharine Dubell, died Feb. 1, 1847, aged 75; Harriet A. Swaim, born April 10, 1815, died Sept. 1, 1865; Judge Thomas Swaim, died Sept. 15, 1861, aged 78; Mary Swaim, died Jan. 3, 1859, aged 81; Joseph Willetts, born March 20, 1773, died Oct. 31, 1854; Charlotte Willetts, born Oct. 6, 1777, died June 19, 1855; Thomas Edman, died Feb. 19, 1870, aged 78; Amy Heisler, died Nov. 1, 1866, aged 69; David Colson, died Feb. 24, 1848, aged 65; Joseph Collins, died July 29, 1811, aged 49; E. R., 1778; John Chumard, died Dec. 8, 1772, aged 34 (there is a large pine-tree growing over Chumard's grave); William Hooper, died Aug. 30, 1839, aged 71; William Pippitt, died May 15, 1853, aged 73; Benjamin Taylor, died Oct. 8, 1822, aged 45; Mary Taylor, died May 28, 1862, aged 88; John Early, died Aug. 24, 1836, aged 49; Mary Early, died July 1, 1879, aged 88; Nathaniel Nunnely, died June 1, 1872, aged 64; William Powell, died Dec. 31, 1866, aged 70; Rachael Powell, died Nov. 1, 1869, aged 70; Mary Goldy, died March 24, 1846, aged 44; Hannah Alcott, born May 1, 1795, died Sept. 17, 1866, from injuries received during the passage of a tornado over the township. The house in which she lived was entirely demolished, and she was carried some distance and lodged in the branches of a large tree, from which perilous position she was rescued toward the latter part of the day, and died the next day, September 17th. The farm over which the tornado passed is now owned by S. Bodine. Jacob Gaskill, died Feb. 13, 1838, aged 63; Esta Gaskill, died April 14, 1859, aged 78.

From the Methodist burial-ground in rear of the church, east side of Hanover Street, we herewith give a few of the inscriptions upon the head-stones and monuments in that city of the dead:

Elizabeth Campbell, born Nov. 2, 1757, died Oct. 23, 1828; Levi Budd, died Oct. 15, 1828, aged 77; Mary Budd, died Dec. 29, 1821, aged 64; Rev. Theodore T. Budd, died July 10, 1810, aged 27; Rev. Wil-



liam Budd, died Sept. 28, 1809, aged 67; Letitia Budd, died June 29, 1786, aged 42; Samuel Budd, died May 27, 1796, aged 57; Rev. John Merrick, died July 30, 1790, aged 39; John Mason, born Jan. 3, 1767, died Jan. 10, 1810; Lydia McArthur, died Jan. 21, 1809, aged 24; Thomas Budd, died Oct. 17, 1797, aged 22; Ruth Budd, died March 25, 1787, aged 32; Hannah Budd, died Jan. 26, 1800, aged 56; Debora Sexton, died April 9, 1852, aged 71; John Claypoole, died May 11, 1813, aged 35; Tomeson Claypoole, died Dec. 21, 1823, aged 45; Elizabeth Shinn, died April 11, 1804, aged 56; Samuel W. Budd, 1854; Joseph J. Budd, born Feb. 23, 1805, died June 29, 1866; William Springer, born Oct. 23, 1799, died Oct. 24, 1864; Sarah Springer, born Nov. 18, 1789, died Sept. 23, 1865; Elijah B. Woolston, died Sept. 25, 1831, aged 34; Samuel Keeler, died Nov. 17, 1859, aged 74; William Keeler, died March 30, 1851, aged 70; Charles Bryan, died Dec. 25, 1848, aged 48; Rev. Joseph J. Sleeper, born Jan. 24, 1793, died Feb. 27, 1873; Ann Sleeper, born July 27, 1798, died May 31, 1874; Mahlon Bryan, died Dec. 9, 1834, aged 32; John Bryan, died March 9, 1845, aged 37; Mary N. Shinn, died Dec. 12, 1846, aged 84; Hannah Lawrence, born Dec. 24, 1788, died June 29, 1866; Hope Reeves, died June 18, 1844, aged 69; Jacob Asay, died Oct. 16, 1855, aged 72; Charity L. Asay, died Dec. 4, 1867, aged 82; Charles Early, died May 25, 1868, aged 76; Rebecca Gamble, born June 10, 1795, died April 21, 1873; Rev. Benjamin C. Gibbs, born Oct. 30, 1804, died April 30, 1859; Joseph Chambers, died May 22, 1878, aged 67; William H. Pheasant, died May 14, 1864, aged 23; Ann Sweet, born Jan. 23, 1793, died Dec. 22, 1864; John Roff, died March 6, 1855, aged 77; Samuel Webster, died Nov. 3, 1851, aged 78; Benedict Nespaum, born Feb. 24, 1786, died Aug. 17, 1855; Ann Jones, died April 14, 1874, aged 75; Aaron Jones, died Jan. 11, 1856, aged 64; Benjamin Butterworth, died Feb. 1877, aged 77; Rachael Butterworth, died Sept. 1869, aged 85; Betsey A. Wilson, born July 18, 1808, died Nov. 30, 1876; William B. Curtis, born May 2, 1782, died May 4, 1858; Thursa Read, died Jan. 20, 1857, aged 77; Peter Holloway, Sr., died June 25, 1866, aged 87; Peter Holloway, Jr., died March 29, 1877, aged 61; Ezekiel Sooy, born June 7, 1807, died Feb. 1, 1866; Charlotte A. Atkinson, died March 31, 1871, aged 51; William G. Johnson, died March 29, 1873, aged 63; John Wesley Bowker, born Feb. 16, 1838, died April 1, 1867; Rev. Samuel Budd, died June 27, 1853, aged 69; Elizabeth, died Sept. 8, 1864, aged 83; Ann Page, died Jan. 7, 1864, aged 67; Samuel K. Budd, born Oct. 1, 1790, died Dec. 26, 1857; John F. Budd, born April 8, 1795, died Aug. 3, 1872; Hon. Joseph L. Morton, born June 27, 1812, died June 21, 1879; Rebecca A. Sprowl, died May 31, 1878, aged 48; Dr. Aaron Reed, died Dec. 12, 1878, aged 55; Mary Gibbs, born Dec. 6, 1803, died March 7, 1875; Hon. George F. Fort, M.D., Governor of New Jersey from 1851 to 1854, born June 30, 1809, died April 22, 1872; Samuel

R. Gaskill, born Oct. 6, 1798, died Oct. 31, 1881; Thomas Page, died Nov. 29, 1855, aged 65; Solomon S. Middleton, died July 15, 1878, aged 76; Stacy W. Budd, born May 21, 1809, died Jan. 16, 1882; William Budd, born Sept. 13, 1817, died Aug. 29, 1871; Thomas Bodine, born June 4, 1791, died Jan. 15, 1849; Mary Ann Bodine, born Dec. 19, 1797, died Sept. 30, 1872; Joseph B. Duncan, born Oct. 8, 1802, died Dec. 15, 1851; Jacob Norcross, died April 10, 1851, aged 80; Sarah Norcross, died April 14, 1849, aged 75; Charles Bodine, born Jan. 26, 1803, died Jan. 25, 1878; John Fort Bodine, died Sept. 29, 1872, aged 64; Rev. John Bodine, died May 2, 1848, aged 72; Charles Antrim, born Jan. 2, 1831, died Feb. 28, 1874; Ripley T. Martin, died Aug. 11, 1877, aged 54; William Ewen, died May 11, 1850, aged 77; Thomas Gaskill, died July 13, 1851, aged 67; Rebecca Ewen, born Nov. 2, 1777, died 1858; Rev. Stacy Bodine, born Oct. 21, 1783, died June 26, 1867; William A. Wells, 23d N. J. Vol., died Feb. 8, 1863, in Windmill Point Hospital, Va.; Hannah Lane, born Nov. 24, 1784, died Oct. 8, 1868; James Hogan, died March 29, 1875, aged 56; Stacy W. Powell, born March 25, 1809, died Aug. 31, 1881; Rebecca Fenimore, died April 1, 1847, aged 93; Miriam Bunn, died June 15, 1851, aged 65; John C. Egbert, born April 27, 1810, died April 3, 1875; Barzillia Carr, born May 22, 1796, died May 20, 1866; Eliza Mason, born March 9, 1794, died Oct. 11, 1830; William Bryan, Sr., born Nov. 5, 1796, died March 27, 1879; Samuel Clevenger, died Jan. 6, 1866, aged 72; Beulah Clevenger, died Dec. 15, 1872, aged 85; Robert L. Robbins, born Aug. 14, 1793, died Aug. 5, 1859; Elizabeth Fort, died Feb. 28, 1879, aged 75; William Garrison, M.D., died May 22, 1813, aged 28; John Budd, died Sept. 8, 1785, aged 55; Rev. Peter Van Nest, died Oct. 17, 1850, aged 91; Rev. Andrew Fort, born Feb. 8, 1787, died Oct. 12, 1860; Rev. James Campbell, died Dec. 31, 1840, aged 79; Rev. Daniel Fidler, born Aug. 26, 1771, died Aug. 26, 1842; Margaret Fidler, born Dec. 2, 1786, died Oct. 27, 1857.

**Pemberton Baptist Church.**—In 1750 a Baptist named Francis Briggs, probably a member of Cohansey Church, moved into this pleasant and fruitful district. He was a true man. He had no idea of being anywhere anything but a faithful Christian and a faithful Baptist. He opened his house for the worship of God. He invited Baptist ministers to visit him and preach. The immediate result was that three persons were converted and immersed unto Christ, and the four disciples formed the nucleus of a church. The next thing was a place of worship. In 1752, with noble zeal and devotion, this little band set about the work. Michael Woolston deeded a lot of land to Francis Briggs as "trustee of the Baptist Society." It is a curious fact that in this deed we are, at least once, called "Anabaptists." How this designation, which our fathers deemed false and reproachful, was permitted to slip in does not appear, perhaps through carelessness. The little house is

described as being thirty feet square, with pulpit in one corner, and "galleries in the opposite angles." This quaint structure stood for eighty-five years, and was used for the worship of God about seventy-one years. It was built near the southwest corner of the present cemetery, and was a noble monument of the fidelity of that little band of four. From its erection in 1752 to 1764 some ministerial help was afforded by the Philadelphia Association, and four others were baptized.

In 1763, Francis Briggs died. He did not live to see the church organized and the first pastor settled. But he was the founder of Pemberton Church, and his record is on high. If our scattered members everywhere should pursue a similar course, testifying to the truth and laboring for Christ, how many souls might be saved! how many Baptist congregations might be gathered! The "lone Baptist" should never lose himself in the world or in other denominations. He should consider himself as the divinely appointed germ of a Baptist interest. *All honor to Francis Briggs!*

In 1763, Rev. Peter P. Van Horn moved into the neighborhood with his family. Much encouraged, the little company of disciples were organized as a church June 23, 1764, with Mr. Van Horn as pastor. The constituent members were Mr. Van Horn and his son William (as is supposed), John Estill, Elizabeth Estill, Rachel Briggs (who with Francis Briggs constituted the little band that built the house of worship), Samuel Jones, Susan Ellis, Ruth Ellison, Lydia Powell (the four afterwards baptized, as above named). Who the first deacon or deacons were does not appear, nor who constituted the church. The church first appears as a member of the Philadelphia Association in 1764, the year of its formation.

The periods in our history seem to be three: *First*, a period of weakness, growth, disaster, and recovery, from 1764 to 1816, when Rev. John Rogers became pastor. *Second*, a period of growth and enlargement, culminating in the erection of the present house of worship in 1861. And *third*, our recent history from 1861 to 1873.

Mr. Van Horn was a Pennsylvanian, born 1719. He was educated a Lutheran, but becoming a Baptist in 1741 was immersed, and was ordained at Pennepeck in 1747, being pastor there (now Lower Dublin) for fifteen years; he was pastor at New Mills, as Pemberton was then called, for some four years; he left in 1768; was pastor of several churches; died in Salem, 1789; there was no pastor for three years; his son William became a Baptist minister.

Mr. Branson came to New Mills from Middletown. The church called him, and he was ordained here Dec. 22, 1770. About this time the church passed under a dark cloud. In 1772 a great disturbance arose. One party excluded the other. June 27th, strangely enough, the pastor was excluded. So far as appears no council was called to pass upon his

ministerial character, and, if need be, depose him. If this was so the church, in the opinion of the writer, committed a great error and act of disorder, entirely without scriptural sanction and subversive of any well-regulated system of church polity.<sup>1</sup> But what was the occasion or character of this disastrous conflict we have no means of knowing. It would appear that the Philadelphia Association judged Mr. Branson unworthy of their fellowship, and warned the churches against him in 1781. These troubles are said to have been composed in 1778. But after such a period of disorder and anarchy the church must have found itself weakened, shorn of moral power, and shattered in all its interests. Such results ever follow from such causes. There was no pastor till 1781.

Rev. David Loughborough "was ordained pastor of the church by Dr. Samuel Jones, March 25, 1781." He remained only about a year; he probably found the elements still disturbed; he was afterwards pastor of several churches; his wife, Amy Gaskill, was of this place.

From 1782 to 1798 this church had no pastor. For the first six or eight years Rev. Peter Wilson, of Hightstown, reputed a pious and useful man, "supplied them," but how often he preached we know not. He baptized fifty-five. After him Rev. Joseph Stevens, in connection with Upper Freehold. Compensation in those days for preaching, whether of pastors or "supplies," must have been very small. Mr. Stevens is believed to have been not only a good, but an able and studious man. He baptized twenty here. "From 1793 to 1798, a period of five years, the church had no stated supply, but in all probability were encouraged and helped by Benjamin Hedger and Isaac Carlile, both of whom we suppose were licentiates of the church."

In 1797 the church numbered ninety-one members. It had weathered the storm and learned (it is to be hoped) a salutary lesson.

Rev. Alexander Magowan had been a member at Hightstown, and was ordained, probably, over a little church at Penn's Manor, nearly opposite Trenton. It is believed that he was introduced here by Rev. Peter Wilson. He is described as a man of more than ordinary natural ability, evangelical, humble, and devoted. He became pastor in 1798 and remained seven years, being very successful. He immersed one hundred and ten. From here he went to Marlton (then Evesham) Church, and afterward emigrating to Ohio, died from injuries received by an accident on the journey. In 1802 fifty-two members

<sup>1</sup> In 1768, the year when Mr. Van Horn left, the following item was entered on the minutes of the Philadelphia Association:

"Some of the New Mills people requested the help of this Association in a case of difficulty between them and their minister. Agreed that Rev. Isaac Eaton, Rev. Samuel Jones, Mr. James Mott, and Mr. John Stout do visit them on the 4th Lord's day in Nov., at 10 o'clock." It is to be regretted if, in the difficulty with Mr. Branson, the church did not ask similar aid and counsel.



were dismissed to form the Mount Holly Baptist Church, the eldest daughter of the Pemberton Church.

About the time that Mr. Magowan left Pemberton, Thomas Swaim moved here and united (by letter no doubt) with the church. He was only twenty-two, but was soon elected deacon. He held that office till his death in 1861.

In 1805, Rev. Isaac Carlile appears on the minutes of the Philadelphia Association as an ordained minister. It is probable that he "supplied" several years, and was pastor only from 1811 to 1814. During his ministry the additions were fifty-one. One or two aged members remain whom he baptized. He died here and was buried in our cemetery in 1815.

In 1811 the New Jersey Association was formed, now called the West New Jersey Association. In 1812 the New Mills (now Pemberton) Baptist Church transferred its membership, as was meet, from the Philadelphia to this Association. Since that time, now sixty years, how has the "little one become a thousand!"

Rev. Isaiah Stratton was a young man of promise, a licentiate of the Second Baptist Church of Philadelphia. He was ordained here on Sunday, Feb. 20, 1814. Drs. Holcombe and Rogers and Rev. William White, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Magowan (a former pastor) are named as ministers present. But the young pastor died after little more than two years of service, and was buried also in our cemetery. During his brief ministry he baptized eight.

The church had now reached an important era in its history; it had been founded in prayer and faithfulness, and had existed over half a century. From a little band of nine it had increased to the fair number of one hundred and sixty-four, but it had been pastorless at least thirty-two years out of fifty-two, and its six pastors had averaged little more than three years of service each.

Rev. John Rogers was of the Scotch-Irish race, and a Presbyterian. Soon after his settlement in his native village of Dungannon, north of Ireland, he became on intelligent conviction a Baptist. Emigrating to America in 1816, he was almost immediately settled over this church. He held the office for twelve years. There were no large additions to the membership during this time. Leaving in 1828, he became pastor at Scotch Plains for twelve years more, where extensive revivals occurred under his ministry. He labored also at other places, and died at Paterson in 1849, aged sixty-six years.

At the time of his settlement, Jacob Woolston was appointed deacon; he died in 1834.

An important thing in his pastorate was the erection of the second house of worship in 1823.

"In 1821, 'John Wick and Achsah, his wife, Joseph Deacon and Beulah, his wife,' for the good will and affection they had for the church," and in consideration of one dollar, conveyed to the trustees of the church one acre of land adjoining that deeded by

Michael Woolston to Francis Briggs. On this piece of land the second house of worship was erected; it still stands, a perfectly plain and very substantial edifice. It was occupied by the church for about forty years, and many pleasant memories cluster about it. Still it is evident that a mistake was committed as to location. Many were anxious at the time that a site should be chosen in the village proper. The event proved the correctness of their judgment, which, indeed, is obvious. The house thus built was forty-four by thirty-eight. It was sold in 1862 to Hon. Job H. Gaskill, was used for school purposes for about ten years, and is now the property of the township of Pemberton, and elections are held there.

In 1824 the persons who deeded the land on which this building stands to the church conveyed by deed another lot of more than an acre to the trustees. Upon this the original meeting-house was moved, and being converted into a parsonage served as such till 1837.<sup>1</sup>

Rev. C. W. Mulford was a native of Salem, where he was baptized and licensed. For some months he "supplied" at Woodstown and Allowaytown. On the 19th of October, 1830, being then about twenty-five, he commenced his labors here. He was ordained November 27th following. The sermon was preached by Dr. W. T. Brantly, of Philadelphia. He remained till 1835.

Sept. 29, 1834, the church at Vincenttown was organized, consisting of twenty-nine members dismissed from this church. Mr. Mulford was the chief instrument in accomplishing this result. He also laid foundations for a similar enterprise at Columbus. He was afterwards pastor at Frankford, Pa., and at Hightstown and Flemington, N. J.; secretary and president of the State Convention, and died 1864.

Rev. Timothy Jackson remained two years, and baptized forty-six. While he was here the old parsonage was destroyed by fire (1837), with all the records of the church. He afterwards forfeited his standing as a minister. The church was without a pastor for one year.

Rev. J. G. Collom had been pastor of several churches, and came here from Danbury, Conn. He remained seven years, and baptized one hundred and four. He resigned in 1846. After other pastorates he, in 1853, entered agency work for the Home Mission Society, and died in their service, 1856. He was buried in our cemetery.

Some important events occurred during his pastorate. One was the erection, in 1843, of a small chapel in the town for the use of the Sunday-school and for evening meetings, while morning service was still held in the house on the hill. This was the result of a compromise between those who perceived the disadvantages of the old location and those who still clung

<sup>1</sup> From the time of Mr. Rogers' resignation to that of Mr. Mulford's coming, about two years, the pulpit "was supplied" by Samuel Harvey, a licentiate of the church. He afterward went West.

to it. This chapel was built on land owned by Deacon Swaim, and cost seven hundred dollars. He afterwards gave the lot to the church, who sold it for eight hundred and fifty dollars to aid in erecting our present house. It is now used by the Episcopal congregation of Pemberton as their house of worship.

Rev. D. S. Parmelee was a native of Vermont, and formerly a Congregationalist. He was ordained 1838, at Half-Moon, N. Y. He commenced his labors here July 1, 1846, and remained till June, 1851. During this time he immersed seventy-nine persons. He is now the esteemed pastor of Freehold Church. All who served this church as pastors before Brother Parmelee are deceased. All who have served it since are living. In 1849 died Samuel Jones, aged eighty-eight. He had been a consistent member for sixty-five years, a deacon something like half a century, and senior deacon forty years. He was a good and faithful man.

Rev. L. C. Stevens became pastor in 1851. He was from Maine. One great reason for coming to New Jersey was the hope of benefiting the health of his wife; but she soon died, and not long after he resigned and returned to Maine.

Rev. Samuel M. Shute was ordained here Feb. 17, 1853. It must strike the reader that Pemberton Church has called to the pastorate a large number of unordained men, consequently we have been favored with many ordinations. He resigned in the summer of 1856, and accepted a professorship in Columbian College. During his pastorate here he had lost his young and amiable wife.

In 1853 the church bought the present parsonage property for one thousand six hundred dollars. From time to time various improvements have been made, and it has furnished a pleasant home to those who have successively occupied it.

Rev. Thomas Goodwin succeeded Mr. Shute in 1856, remaining three years. He baptized thirty-seven. He was born in England, a member of the Episcopal Church, but being converted at eighteen, became a Baptist, and was immersed at New Haven, Conn.

Rev. Levi G. Beck became pastor Sept. 1, 1859, and remained till the end of June, 1864. The chief events of his pastorate were the erection of the present house of worship and a work of grace enjoyed in 1864.

For years it had been becoming more and more evident that the meeting-house of the church was not in the right locality, and that a better house in the central part of the village was an indispensable necessity. But there was not entire harmony in regard to abandoning the old, inconvenient site, nor in regard to the location to be chosen, nor in regard to the expediency of immediate action. Of course the difficulties were serious. But Levi G. Beck was a predestined church-builder, and all obstacles were at

length overcome. The present site was chosen; the present substantial, neat, convenient, and comfortable house erected. The walls were reared in troublous times. Just after contracts were made the war broke out. It was considered hazardous to proceed, but the building committee, Rev. Mr. Beck, James Logan, and John G. Smalley, wisely judged it much more hazardous to pause. The whole was done at an expense, for house, grounds, sheds, fences, etc., of nine thousand and ninety dollars. The entire amount was provided for, and thus the church were enabled to enjoy their new house free from debt. It would have been impossible to build as good a house at any time since without a very much larger outlay of money.

About this time improvements were made in the condition of the cemetery.

We need not add that Mr. Beck, by his energy, perseverance, and laborious zeal, earned our gratitude. The house of worship is his memorial.

The new church was opened for the worship of God Sept. 19, 1861. Rev. C. W. Mulford preached in the morning, and Rev. D. S. Parmelee in the evening. It was an era in the history of the church. Somewhat later an organ was procured.

The last year of Mr. Beck's pastorate was marked by a work of grace, in which thirty-four were baptized, including a large number of young people. Among the rest were eight first cousins, of whom seven were baptized on the same day.

Mr. Beck left here to become pastor at Chester, Pa., where he built another church edifice.

Rev. J. H. Parks, who had previously been some years in the ministry, had been chaplain United States army for three years when he received a call from this church (October, 1864), and came here from Washington, D. C., commencing his labors Dec. 1, 1864, and closing them June 30, 1869.

In 1868, James Logan, long a prominent, faithful, and liberal member of the church, was removed by death.

Rev. J. W. Willmarth, having resigned his charge of the church in Wakefield, Mass., commenced his pastorate here Oct. 1, 1869.

Feb. 19, 1870, died Deacon Thomas Edman, who for very many years had been one of the "fathers of the church." He was emphatically a good man. Of that company of brethren prominent in church affairs who had long borne the heat and burden of the day, the only one remaining in active service with us is our venerable and beloved senior Deacon John Chambers. On the 24th of December the church chose Absalom Edman to fill his father's place, and the next day, at the communion season, he was set apart to that office by prayer and the laying on of the pastor's hands.

From Sept. 1, 1871, to Sept. 1, 1872, the pastor was absent from home the greater part of the time on a special service for the American Baptist Publication Society, in promoting the general adoption of the



new hymn-book. The church had given their consent, and it had been arranged that he should perform his duties during this period, for the most part by proxy. He was able to preach in his own pulpit only a little more than one-fourth of the time, and to perform scarcely any "pastoral work." But the pulpit was well supplied, chiefly by the Rev. Dr. Weston, president of Crozer Theological Seminary, students from the same, and the Rev. I. M. Willmarth, the pastor's father. He had removed to Pemberton in 1870. He was formerly missionary to France, and pastor of several churches in this country, and now had almost entire pastoral charge for one year. He greatly endeared himself to the people by his faithfulness and the deep interest he manifested in their welfare, and owing to his watchful care scarcely any of the evils resulted which might have been otherwise apprehended from so great an interruption of the pastor's work. The pastor having successfully prosecuted the business in hand, returned September, 1872, to his charge.

About this time S. D. Hendrickson, who had for some time been a deacon and assistant to the pastor in the charge of the Sunday-school, removed to California. His loss was deeply felt, as he was a ready and faithful worker. The church chose William E. Gaskill to the vacant office Dec. 21, 1872, and the day following he was set apart thereto.

It may here be remarked that for some years the church has felt a growing interest in the cause of pure versions, and the revised versions of the Bible Union have been used to a very considerable extent in the church service, in the families, and in the Sunday-school.

In January, 1873, a "three days' meeting" was held, in which the pastor was assisted by neighboring ministers. So much interest and so large a spirit of inquiry were manifested that this was followed by evening meetings for several weeks. Great care was taken to avoid mere excitement and all machinery. No "evangelist" (so called) was employed. The pastor was assisted by neighboring ministers, by the Rev. W. H. H. Marsh, who was with us in faithful labors more than two weeks, and by his father, who rendered very valuable aid in the meetings. The result has been that twenty-seven have been immersed, besides two restored and two received by experience. The church has been considerably revived, and an interesting body of new members has been added, including many young people of our congregation.

In the spring of 1873 a baptistery, with every convenience, was placed in the church, at the cost of one hundred and sixty-five dollars. Its use has been found delightful, as company after company of converts has been buried with Christ in baptism, in presence of quiet and deeply interested congregations.

Rev. Mr. Wilmarth closed his pastoral labors with this church in March, 1878, and July 7th of the same

year the church called Rev. Joseph C. Buchanan, of Scotch Plains, N. J., who accepted the call and commenced his labors Sept. 1, 1878, and still continues its faithful shepherd.

The present deacons, 1882, are Thomas S. Logan, Absalom Edmon, William E. Gaskill, and Samuel H. Chambers.

Trustees, 1882, Jacob Lear, John S. Logan, John G. Smalley, David Vanderveer, Samuel H. Chambers, Augustus W. Gobler, and Samuel S. Collum; treasurer, James B. Hankin; clerk, S. H. Chambers. Membership in 1882 was one hundred and eighty-seven.

**Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal).**<sup>1</sup>—The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pemberton of which there is any record were held about the year 1840, by the Rev. Thomas Tanser. He was succeeded in his missionary work by the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse, the Rev. William Pasmore, the Rev. J. A. Parsons, and others, who held occasional services. The first resident missionary was the Rev. Mr. Parsons, who came to Pemberton in the fall of 1847. Previous to his coming the services were held in the Free Methodist Church, now a tenement-house on Jarvis Street. In 1847 the lower floor of the Odd-Fellows' Hall was rented and fitted up as a chapel, and was used for the services until 1861, when the present building was purchased. In 1852 the Rev. Samuel W. Hallowell assumed the charge of the mission. During his pastoral charge the parish was incorporated under the corporate name of "The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Grace Church, Pemberton." The following were elected officers of the church: John Saltar and James A. Fenwick, wardens; and John Saltar, James A. Fenwick, Aaron S. White, William Reid, and Dr. J. P. Coleman, vestrymen. The act of incorporation is signed by Samuel W. Hallowell, minister in charge, and Dr. J. P. Coleman, secretary. It bears the date of April 20, 1854, and is recorded in Book A of Incorporations, page 69, in the clerk's office of the county of Burlington. The Rev. Mr. Hallowell resigned the rectorship in 1856, and was succeeded by the Rev. R. F. Chase. He resigned in 1858, and was succeeded by Rev. Wellington Forgas. The present church building was built originally for a Baptist Sunday-school room, and was deeded by the trustees of the Baptist Society to the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of Grace Church, May 23, 1861. The deed is recorded in the county clerk's office, in Book P of Deeds, page 622.

It was first used for services Sept. 1, 1861, and after being freed from debt was finally, on April 5, 1868, solemnly consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the Right Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D.D., the bishop of the diocese. The parish was admitted into union with the convention of the diocese of New Jersey in May, 1858.

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. L. H. Lighthipe.

The Rev. Mr. Forgas resigned Sept. 20, 1866, and during the next five years the parish had no settled rector, but was supplied with services by the general missionary of the diocese, the Rev. I. M. Reilly, and other clergymen, and by the faithful and constant senior warden, Mr. James A. Fenwick, who supplied services, as he has done on so many other occasions, as a lay-reader.

The Rev. J. D. Gibson was appointed rector in February, 1871, and remained in charge about one year. The present rector, the Rev. L. H. Lighthipe, assumed the charge of the parish in June, 1872.

The support of the services is mainly due to a fund of six thousand two hundred dollars, left by the late Samuel S. Olden, of Princeton, N. J., to the convention of the diocese of New Jersey for the support of a missionary in or near "the Pines," the interest of which fund has been regularly paid to the rector of Grace Church ever since the fund was first established. Mr. Olden had been in the habit of spending his summer at Brown's Mills, and to his untiring energy and liberality the parish owes its first origin, as well as its continuance to the present time. The fund is known as the Olden fund, and the rector as the Olden missionary.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—"New Mills" (Pemberton) is the manger in which Methodism in New Jersey was born; here the first Methodist Church in West Jersey was built. Here Capt. Thomas Webb preached in 1770, and Francis Asbury also preached here March 2, 1772, in the Baptist meeting-house, and was kindly received, though some thought he might be a false prophet. Asbury says, "Finding the people divided among themselves, I preached the second sermon from 'This is my commandment, that we should believe on the name of his Son Jesus Christ, and love one another.' 1st John, iii. 23." (Asbury's Journal, vol. i. page 13.) 'Asbury continued his visits to New Mills till a circuit was formed, including all the region south of Burlington, or, in fact, all West Jersey.

In 1774 the Methodists had become strengthened by accessions to their numbers at New Mills, and agitated the question of church building to such an extent, that on Dec. 31, 1774, William Budd, Jr., gave a deed to John Budd, Samuel Budd, Jonathan Budd, Eli Budd, Andrew Heisler, Peter Shiras, and Joseph Toy, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Mills, in trust, containing one-quarter of an acre of land. The following are the boundaries as given in the deed: "Beginning at the northwest corner of a lot belonging to John Goldy; thence runs north 26° east, by the east side of the road or street, four perches to a corner of a lot purchased by the Briggs'; thence along line south 16° east, ten perches to a stake corner to said Briggs' lot; thence south 26° west, four perches to a stake for a corner to said Goldy's lot; thence along the line north 64° west, ten perches to the corner first mentioned for a beginning." The deed was witnessed

by William Keeler and Isaac Budd, and acknowledged before Peter Shiras, Esq. June 5, 1823, Levi Budd gave deed to the trustees for one-half of one-quarter of an acre adjoining the before-mentioned lot. This deed was witnessed by William Kinsinger and Daniel Stewart.

In the summer of 1775 the old Methodist Church was built upon the site of the present one, and was occupied for church purposes till June 5, 1833, when it was sold to Solomon Middleton for one hundred and fifty dollars, he having the right to move it off the lot, and the trustees reserving the stone under the house, the balcony and bell, pulpit, etc., inside the house. Joseph J. Sleeper was appointed a committee to make the transfer and receive the pay.

"A large majority of the society or members of Methodist Episcopal Church in Pemberton having agreed, after frequent consultation, to build a new church, they contracted with Isaac Hilliard to build the same, complete in all things, for three thousand five hundred dollars, having chosen as a building committee James Campbell, Andrew Fort, Stacy Bodine, Joseph J. Sleeper, and Samuel W. Budd."—*Church Records*, June 5, 1833.

"The Trustees met to fix the line for the new building; after some consultation it was agreed to fix the east line just in front of Rev. William Budd's grave. James Campbell, president, J. J. Sleeper, Stacy Bodine, William King in the affirmative, and Andrew Fort in the negative."—*Church Records*, July 22, 1833.

From these records it will be seen that the second or original part of the present church edifice was built in 1833.

In 1867 the church was enlarged, as will be seen by the following extracts from church records:

"Resolved, that a subscription paper be circulated to see what could be raised to build a new front to the church to be used for a vestibule, with a spire on the same."—*Records*, Jan. 1, 1867.

Upon the subscription papers circulated we find that one thousand eight hundred and one dollars were subscribed by forty-four persons.

"At the reopening of the church, April 15, 1868, Rev. D. W. Bartine preached in the morning, and Rev. J. W. Jackson in the evening," when throughout the day and evening the sum of six thousand eight hundred and nine dollars was raised to complete payments for repairs. This amount was distributed among one hundred and ten persons; the largest amount contributed by any one person was three hundred and ten dollars, and the smallest one dollar. The trustees at this time were Benajah Antrim, Charles Bodine, William Malsbury, Andrew H. Fort, William King, Joseph L. Morton, and Stacy W. Budd.

The following are the names of trustees of the Pemberton Methodist Episcopal Church, date of election, and the time of service of each:



Name.	Elected.	Number of Years Served.
John Budd.....	1774	
Samuel Budd.....	1774	
Jonathan Budd.....	1774	
Eli Budd.....	1774	
Andrew Heisler.....	1774	
Peter Shiras.....	1774	
Joseph Toy.....	1774	
Isaac Budd.....	1788	28
William Budd.....	1788	21
George Kimble.....	1788	9
Andrew Heisler.....	1788	9
Jonathan Budd.....	1788	26
John King.....	1788	26
Samuel Budd.....	1788	9
Jacob Heisler.....	1797	20
Isaiah Heisler.....	1797	17
John Norcross.....	1797	3
John Bodine.....	1803	17
Stacy Watkinson.....	1809	5
Levi Budd.....	1814	5
Daniel Budd.....	1814	16
Andrew Fort.....	1814	46
Jacob Egbert.....	1814	2
Joseph Goldy.....	1816	5
Samuel Budd.....	1816	3
James Rogers.....	1817	3
Isaac Budd, Jr.....	1819	6
William Kinsinger.....	1819	3
Stacy Bodine.....	1821	21
Joseph J. Sleeper.....	1821	3
William Keeler, Jr.....	1821	1
James Campbell.....	1822	1
Francis Bodine.....	1822	7
William Keeler, Jr.....	1823	2
William Bryan.....	1824	2
Joseph J. Sleeper.....	1825	13
James Campbell.....	1825	15
William Keeler, Jr.....	1826	4
William King, Sr.....	1830	10
William Bryan.....	1830	1
Benajah Antrim.....	1830	52
Charles Jobes.....	1831	4
Samuel R. Gaskill.....	1835	
Aaron Gaskill.....	1836	2
Peter Van Nest.....	1838	3
William Malsbury.....	1840	36
Jacob Early.....	1840	12
William Bryan.....	1841	15
William King.....	1841	41
Jacob Heisler.....	1842	5
Gideon Farrow.....	1847	5
Charles Bodine.....	1852	27
Joseph L. Morton.....	1852	24
Stacy W. Budd.....	1856	20
Andrew H. Fort.....	1860	16
Joseph Wells.....	1876	6
Elwood Dobbins.....	1876	6
Joseph M. Reeves.....	1876	6
J. H. Kirkbride.....	1876	6
Daniel F. Gibbs.....	1879	3

The following extracts are from church record :

"This is to Certify that pursuant to a Law passed at Trenton, March 16, 1786, to Incorporate certain Persons as Trustees in every Religious Society or Congregation in this State, for transacting the Temporal concerns thereof; A Meeting was called and held by and at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Hanover Township, Burlington County, State of New Jersey, on April 14, 1788, previously and then complying with the requests of the said Law. When and where We, the Subscribers, were Elected and Chosen by plurality of Voices of them so met, as Trustees of said Methodist Episcopal Church, which Name we take and Subscribe this 14th day of April, 1788. As Witness hereof we set our hands and Seals.

"William Budd. [SEAL]	"Jonathan Budd. [SEAL]
"Isaac Budd. [SEAL]	"John King. [SEAL]
"George Kimble. [SEAL]	"Samuel Budd. [SEAL]
"Andrew Heisler. [SEAL]	

"1788, May 17th, Recorded in the Clerk's Office for the County of Burlington, at Burlington, in Book B of Deeds, page 58 &c. PHILLIPS.

"(A true Copy.)"

"We, William Budd, Isaac Budd, George Kimble, Andrew Heisler, Jonathan Budd, John King and Samuel Budd, do sincerely profess and swear that we do not hold ourselves bound to bear Allegiance to the King of Great Britain. So help us God.

"William Budd.	"Jonathan Budd.
"Isaac Budd.	"John King.
"George Kimble.	"Samuel Budd.
"Andrew Heisler.	

"State of New Jersey, Burlington County. Sworn and subscribed 14th April, 1788, before me, P. STRETCH, Justice.

<sup>1</sup> The following were elected in accordance with an act of Legislature.

"We, William Budd, Isaac Budd, George Kimble, Andrew Heisler, Jonathan Budd, John King, and Samuel Budd, do sincerely profess and swear that we do and will bear true Faith and Allegiance to the Government established in this State, under the Authority of the People, so help us God.

"William Budd.	"Jonathan Budd.
"Isaac Budd.	"John King.
"George Kimble.	"Samuel Budd.
"Andrew Heisler.	

"State of New Jersey, County of Burlington. Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th April, 1788.

"P. STRETCH, Justice.

"(A true Copy.)"

"We, William Budd, Isaac Budd, George Kimble, Andrew Heisler, Jonathan Budd, John King, and Samuel Budd do sincerely profess and swear, that we will well and truly Execute the Trust reposed in us as Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Hanover Township, Burlington County, and State of New Jersey, during our Continuance in Office with fidelity and to the best of our Understanding So help us God.

"William Budd.	"Isaac Budd.
"George Kimble.	"Andrew Heisler.
"Jonathan Budd.	"John King.
"Samuel Budd.	

"Sworn and Subscribed before me this 14th April, 1788.

"P. STRETCH, Justice.

"1788, May 17th. Recorded in the Clerk's office for the County of Burlington, in Book B of Deeds, page 59.

"PHILLIPS.

"(A true copy.)"

The names and date of appointment of pastors at Pemberton have been as follows: 1770, Capt. Thomas Webb; 1772, Francis Asbury; 1773, the first Methodist Conference in America was held in Philadelphia in June, when John King and William Walters were sent to travel in all East and West Jersey. 1774, Philip Gatch, William Walters, and Thomas Rankin continued the work in New Jersey. In 1775 there were three preachers sent to labor in Jersey, though only one is mentioned in the minutes. The minutes say the Conference that again met in Philadelphia in May of this year sent only William Duke to New Jersey, but "Methodism in New Jersey" adds John King and Daniel Ruff. It was this year that the church at New Mills was built. In 1776, Robert Lindsay and John Cooper were sent to New Jersey, and in 1777, Henry Kennedy and Thomas McClure were the preachers. 1778, Daniel Ruff and Jacob Abbott remained in the field so full of excitement and turmoil. The battles of Trenton and Princeton had been fought; New York, Philadelphia, New Brunswick, and Amboy occupied by the British, and all East Jersey closed against the Methodist ministry; the English preachers driven from the land on account of their supposed Tory inclinations, except Asbury, who was shut up in Delaware, yet the work went on under such heroes as Ruff and Abbott. In 1779, Daniel Ruff continued in the field, assisted by Joshua Dudley and Philip Cox; 1780, William Gill, John James, and Richard Garretson. In 1781, New Jersey was divided into two circuits, called East and West Jersey, and Caleb B. Pedicord and Joseph Cromwell sent to West Jersey. 1782, Joshua Dudley and Richard Ivy were on West Jersey Circuit, and in 1783, Woolman Hickman and John Magary followed.







*Job H. Gaskill*

1784, Samuel Rowe, William Partridge, and John Fidler traveled West Jersey, and December 27th of this year the Conference met in Baltimore that organized the Methodist Episcopal Church. 1785, Thomas Chew was presiding elder, and William Phoebe, Thomas Ware, and Robert Sparks were the preachers; 1786, Jacob Brush, John Simmons, and Jacob Sutton; 1787, John McCloskey, Robert Cann, and John Milburn. Asbury was also at New Mills in 1782, '83, and '86. In 1788, West Jersey Circuit was called Salem; Nathaniel B. Mills, John Cooper, and Joseph Cromwell the preachers. In 1789, Burlington Circuit was formed, which included New Mills, and John McCloskey and William Jackson were the preachers. During this year Bishop Asbury attended a watch-night at New Mills. 1790, McCloskey and Jackson continue their labors on this circuit; 1791, Simon Pile and William Dougherty; 1792, Robert Hutchison and William Dougherty; 1793, Robert Cann and Robert Hutchison; 1794, Levi Rogers and Elisha Cole; 1795, Richard Swain and Joseph Lovell. Asbury makes another visit to New Mills this year. 1796, Benjamin Fisler; 1797-98, Solomon Sharp and Zenas Conger; 1799, Richard Sueath and Johnson Dunham; 1800, Samuel Coate and Levin Moore. June 1817, David Bartine and Walters Burrows. 1818, 13th of this year Bishops Asbury and Whatcoat visited New Mills. 1801, Thomas Jones and Jesse Justice; 1802, David Barton and Daniel Higby. May 15th of this year Bishop Asbury is again at New Mills, and speaks affectionately of his friend William Budd; Asbury preached from Phil. ii. 12-16. 1803, Joseph Totten and Joseph Osborn; 1804, Peter Vannest and John Brown; 1805, William McLenahan and Benjamin Iliff; 1806, William Colbert and Thomas Smith. April 29th of this year Asbury is again at New Mills, with a number of other preachers; this year Bishop Whatcoat dies. 1807, James Smith and Thomas Stratton. Asbury is here April 18th, and preached a funeral sermon of Bishop Whatcoat, and spoke of Father William Budd leaning upon the top of his staff. 1808, William Mills and David Ireland; 1809, William Mills and Thomas Budd; 1810, Michael Coate and Thomas Dunn; 1811, Burlington was this year, with Mount Holly and Lumberton, made a separate circuit, and the remainder of the old Burlington Circuit was called New Mills; preachers on the New Mills Circuit were Daniel Fidler and Samuel Budd; 1812, George Wooley and Samuel Budd; 1813, John Woolston and James Quail. May 8th, Asbury went to New Mills, and on Sabbath, the 9th, he preached and had an open season; after service met the society. This was Asbury's last visit to New Mills, and was the first since the death of his friend William Budd. 1814, Nathan Swaim and John Fox; 1815, John Fox and Daniel Ireland; 1816, James Aikens and Richard W. Petherbridge; 1817, David Bartine and Walter Burrows; 1818, David Bar-

tine and Daniel Fidler; 1819-20, John Finley and Peter Vannest; 1821, John Walker and James Long; 1822, John Walker and William Allen; 1823, Thomas Neal and David Daily; 1824, Thomas Neal and Richard W. Petherbridge; 1825, Joseph Rusling and Thomas Davis; 1826, Walter Burrows and Daniel Fidler; 1827, W. Burrows and Eliphalet Reed; 1828, New Mills is changed to Pemberton, and Bartholomew Weed and James McLauren the preachers; 1829, William Granville and James Moore. This year it appears that this place and Vincentown were a charge; 1830, Henry Boehm and Thomas G. Steward; 1831, H. Boehm and Josiah F. Canfield; 1832, William Williams and T. C. Ford; 1833, W. Williams and George A. Raybold; James Campbell and D. Fidler, supernumeraries. 1834, Pemberton becomes a station, with C. T. Ford as preacher, and James Campbell supernumerary; 1835, C. T. Ford; 1836-37, Joseph Ashbrook; 1838-39, Robert E. Morrison, and James Campbell supernumerary; 1840, Isaac Winner, and James Campbell, supernumerary; 1841-42, Thomas McCarroll; 1843-44, William A. Wilmer; 1845-46, S. Rusling; 1847-48, Crook S. Vancleve; 1849-50, Jefferson Lewis; 1851, Alexander Gilmore; 1852-53, Bartholomew Weed; 1854-55, John S. Swaim; 1856-57, Benjamin B. Palmer; 1858-59, John Stevenson; 1860-61, Caleb K. Fleming; 1862-63, Enoch Green; 1864-65, William Margerum; 1866-67, Hamilton S. Norris; 1868-69, William W. Christine; 1870-71, Philip Cline; 1872-73, Joseph G. Crate; 1874-75, Robert J. Andrews; 1876-77, Samuel F. Wheeler; 1878-79, A. E. Ballard; 1880-82, John H. Hutchinson.

That odd-looking old building, now occupied as a dwelling, standing north of the Methodist Episcopal Church, shingled from bottom to top, was the first Methodist Episcopal Church built in West New Jersey, in 1775.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### HON. JOB HILMAN GASKILL.

Hon. Job Hilman Gaskill was born in Burlington County, N. J., on April 24, 1804. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Hilman) Gaskill, the former of whom was a successful and well-to-do farmer in Springfield township. His grandfather, Job Gaskill, emigrated from England at an early period and settled at Jobstown, N. J., where he was one of the pioneer agriculturists of that vicinity, and after whom that village was named.

Senator Gaskill, as our subject is more familiarly known, was reared upon his father's farm, and received only a common-school education. About 1830 he commenced life by engaging in the cultivation of a farm owned by his father on the south road to Mount Holly, near Pemberton, now owned by him,



and comprising over two hundred acres. He has passed the greater part of his life in the management of this farm and of the Earl farm, owned by him, near Pemberton, containing about one hundred and sixty acres. For over half a century he has made Pemberton village his place of residence.

Senator Gaskill early felt an interest in political questions, giving in his life-long adherence to the doctrines and principles of the Democratic party. He commenced his political career by filling the ordinary offices of his township, including that of freeholder for three years. He was chosen to represent Burlington County in the State Legislature for two years, 1866-67, and from 1868-71 represented the same county in the Senate of the State. His legislative career was marked by a close and faithful discharge of public duty. He served on several important committees, including that on the State Insane Asylum and the State Prison, and performed the part of a useful and valuable coadjutor in the important work of legislation. Since leaving the Senate he has declined to become a candidate for other elective offices, but has felt a deep interest in local and national politics, and held an influential place in the councils of his party. He is known far and wide through the county, and his genial and urbane manners have won him many friends. He has been identified throughout a long life with the various movements of a progressive character that have been undertaken, and has held various positions of trust and responsibility. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Mount Holly National Bank since the organization of that institution, and is also a director of the Mount Holly Fire Insurance Company. While in the Senate he procured the charter of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, of which he was one of the projectors, and of which he has since been a director. It was largely due to his efforts that the road was induced to come to Pemberton. He was also one of the charter members of Pemberton Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past officer.

Senator Gaskill has never been married. In religious matters he is of Quaker tendencies, but lends his support to other churches and evangelical and Christian enterprises. He has now attained the ripe age of seventy-eight, and is in the full enjoyment of all his faculties. During his residence in Pemberton great changes have taken place, and he is one of the few remaining links of a past and rapidly receding generation.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

**Descriptive.**<sup>1</sup>—Randolph is one of the southern border townships of the county, and was erected

from Washington township in 1870. It is bounded on the north by Shamong and Woodland, on the west by Washington, on the east by Wading River and Bass River townships, on the south by Swan Bay. The township contains an area of thirty thousand acres, with a population of five hundred and sixty. Its greatest length from north to southern boundary is thirteen and a half miles, its greatest width from east to west is nine miles.

**Natural Features.**—The surface of this township is undulating, and in some places in the northern part quite hilly, and towards the southern part more level, and the soil sandy and gravelly, especially in its northern portion. It is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of vegetables. The northern part of the township is covered with thick pine and scrub-oak and sparsely settled, while the southern portion is more thickly settled and cleared up. It is well watered by the Wading River, which flows along its eastern boundary, and Tulpehocken Branch, which rises in Shamong and Woodland townships, flows in a southeasterly course through the township, and empties into Wading River. The West Branch of Wading River rises in Woodland township, flows in a southerly course, and empties into Tulpehocken Branch. Tranquillity Branch and School Branch, which water the northeasterly portion of the township, take their rise in Woodland, and empty into Tulpehocken Branch. The principal road running through the township is one leading from Bass River to Washington and from Washington to Harris Station, Woodland.

**Early Settlement.**—The township of Randolph was settled during the period immediately preceding and following the Revolutionary war. Her pioneers have long since passed away, many of them leaving no descendants in the township. Others, who still survive, have no recollection of early events, and the task of collecting history in Randolph is therefore a difficult one.

Among the prominent, though possibly not among the very earliest settlers, is the family of Cavileers, who came to this country at an early date, and choosing New Jersey as their future home, settled near Lower Bank, in what is now Randolph township, and commenced the task of clearing up the land, which was at that time covered with sturdy oaks and majestic pine timber. John Cavileer appears to have been the first of the name to have located here. His family became quite numerous, most of whom, when arriving at manhood, became seamen, which occupation they have followed to the present generation. John Cavileer, Jr., a descendant of the pioneer stock, resides on the old homestead which his ancestors first settled on. He, too, has followed the sea for many years, but is now engaged in tilling the soil, and is one of the most noted and well-to-do farmers in the township.

The Johnson family were among the early settlers of Randolph, though the date of their advent is not

<sup>1</sup> The publishers are indebted to Leah Blackman for much valuable information for this township sketch.

recalled with precision. They located at the extreme southern portion of the township, and became enterprising farmers. But few who bear the name now reside in the township; those who do are seafaring men.

**THE ALLEN FAMILY.**—In the year 1716, Robert Allen, of Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N. J., came to Little Egg Harbor, and married Edith, daughter of Edward Andrews, of Tuckerton. They were married in the Friends' meeting-house at Tuckerton, they being the second couple married in that primitive edifice. Allen settled on the west side of Wading River (by some it is claimed that he settled at Bass River, but there is nothing that will substantiate the assertion), in Randolph township, and purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming. He had three children,—Peter, Edward, and Edith. Peter, son of Robert Allen, had sons, Joseph, Richard, and one daughter, Elizabeth.

Peter Allen, like Nimrod of old, was a great hunter, and lost his life in consequence of his love for the chase. Sometimes he went a considerable distance from home for the purpose of killing deer, and at such times he put up in some rude hut in the wilderness, where he stored his game which he had procured on his last hunting expedition. He went from home with the intention of spending a week in the chase. The week passed away but did not bring back the hunter. His friends, thinking no ill had befallen him, supposed he was still pursuing his wild, but to him pleasurable, avocation. After a considerable time had elapsed they became alarmed at his protracted stay and went in search of him. After a long search they found an old log cabin which had tumbled down, and beneath the ruins they found the body of Peter Allen in a state of decomposition.

Joseph, son of Peter Allen, in his time was one of the most prominent men on the shores of Wading River. He was twice married: his first wife was Sarah, daughter of Isaac C. Cranmer, Sr.; his second wife was Mary, daughter of John Leak, Sr. His family consisted of eleven children,—Rebecca, Joseph, William, Thomas, George, Phebe, Achsah, Sarah, Mary, Eliza, and Martha. Rebecca married Capt. William Cale. The children of this union were William, Wesley, Chalkley, Mary, and Sarah.

After Capt. Cale's death, Rebecca married Abraham Maynard, by whom she had a son Alfred.

*First Branch.*—Joseph Allen, Jr., married Sarah, daughter of John Bodine. Their children,—Jesse, Achsah, Abigail, Mary Jane, Maria, and Louisa.

Capt. Jesse Allen, as he was called, married Hannah, daughter of Job Weeks; Achsah married a man by the name of Anderson; Abigail married one Taylor; Mary Jane married a Smallwood (after her death her sister Maria married her husband); Louisa married Reuben Loveland.

*Second Branch.*—William Allen, Esq., in his time was one of the principal business men of New Gretna.

He married Rebecca, daughter of Capt. Josephus Sears. Their children were Joseph, John, Samuel, Josephus, William, Jr., Catharine, Elmira, Abigail, Mary, and Victoria.

Joseph married Eliza Adams; John married Phebe Cranmer; Samuel married in Philadelphia; Josephus married at Jersey Shore, Pa.; William, Jr., married Lydia Vaughn; Catharine married Peter Gass; Elvira married Nathan Moore; Abigail married Forman Smith; Mary married Joseph M. Budd; Victoria married Capt. William Parmentier, Jr.

*Third Branch.*—Thomas Allen married Anne, daughter of Caleb Cranmer. Their children were Caleb, Mary, Thomas, Jefferson, Uriah, Joseph B., and Maria.

Caleb married Mary Eliza Leek; Mary married Enoch Adams; Thomas married twice, his first wife was Anna Jones, his second wife was Amelia Throckmorton; Uriah married Phoebe Leak; Joseph B. married Marietta Mathis; Maria married William Gaskill.

*Fourth Branch.*—George Allen married Abigail French. Their children were Ellen, Hannah, Achsah, Mary, Henry, George, Jr., John, William, and Joseph. The marriage of the above family will be seen in the French family of Bass River township.

*Fifth Branch.*—Phoebe Allen married Josiah Cale. Their children,—Joseph, Josiah, William, Martha, Mary, Eliza, Margaret, Phoebe Ann, Achsah, and Marietta.

Joseph married Elizabeth Loveland; Josiah married Catharine Leak; William married Elizabeth Adams; Martha married Joseph French; Mary married Thomas Mathis; Eliza Ann married Charles F. Cranmer; Margaret married Chalkley C. Sears; Phoebe married Capt. David Caviler; Achsah married Zebulon M. P. Mathis, one of Bass River's most prominent men; Marietta married Adolphus Lamson, of Mannahawkin.

*Sixth Branch.*—Achsa Cale married Capt. John Carlisle, who was considered one of the jolly sea captains of "ye olden time." Their children were Richard Risley and Elizabeth.

Richard Risley Carlisle is Professor Risley of theatrical fame. He was born and spent the early part of his life at Bass River. It is said that from his earliest youth it was manifest that nature had formed him for an actor. He married Rebecca Willits. Elizabeth Carlisle married Dr. Egbert, Jr.

*Seventh Branch.*—Sarah Allen is one of the most prominent, useful, and amiable ladies of Bass River. She is well advanced in years. She married Re-compense Darby, of Scotch Plains, East Jersey. Their children were Ann, John, Joseph, Margaret, William Carlisle Allen, Stanbury, and Mason.

*Eighth Branch.*—Mary Allen married Ebenezer T. Deacon, son of Samuel Deacon, Esq. The fruit of their union were Ann, William, Samuel, Sarah, Maria, and Ebenezer.



*Ninth Branch.*—Eliza Allen married Samuel Deacon, Jr.

*Tenth Branch.*—Martha Allen married Capt. Samuel Cavileer, and had several children,—Eliza, Jane, Joseph, Morris, Elmira, Samuel, Harry, Sarah, Louisa, Gilbert, and William.

Richard, son of Peter Allen, married in the upper part of Burlington County and settled there, where his posterity reside.

*Second Branch of Robert Allen's Family.*—Edward Allen married Rachel, daughter of John Cranmer, Sr., of Bass River. Among Edward's children were Charles, Simeon, Edward, John, Edith, Mercy, Sarah, Kesiah, and Phœbe.

### Civil List.

#### CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1870. William F. Cramer.	1876-78. John F. McKeen.
1871. E. C. Sooy.	1879. William Maxwell.
1872-73. Stephen H. Adams.	1880-81. C. C. Adams.
1874-75. John Cavileer.	1882. Joseph S. Weeks.

#### TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1870, 1880. Nathaniel D. Vansant.	1872-78. John F. McKeen.
1871. J. A. Allen.	1879, 1881-82. William F. Gale.

#### ASSESSORS.

1870-72. L. D. Cavileer.	1879. John Hall.
1873-77. Job Weeks.	1881-82. William Johnson.
1878, 1880. Charles T. Allen.	

#### COLLECTORS.

1870-79. C. C. Adams.	1881-82. Charles T. Allen.
1880. John Maxwell.	

#### CONSTABLES.

1370-71. Joseph S. Weeks.	1875-80. John Piper.
1872, 1878. William F. Cramer.	1881-82. William F. Brown.
1873-74. James V. Cramer.	

#### JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1870-72, 1874. Job Weeks.	1879. J. S. Williams.
1873. A. S. Johnson.	1880. Daniel E. Cale.
1875. William Maxwell.	1881-82. B. F. Downs.
1876-78. Joseph S. Weeks.	

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1870, 1880. Nathaniel D. Vansant.	1882. John W. Adams.
1876. William H. Weeks.	

#### OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1870-71. Augustus S. Johnson.	1874-76. Samuel P. Ford.
1872. Samuel Cavileer.	1877. G. C. Weatherby.
1873. Z. Johnson.	1878-82. William H. Cavileer.

#### TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1870-72. J. B. Allen.	1875. Levi G. Johnson.
1870-71. John F. McKeen.	1876-78, 1881. John Maxwell.
1870, 1872. Edward C. Sooy.	1877-78. John A. Gale.
1871, 1873. John Cavileer.	1879. William H. Altell.
1872-74, 1876-77. Nathaniel D. Vansant.	1879-80. Benjamin F. Downs.
1873-74, 1880-81. Israel T. Brown.	1881-82. William Maxwell.
1874, 1876. William F. Gale.	1882. Job Weeks.
1875, 1878-80. Reuben Cavileer.	William A. Moore.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1870, 1872-73, 1876-77. William Maxwell.	1872. Joseph S. Weeks.
1870. Samuel W. Sooy.	1873. William J. Cramer.
John Holloway.	1874-75, 1878. George S. Maxwell.
1871. William C. Gale.	1874. Israel T. Brown, Jr.
1871, 1878, 1881. John W. Adams.	1874-77, 1880. John Johnson.
1871-73. Israel T. Brown, Sr.	1875. Ezekiel W. Cavileer.
	1876. Stephen H. Adams.

1877-78. Levi G. Johnson.	1880. Samuel Cramer.
1879, 1882. William Williams.	1881. John Maxwell.
1879. Nathaniel D. Vansant.	John Hall.
James Snow.	1882. Josiah C. Lane.
1880. Mahlon Brown.	Theodore H. Adams.

**Schools.**—Randolph township contains three school districts, Bridgeport, Lower Bank, and Washington, which are numbered 100, 101, and 103. The amount of apportionment from the State appropriations, including the above three districts, for 1881 was \$675.19; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$39.82; total amount received from all sources, \$780.01; present value of the school property, \$850; number of children of the school age residing in the township, 140; average number of months the school has been kept open, 8; number of children enrolled on the school register, 109; number of male teachers employed, 1; females, 2; average salary per month paid male teacher, \$30; average salary paid female teachers per month, \$29.

#### Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lower Bank.

Although the Methodist Episcopal Church is fully a century old, not a single record of its organization or later progress is extant. The historian, however, obtained a few facts regarding its early history. A class was formed at nearly the period of the Revolutionary war, and services were held in the few scattering houses in the neighborhood until a house of worship could be erected. In due time a small church edifice was built, which served the good people of Lower Bank for three-fourths of a century. In 1876 the old church was abandoned, and the present church was built and dedicated the same year by Rev. Samuel Vansant, presiding elder of the district. The church is a neatly-constructed frame building, and is situated in the centre of the village. The church was built at a cost of two thousand dollars. The lot was purchased of Levi G. Johnson for seventy-five dollars.

The present board of trustees embrace the following-named persons: John Cavileer, Levi G. Johnson, N. D. Vansant, Augustus Johnson, C. C. Adams, J. F. Weeks, and J. C. Lane. The present stewards are N. D. Vansant, J. C. Lane, C. C. Adams, C. M. Smith, J. F. Weeks, and Joseph Weeks.

The church is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of about twenty families, and is connected with the Washington Circuit. The pulpit is supplied by Rev. T. N. Givin.

**Burial-Places.**—A burial-ground is located adjacent to the old Methodist Episcopal Church at Lower Bank, which is supposed to represent an antiquity exceeding a hundred years. It is not known when the first burial occurred, or which of the families of the neighborhood were first called upon to dedicate the spot to sacred use. The families of Cavileers, Johnsons, Vansants, and Hall have for years made interments in this ground. There are many bodies interred here with nothing to mark their last resting-

place except a rudely-shaped field-stone, or a pine slab, upon which the inscriptions, if any existed, are now defaced by the elements. Among the legends the following are copied:

"In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Ezekiel Weeks, who departed this life April 6th, 1811, aged 79 years, 10 months, and 15 days."

"In memory of Ezekiel Weeks, who departed this life December 27th, 1817, aged 67 years, 10 months."

"In memory of Anna Maria, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cavileer, who died May 20th, 1817."

"Charles A., son of Nathaniel and Sarah Vansant, died July 7th, 1819."

"Erected in memory of John Cavileer, who departed this life March 29th, 1839, aged 59 years, 12 days."

"In memory of Isaiah Hall, who died January 24th, 1840, aged 52 years, 9 months, and 7 days."

**Villages and Hamlets.**—**LOWER BANK** is a small hamlet located on the Mullica River; is on the extreme border of the township in its southwest corner. It is the oldest settlement in the township, and was quite a thriving little village in the year 1800. It contains a school-house, a saw-mill, two stores, Methodist Episcopal Church, forty dwellings, and post-office.

The present merchants are Jacob Johnson and Mrs. Margaret A. Allen.

The post-office was established Sept. 19, 1854, with Samuel Weeks as postmaster. He held the position until his death, when Mrs. Margaret A. Allen was appointed, and has since held the position as postmistress.

Samuel Crowley erected a saw-mill at Lower Bank about 1867, and carried on the business for two years, at which time he disposed of it, and since that time it has passed through many hands. It is now owned by William H. Weeks, and rented by Samuel Crowley, who carries on the business.

**PENN PLACE.**—This settlement is situated in the northeast part of the township, on Wading River. It is merely a small rural hamlet containing a few scattered dwelling-houses.

Martha, Spedwell, and Union were formerly iron furnaces, and they all did a thriving business, but at this date (1882) they are all comparatively deserted; no traces of these once prosperous little hamlets are now visible except a few dilapidated old houses.

**Industrial.**—The chief branch of industry carried on in Randolph township is farming and lumbering. Among those engaged in agriculture and lumbering are Charles A. Cramer, Elwood Cramer, Austin Downs, James Gale, John Cramer, B. F. Downs, William G. Cramer, William Gale, William H. Leek, William T. Cramer, William T. Leek, James McAnna, Samuel McKeen, John Cavileer, Robert Maxwell, John D. Sooy, William Williams, John Maxwell, William H. Weeks, S. C. Adams, Frank Brown, and William Maxwell.

Charcoal burning is carried on to quite an extent in this township and shipped to New York.

Ship-building has been one of the chief industries of Randolph, but for the past few years there has

been very little done in ship-building. Yachts and other sea-faring vessels are yearly constructed on a limited scale by N. D. Vansant at Lower Bank.

Lower Bank is also noted for its winter fisheries. Large quantities of fish are caught at Lower Bank, in Mullica River.

Great quantities of lumber have been shipped to New York and foreign ports from this township, until now there remains nothing but scrub-oaks and a small quantity of pine timber, which is rapidly being hewn down and consumed by the inhabitants of the township.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### SHAMONG TOWNSHIP.

**Descriptive.**—Shamong township was formed of part of Medford, Southampton, and Washington; is located on the western border of the county adjacent to the Atlantic County line. It is bounded on the north by Southampton and Medford, on the south by Washington and Randolph, on the east by Woodland township, on the west by Atsion River, which separates it from Atlantic County.

In dimension its greatest length is fourteen miles, and greatest breadth eleven miles. The area of Shamong is 45,523 acres, of which a little over 6573 are under cultivation. It has three small hamlets within its limits, two of them manifesting a fair degree of enterprise. The New Jersey Southern Railroad passes through the southern part of the township, with a station at Atsion.

**Natural Features.**—The surface of Shamong is undulating. The soil is composed principally of sand with a mixture of gravel, and is usually productive and well adapted to the raising of most grains, very prolific crops of which are annually harvested. Iron ore has been discovered in some localities in the township, but little labor has as yet been expended in its excavation. The Atsion River flows along the western boundary line of Shamong township, and the Bread and Cheese Run, with minor streams, refresh its northern territory. Springer's Creek takes its rise in the northern part of the township from Bread and Cheese Run, and flows in a southerly course through the township. Batsto River, Skit Branch, and Jake Spring water its southeastern territory. The southern part of the township is covered with scrub-oak and pine, and thinly settled, while the northern portion is more thickly settled and cleared up.

**Early Settlement.**—As to the time when the township of Shamong began to be inhabited by the whites, and who the first families were that removed within its borders, no accurate account can be given.

The first white settler of whom any authentic facts are known was Micajah Willets, who settled in the



western portion of the township prior to the Revolutionary war, and chose a spot on which to dwell near Indian Mills, where he erected for himself and family a rude dwelling, and cleared up a small farm, and engaged in tilling the soil. His family consisted of Benjamin, Richard, John, Mary, and Hephzibah.

Benjamin married Rebecca Howard, and resided on a portion of the old homestead. His children were Samuel, Amos, Micajah, Benjamin, Joseph, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Lidie, Beulah, and John.

Samuel, Amos, Micajah, and Benjamin are all dead.

Joseph married Edith Jones, and resides in Southampton township.

Elizabeth married Vincent Prickett, and resides at Tabernacle village.

Rebecca married John Alloway, and lives at Marlton.

Lidie married S. C. Mason, and resides at Trenton, N. J.

Beulah married Joshua Jones, and removed to Southampton township.

John married Rachel Huston, and resides at Tabernacle.

*First Branch.*—Richard married Hannah Howard, and resided at Tabernacle until the time of his death, which occurred in 1847. He had several children.

John married and lived at Tabernacle until his death in 1827. He raised a large family.

Mary married John Corry, and resides in the township.

Hephzibah married Joshua Cline, and resides in the township, and reared up a large family of boys and girls.

One of the largest landholders of the township prior to 1776 was one William Burr, who resided near Mount Holly. He purchased a tract of land of the Indians containing about seventeen hundred acres, of which he sold off in small quantities to the various settlers who came into the township at a later date. These lands, it is said, Mr. Burr purchased of the Indians for a mere nominal sum, paying them in goods, for which he charged a high figure, and in disposing of the lands sold them to land-seekers for a handsome profit.

William Stringer settled in the northeast part of the township in about 1776, and purchased a tract of land of Mr. Burr containing one hundred and twenty acres, on the road leading from Red Lion to Hamptongate. Here he followed farming until his death. He had children,—William, Elizabeth, Hannah, Ann, and Achsah.

Samuel Taylor came to Shamong township in 1790, and purchased a tract of land containing three hundred acres, situated on the road leading from Red Lion to Indian Mills, about one mile south of Tabernacle. This land was purchased of Hudson Burr and Daniel Newbold, executors of William Burr, deceased. Here Mr. Taylor entered the heavy forest with his axe, and commenced the arduous task of

hewing down the stately oaks and clearing up a farm. The first year was one of hardship and privation, but his work was fruitful, the virgin soil produced a crop, and the pioneer had a yoke of oxen, a cow, and a pig, and with his trusty old rifle he brought down the bear and deer, which afforded an abundance of wild meat for the family. Each year the small clearing was enlarged until Mr. Taylor was the possessor of one of the best farms in the northern part of the township. Here he followed farming until his death. He had three children, two sons and one daughter.

William Howell settled in Shamong township as early as 1795, and purchased a tract of land containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, on the Red Lion and Indian Mills road; here he, like other pioneer settlers, cleared up a small farm, where he remained for a period of ten years, when he disposed of his two hundred and twenty-five acres to Isaiah Haines in 1805. Here Mr. Haines settled and cleared up the remainder of the unimproved land, and followed farming for many years. He was considered one of the most practical farmers in the township, and was sought by his co-laborers far and near for advice. His family consisted of Arthur, Richard, Isaiah, Margaret, Lydia, and Sarah.

Richard married and settled on a portion of the old homestead, where he remained until his death.

Isaiah married and still resides on the old homestead. He, like his father, has made a reputation as a farmer, and by his good management he has become the wealthiest farmer in Shamong township, so much so that he not only turns his attention to tilling the soil, but to loaning money.

Arthur, Margaret, Lydia, and Sarah all married and lived in different localities.

*SMALL FAMILY.*—The Small family are among the earliest settlers at Indian Mills. Israel Small settled in Shamong township in 1800, and purchased a large tract of land and cleared up a home, where he followed farming the greater part of his life. He had children,—Mary Ann, Rebecca, Margaret, Benjamin, Hannah, Eliza, Anna, Henrietta, and William.

Mary Ann married Charles Menges, and located about three miles from Indian Mills, where they reared up their children.

Rebecca married Joseph Cooper, of Bucks County, Pa., where she went to reside.

Margaret married John Gardner, and located four miles from Indian Mills, on the Atsion road, and engaged in farming; they had one daughter.

Benjamin married Hannah Smith, and lived at Indian Mills. He had a family of eleven children.

Hannah married Asa Smith, and settled on the Atsion road, and followed farming.

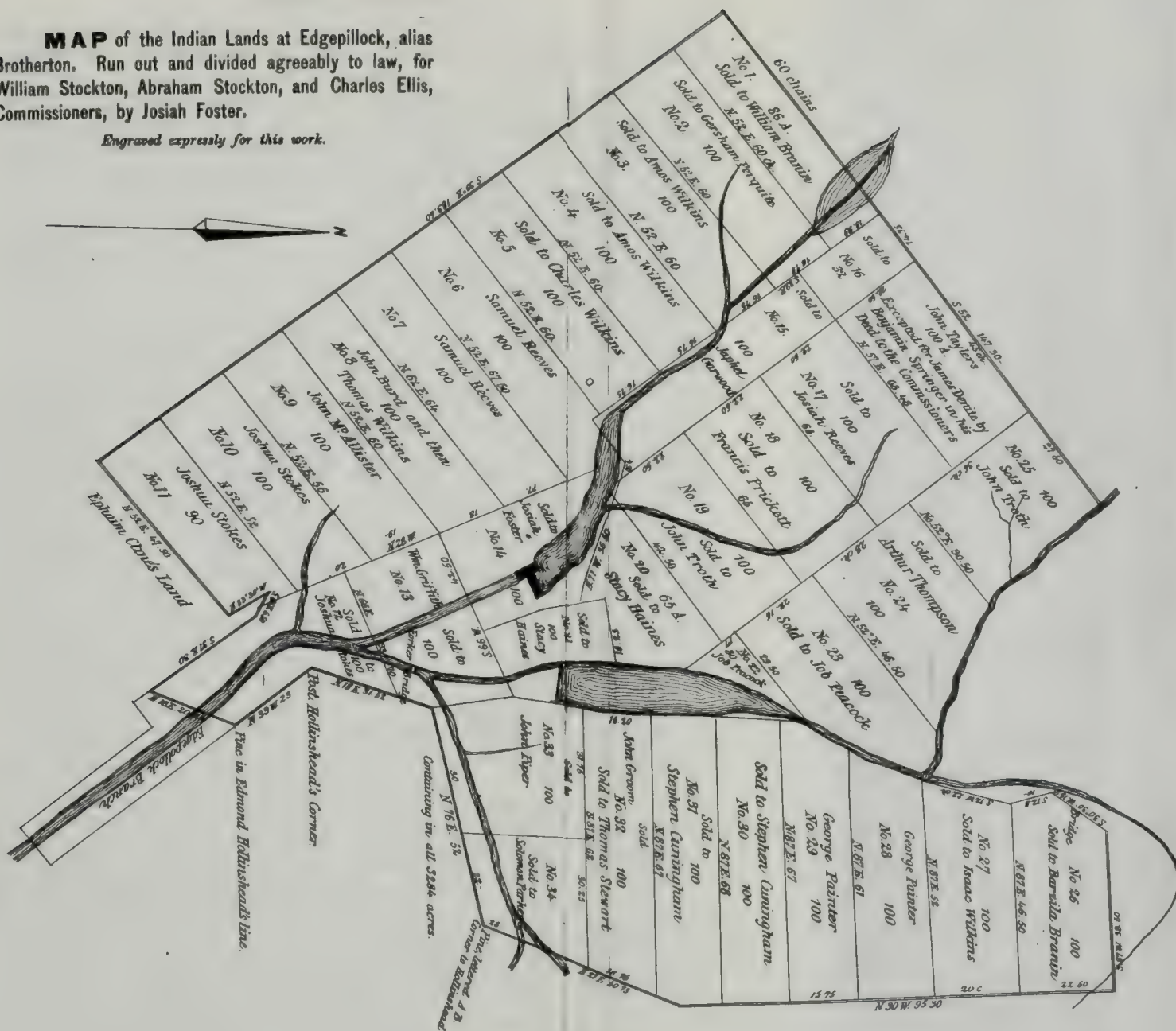
Eliza married John Nicholson, and located at Indian Mills, where he followed the occupation of farming. They had two boys.

Anna married Charles Anderson, and moved out of the county.





*Engraved expressly for this work.*







Henrietta married David Trawpress, and located near Medford, and engaged in farming. They had three children.

William married Elizabeth Cramer, and lived on a portion of the old homestead, and engaged in farming. He had a large family.

John Brown settled at Indian Mills about 1800, and purchased a large tract of land and engaged in tilling the soil, which occupation he followed for a number of years. He had children,—Charles, Henry, Isaac, Lorenzo, Myrtle, and others, of which many of their descendants still reside in the township.

**Indian Reservation.**—The tract of land in this township long known as the Indian Reservation, and later as Edgepillock, also as the Brotherton tract, contained at one time three thousand two hundred and eighty-four acres of land, and is located a little northwest from the centre of the township, covering what is now the village of Indian Mills, on Bread and Cheese Run. This was one of the celebrated John Brainard's missionary fields, where he preached for several years to this remnant of the Delawares. He also made this his home, his dwelling-house standing about eight rods south of the saw-mill lately owned by Godfrey Hancock, on a rising piece of ground, and until within a few years the site was marked by a depression in the ground, formerly the cellar. Near where the house stood is a fine spring. When the Brotherton tribe, as they were called, occupied this locality they had a small saw-mill on the site of M. S. Thompson's mill, about eighty rods northeast from Brainard's house. Their burying-ground was about forty rods northwest from the dwelling, near where stood their church. After the last remnant of the tribe had been removed to some Western reservation, the church was occupied by the whites until 1802, when it was destroyed by fire.

For nearly a century the native Indians had been on the most friendly terms with their white neighbors, or until about 1756, when some little dissatisfaction arose, and commissioners were appointed by the then existing Legislature to treat with the Indians, and an act was passed March 31, 1757, to provide for some of the matters complained of, and a conference had with the Indians, a list of the lands obtained, and also a release of all other lands in the State was given by the Indians, and Tom Stare and others appointed as their attorneys. Another conference was held at Crosswicks on Aug. 9, 1758, and a fixed price agreed upon for the lands.

A part of the price due to the remnant of the tribe of Delawares was to be paid them in lands whereon they could settle. An act of the Legislature was passed Aug. 12, 1758, which authorized the commission to purchase from the Indians their title to the lands in this State, and to purchase for the Delawares a tract of land whereon they could settle. And by the eighth section of said act it was enacted that "the lands to be purchased for the Indians as aforesaid shall

not hereafter be subject to any tax, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding."

In pursuance of the above agreement with the Indians, and of the above act of the Legislature, the commissioners purchased the above-named reservation for the Delaware Indians to reside upon, by deed from Benjamin Springer to the Governor and commissioners, in trust for the Indians, dated Aug. 29, 1758. The accompanying map shows the tract with its numerous subdivisions, names of occupants, number of acres, and number of lots as surveyed subsequent to the removal of the remnant of the tribe.

**Civil Organization.**—This township was formed of part of Medford, Southampton, and Washington. The act of Assembly organizing the township bears date Feb. 19, 1852, and describes Shamong township to be "All those parts of the above township, beginning at the northwest corner of Washington township, and running thence in a straight line to the middle of the Medford and Atsion roads, two hundred yards north of Wesley Dixon's house; thence near Moore's house in Southampton; thence by a forked chestnut oak fifty yards north from 'Friendship' mill; thence to a point in the middle of Hampton stream, where it crosses the line between Southampton and Washington; thence along the last-mentioned line to Shoal branch; thence along the courses of said stream to a point near 'Three Bridges,' where the road from Jones' mill to Martha Furnace crosses said stream; thence in a straight line to a point where Deep Run intersects Mullica or Little Egg Harbor River, in Washington township line; thence up said line to the place of beginning."

**Civil List.**—The succeeding list is as complete as the records of the township would enable the historian to make it.

#### CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1860-61, 1865, 1868-70. Nathan Wright.	1872-74. Henry Wright.
1876-78. Caleb Wright.	
1862-64, 1866, 1867, 1875. Eli Browker.	1879-81. James K. Naylor.
	1882. Alexander Cuppeler.
1871. W. W. Greenland.	

#### TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1860-61. Con. Haines.	1872, 1875. Richard W. Morris.
1862-63. Joseph W. Cottiner.	1873-74. Thomas J. Prickett.
1864. P. G. Faulkner.	1876-78. Henry S. Dickerson.
1865-67. William Lucas.	1879-81. James M. Armstrong.
1868. Barclay Borton.	1882. Samuel L. Doughty.
1869-71. John W. Haines.	

#### ASSESSORS.

1860. Hamilton L. Patterson.	1871. Henry Wright.
1861-62. Israel Small.	1875. Henry B. Kemble.
1863-66, 1869. William Cotton.	1876-77. George H. Wisham.
1867. Charles M. Powell.	1878-79. M. W. Small.
1868. Chalkley Willits.	1880-82. Jonathan R. Hartman.
1870, 1872-74. George W. Hagerty.	

#### COLLECTORS.

1860. Eli Browker.	1872-74. James Dillits.
1861-63. Eli Cramer.	1875. Westley Taylor, Jr.
1864-67. Chalkley Willits.	1876-80. Henry Wright.
1868-70. Edward T. Thompson.	1881-82. William Small.
1871. Charles M. Powell.	

## CONSTABLES.

1860. William Cotton.	1867-68. Daniel Sinclair.
1861-66, 1877-82. Benj. W. Small.	1869-75. Barzilla L. Thompson.

## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1860-63. Charles S. Kemble.	1867. George W. Scott.
1860. E. T. Thompson.	1868-69, 1872-74. George Dickerson.
1860-62, 1866, 1867. William W. Small.	1869-70. W. W. Greenland.
1861, 1865, 1866. Isaac Brown.	1871, 1877-78, 1880. William K. Armstrong.
1862-63. Samuel C. Hampton.	1871, 1874, 1881-82. Eli Browker.
1863. Chalkley Willitts.	1872. Hamilton L. Patterson.
1864. William C. Patterson, Jr.	1872-73, 1875-78, 1882. Joseph Small.
Charles B. Rowland.	1874-75, 1879. Caleb Wright.
James Wills.	1875. Henry Wright.
1865. Benjamin Nutt.	1877. J. C. Jennings.
1865. William H. Keeler.	1881. John W. Haines.
1866, 1868-71, 1876-81. James Dilitts.	1882. T. J. Prickett.
1867, 1868, 1876, 1877, 1879. George W. Hagerty.	

## SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1860-61, 1867-68, 1872-74. Benjamin Small.	1870. Isaiah H. Brown.
1860. Jonathan R. Hartman.	1871. Thomas Crane.
1861-62. George W. Hagerty.	Hezekiah Stokes.
1862-63, 1880, 1882. George W. Scott.	1873-75. William H. Wills.
1863-64, 1866-69, 1875. Thomas Carmelia.	1876. George McCormick.
1864. William Lake.	Daniel F. Wells.
1865. Isaac S. Alloway.	1877. David Wells.
J. C. Jennings.	Elwood Bennett.
1866. Samuel C. Scott.	1878. John R. Wilkinson.
1869, 1872, 1882. Marmaduke Alloway.	Joseph Prickett.
1870. Hamilton L. Patterson.	1879. Nicholas Buckage.
	Andrew Parks.
	1880-81. Chalkley Willitts.
	1881. E. H. Warrick.

## OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1860. William Colton.	1869-76. Barzilla L. Thompson.
1861-66. Benjamin Small.	1877-82. Benjamin W. Small.
1867-68. Daniel Sinclair.	

## JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1860-61, 1868, 1872. Jonathan R. Hartman.	1869-71. Richard Haines.
1862-64. Charles M. Powell.	1873-75. Charles H. Hofflinger.
1865. Amos P. Cline.	1876. Ira Crane.
1866, 1877-79. Daniel F. Wills.	1880-81. Lewis Cowperthwait.
	1882. Henry Taylor.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1861. Joseph B. Woolman.	1873. Thomas Colton, Sr.
1861, 1868, 1878. Thomas Colton.	1876. Walter J. Raleigh.
1867. William H. Keeler.	1878. John G. Arnett.
1871, 1873. Richard L. Jones.	

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1860, 1862-67. E. H. Warrick.	1861. Charles Wishan.
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**Schools.**—Shamong township has five school districts within the limits of the township, which are all in a flourishing condition. The name and number of the various districts are as follows: Tabernacle, No. 90; Free Soil, No. 91; Hartford, No. 92; Union, No. 93; Atsion, No. 94. The following figures will show the workings of the public schools in this township: Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, \$1430.77; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$97.36; total amount received from all sources, \$1523.13; present value of school property, \$1975; number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the township, 345; average number of months the schools have been kept

open, 9.5; number of male teachers employed, 2; females, 3; amount per month paid males, \$30.25; amount paid to females, \$29.09.

**Religious History.**—The religious history of Shamong township dates back to the time when John Brainard, the "Apostle to the Indians," labored in this region. Mr. Brainard was the Indian missionary, and during his term of service he caused a church to be erected, and therein preached to the Indians and whites alike for many years. This church was situated in the northwest part of the township, about one-quarter of a mile from a saw-mill lately owned by Godfrey Hancock. This church was used by the Indians until 1800, at which time about one hundred in number emigrated to one of the Western reservations, leaving but one family of half-breeds behind.

**Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church.**—In about 1800, possibly a little earlier, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tabernacle was built, which for many years accommodated the Methodists in the southwestern portion of the county. For more than seventy-five years the little old church was the home of its people. It then had become too small, to say nothing of its "plainness," and in 1880 a plot of land was given to the denomination by Joseph Mathis, and the present church edifice was erected at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. It has a stone basement and frame superstructure. The church, with its neatly-furnished rooms, its commanding, durable outward appearance, with its tall, tapering spire, stands before the people of Tabernacle as a monument of Christian interest and Christian enterprise. Its present membership will number fifty, with Rev. H. J. Hermanian as pastor. The stewards are J. G. Scott, Eli Cramer, Isaac S. Alloway, and J. B. Woolman. The present trustees are John Willitts, Chalkley Willitts, Benjamin H. Prickett, J. G. Scott, Eli Cramer, Charles De Coe, and Richard H. Angell.

**Methodist Episcopal Church of Indian Mills.**

—As early as 1830 a Methodist class was organized at Indian Mills, and after holding services as opportunity offered during a period of five years at the district school-house, built a church edifice in 1835, which was dedicated in the spring of 1836. It was a small frame house, rudely constructed. Here services were held for upward of half a century, at which time the old church had become dilapidated, and the erection of a new church became a necessity. In 1879 the present church edifice was erected and dedicated upon its completion. The church is a frame structure and of more modern architecture. In size it is thirty-two by fifty feet, and built at a cost of nineteen hundred dollars. The lot on which the church stands was donated by Godfrey Hancock and Sooy Thompson. The present stewards are William Small, Sr., Charles H. Hoffman, and Asa Weeks. The trustees are William Small, Sr., Mahlon Prickett, Asa Weeks, Richard Brown, and George Dixon.

Among the early pastors who have had charge of



this little flock we find the names of Rev. John Miners and Rev. Mr. Dobbins. The present pastor is Rev. H. J. Hermanian.

**The Centennial Baptist Church of Indian Mills.**—Baptist services were first held at Indian Mills, in the district school-house, by Rev. Elijah Brant for several years, during which time he organized the present Baptist Church. In 1876 a plot of land was donated to the church by Emery Engler, and the erection of a church edifice was commenced and dedicated the same year. The church is a frame structure, situated on a high eminence overlooking Indian Mills and the surrounding farms as far as the eye can reach. This church is one of the most attractive buildings in the town. In size it is twenty-eighty by forty-five feet, and cost three thousand three hundred dollars. There has been no regular preaching in this house since 1881.

**Free Union Church of Atsion.**—This church is located in the southwestern part of the township, in the village of Atsion, and was erected about the year 1867 by W. C. Patterson for all denominations, as well as those not owning allegiance to any church organization, solely for the convenience of those living in that locality. It has in turn been occupied by most all denominations. Its pulpit has been supplied for the past few years by the Methodists at stated intervals.

**Burial-Places.**—The oldest burial-place in Shamong is the old Indian burying-ground, which is located in the northwestern portion of the township, about one-quarter of a mile from a saw-mill lately owned by Godfrey Hancock. This burying-ground was occupied by the Edge-pe-lick tribe at an early date, and controlled by them until the year 1800, at which time they emigrated to a Western reservation. Nothing remains to mark the final resting-place of these aborigines except a wilderness of brambles, bushes, and weeds.

The burial-ground located near the school-house at Tabernacle may also lay claim to much antiquity. It is contemporaneous with the existence of the church, and probably was occupied some time before. Many of the old-time graves are marked by rude field-stones without any inscription, while others simply bear the initials of the departed one. Among the most legible stones in this ancient burying-ground is one bearing the inscription A. C. 1822.

The burying-ground located in the churchyard at Atsion was established by W. C. Patterson in 1867, and contains many graves without any head-stones, while other graves are marked by pine slabs, and the inscriptions effaced by exposure to the elements.

**Villages and Hamlets.**—**ATSION** is a small manufacturing town, located in the southwest part of Shamong township, along the line of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and was established by Samuel Richards, who erected an iron furnace and carried on the manufacture of pig iron at this place as early as

1800, and carried on the business for several years. He was succeeded by W. C. Patterson, who carried on the business until about 1870, at which time the property was purchased by Maurice Raleigh, who established the present cotton-mill and built up a town. Mr. Raleigh carried on the business until the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 10, 1882. Since that time the business has been conducted by his executors with John O'Dea as manager. These works were run at full capacity, employing from one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and seventy hands, and turning out five thousand pounds of yarn a week, but for the past two years these mills have only been run at about one-fourth of their capacity. In addition to the erection of the mill, Mr. Raleigh erected a number of dwelling-houses, a blacksmith- and carpenter-shop, a grist-mill and store.

The first merchant in Atsion was Samuel Richards, who carried on the business in connection with his iron furnace. He was succeeded by W. C. Patterson, and he by Maurice Raleigh, whose executors carry on the business at present. The post-office was established at Atsion, at the opening of the store, with Jesse Richards as postmaster. He was succeeded by W. C. Patterson; he by Maurice Raleigh, and in 1879, Robert G. Horner was appointed postmaster, which position he still holds.

**INDIAN MILLS.**—This little hamlet is located nearly in the centre of the township, on Bread and Cheese Run, in a farming district. It contains two stores, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, one saw- and grist-mill, post-office, hotel, and several dwellings.

The present merchants are James Hull and George Hagertgey. The grist-mill is carried on by George Taylor. Charles Gaskell carries on the saw-mill. The post-office was established in 1877, with Edmond Thompson as postmaster, who served one year, at which time he was succeeded by Thomas Stiles for three years; at the expiration of that time he was succeeded by George W. Hagertgey, the present incumbent.

**TABERNACLE.**—The hamlet bearing this name was first settled by Friends, and is located in the extreme northern part of the township. It contains a Methodist Episcopal Church, post-office, two stores, blacksmith-shop, school-house, and six dwellings.

Among the early merchants of Tabernacle was Robert Wilson, who kept a small store in 1860, for three years, at which time he closed out. The next to open a store was Westley Willetts, who carried on the business for a short time, when he disposed of his goods and retired from mercantile life. Since his retirement the store has had many occupants, the present one being Arthur Hains, who entered upon his mercantile career in 1880.

Henry Peters has carried on the mercantile business here for the past ten or twelve years.

The post-office was established in 1877, with Caleb Wright as postmaster, who served until 1880, at which

time Arthur Haines, the present incumbent, was appointed.

The present blacksmith of Tabernacle is Henry Allen.

Miss Sallie F. Haines is the present preceptress of the Tabernacle school.

FLYATT is the name of a little hamlet in the northern portion of the township, and is merely a collection of a few dwelling-houses in a farming district. At one time Flyatt loomed up and became a thriving little hamlet, but, like some of her sister-towns, she only flourished for a short time.

FRUITLAND.—This prospective city was laid out a few years ago by speculators as a site for a large city. Being situated on the line of railroad, and also on the Atsion Railroad, it has unusual advantages, and has grown considerable within the past few years.

**Early Taverns.**—During the early settlement of the township nearly every farm-house on the public highway was for the time being converted into a hostelry, and but few were more conspicuously known for its genial hospitality than the one known as the "Piper's Inn." It was opened during the beginning of the present century, and for years was the popular resort of the traveling public. This famous old inn is situated about two miles north from Indian Mills, on the Atsion road. Piper, the genial host of this inn, carried on the business for several years, when he disposed of his tavern and withdrew from public life. Since his disposal of this hotel it has passed through many hands, until within a few years ago M. Dillitt purchased the property and removed the old house, and erected a new and more commodious hotel on the old site, and christened this new frame edifice "Dillitt's Hotel."

Small's Hotel, situated about two and one-half miles northeast of Indian Mills, was erected in 1830 by Benjamin Small. This hotel in former times was also quite a noted place for the traveling public to stop for the night. "Benny," as he was familiarly called, was considered by all his associates as one of the boys of "ye olden times." He carried on the business until about 1877, when he sold out to Thomas Crane, who carried on the business until 1879. Since that time he has rented the old house with all its good reminiscences to Dora Small, who still carries on the business.

**Industrial.**—Like most others, this township has quite a variety of industries; the foundation of all, however, is that of agriculture. Along the Bread and Cheese Run and its tributaries are some of the most productive farms in the southern portion of the county.

There have been at different periods several branches of industries entered into by various parties, but just where or when, or by whom some of the old saw-mills were erected it is a difficult matter to determine. The earliest saw-mill that was built within the limits of Shamong township of which we

have any knowledge is the old Indian saw-mill, which was built by these aborigines, and stood on the site of M. S. Thompson's mill, in the northern part of the township. This mill was run by water-power supplied by a spring.

The grist-mill at Indian Mills was built by Ebenezer Ingle in about 1835, who carried on the milling business for a short time, when the property was purchased by Sooy Thompson, who carried on the business for a few years, and disposed of it to William Stiles. He carried on the business until 1880, at which time George Taylor purchased the property, and has carried on the business since.

The saw-mill which is located at Indian Mills was erected at an early date, and has been run for several years by Charles Gaskill. This mill is known throughout the township as the Gaskill saw-mill. Large quantities of lumber are sawed here, which is consumed by the inhabitants of the township.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

### SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

**Geographical and Descriptive.**—Southampton is one of the interior townships of Burlington County, and is bounded on the east and northeast by Pemberton, on the south by Woodland and Shamong, on the southwest and west by Medford, on the northwest by Lumberton, and on the north by Eastampton and Pemberton townships. It was taken from Northampton township in 1845, and contains twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-three acres of land, of which, in 1870, nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres were improved and mostly under cultivation. The population in 1880 was two thousand two hundred and sixty-nine.

The act of the General Assembly describing the boundaries reads as follows, viz.:

"SECTION 1. All that part of the township of Northampton, in the County of Burlington, contained within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning in the line between the townships of Evesham and Northampton, in the south branch of the Rancocas Creek, at Haines' bank landing, near Lumberton; thence running north 74° 38½' East, about fifty links to a pine tree marked with four blazes and twelve hacks, standing on the bank of said creek; thence continuing the same course two hundred and eighty-five chains to a stone standing on the edge of the bank of the north bank of Rancocas Creek, near the upper side of the abutment of the bridge across said creek near Shreveville; thence continuing the same course about fifty links to the middle of the said creek; thence up the middle of the said north branch of the Rancocas Creek, the several courses thereof, until it strikes the line between the townships of Northampton and New Hanover; thence still along said creek between the townships of Northampton and New Hanover, the several courses thereof, until it strikes the line between the counties of Monmouth and Burlington; thence along said line until it strikes the line between the townships of Little Egg Harbor and Northampton; thence along said line until it strikes the line between the townships of Washington and Evesham; thence along the said line until it strikes the line between the townships of Evesham and Northampton; thence along

<sup>1</sup> By W. H. Shaw.



said line to the place of beginning; shall be and is hereby set off from the township of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, to be called and known by the name of 'the township of Coaxen.'"

This act approved March 1, 1845.

An act supplemental to act approved March 1, 1845:

"SECTION 1. The name of the township of *Coaxen*, in the County of Burlington, shall be changed to '*Southampton*,' and the inhabitants of said township shall hereafter be styled and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Southampton, in the County of Burlington.'"

"SECTION 2. All parts of the act to which this is a supplement not consistent herewith shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect immediately."

Approved April 1, 1845.

**Natural Features.**—The surface of this township is gently undulating, sufficiently so as to admit of proper drainage, and along the borders of creeks much more rolling than on the broad and fertile plateaus in other parts of the township. The soil is principally quite sandy south of the Rancocas, and north of the creek is loam soil, underlaid with a rich deposit of gray, green, and black marl, which is brought to the surface in large quantities by the tillers of the soil, and serves an excellent purpose as a fertilizer for top-dressing, and is also used in large quantities for composting with other manures for the production of large crops of wheat, corn, rye, and grass. The yearly product of farm produce in this township is something over three hundred thousand dollars, which is annually on the increase.

The principal creek of the township is the main south branch of the Rancocas, which flows in a north-westerly direction across the township, and through the thriving village of Vincenttown. The tributaries of the Rancocas in Southampton are Burr's mill-stream, in the southeast part, Bear Swamp Run, in the southwest, and "Stop the Jade" Creek, flowing from Pemberton through the hamlet of Buddtown in a westerly direction, emptying into the Rancocas a few rods below Vincenttown. There are several smaller creeks, sufficient for the proper irrigation of the land through which they flow. The southern portion of the township is covered principally by small pines and scrub-oaks, the old timber being nearly or quite all cut off. There is also in the south part of the township considerable cedar swamp land, in which grow large quantities of cedar, used mostly for fencing. The Camden and Burlington County Railroad crosses the north part of the township, on which is Evansville Station, in this township. From this station a branch railroad is in operation to Vincenttown, a distance of about three miles. This road is one of the important institutions of the township, as it brings the people within an hour and a half of Philadelphia and the rest of the outside world. The road also furnishes a means of transportation for immense quantities of the rich marl imbedded just outside the village of Vincenttown, which would otherwise be dead property, hidden beneath the earth's

surface. There are also in the south part of the township several hundred acres of marsh land, known as cranberry bogs, on which large quantities of cranberries are raised.

**Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.**—Previous to and at the time the first white settlers set foot upon the soil now known as Southampton, the Coaxen (or Quakeson) tribe of Indians occupied the land, or so much of it as Indians usually occupy. Their little town or village, as they called it, was situate about one and a half miles southwest from what is now Vincenttown, on a beautiful plateau along the Coaxen Creek, a small streamlet emptying into the Bear Swamp stream below Eayrestown. Here the tribe lived in all the simplicity of their then honest natures. Here it was that the then celebrated Indian missionary David Brainard found the Coaxens. While the devoted Brainard was preaching the gospel in these then forest wilds there were men of sufficient acuteness of judgment to know that all this meant civilization,—safety in the location, purchase, and settlement of land; that building churches for the Indians could result in nothing less than exchanging the scalping-knife and tomahawk for the pruning-hook and peaceful plow. Hence the purchase (as it was called) of these lands from the ignorant Indian.

In 1758 a part of this territory, owned at that time by John Burr, was sold to James, Philo, and Vincent Leeds; Vincent taking the land from the mouth of Stop the Jade Creek along up the right bank of the Rancocas Creek, upon which now stands the town of Vincenttown.

**Pioneer Deed.**—The following is a copy of a deed for two hundred and forty-two acres of land conveyed by John Wills to a remnant of what is known in this section as the "Coaxen" tribe of Indians:

"*This Indenture made the 8th day of Oct 1740, in the 14th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George 2d, over Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, between John Wills of the township of Northampton in the County of Burlington and Province of New Jersey (Gentleman), of the one part, and the children of the late Indian King Opollonwhen, late of the township of Northampton, in the County and Province aforesaid, deceased, and to his two brothers, called by the names of Teauais and Moonis, Indians and natives of the westerly division of the Province of New Jersey, of the other part; Witnesseth, that the said John Wills for and in Consideration of the sum of four shillings Current money of the aforesaid Province of New Jersey, to him in hand paid by the said Children of the said Indian King, and Teauais and Moonis, his two brothers, at or before the enrolling and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof, he the said John Wills doth hereby own and acknowledge, and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof doth hereby acquit, release and discharge the said Children of the said Indian King, and the said Teauais and Moonis, and every of them forever by these presents, and also for and in Consideration of the good will that he has to the children of Opollonwhen and his two brothers Teauais and Moonis, that they might have perpetual habitation for their generation, offspring, stock, or kindred forever; has given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, released, conveyed and confirmed, and doth by these presents, fully, clearly, and absolutely give grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, release, Convey and Confirm unto the Children of Opollonwhen and his two brothers Teauais and Moonis, and their progeny forever; All that tract of land and plantation, situate in the forks of the Rancocas or Northampton River in the Township of Northampton, in the County of Burlington, and Province of New Jersey, and by the survey thereof lyeth thus bounded. Beginning at a Maple, marked with the letters*

B V R R, standing on the south side of the middle branch of Rancocas, commonly called Ayres Mill Creek, and at the mouth of a small run of water, and runs thence by the land of John Burr, (1) south  $39^{\circ} 30' E$  91 ch. 18 links to a black oak by the head of said run; thence (2) still by said Burrs land, south  $52^{\circ} W$  62 ch. 50 links to a dead black oak with a living white oak by the side of it Marked for a corner; thence (3) by said Burrs, N  $75^{\circ} 30' W$  12 ch. to a large White oak tree on the east side of Coaxen run; thence (4) by the land of Daniel Wills, N  $5^{\circ} W$  21 ch. 40 links to a white oak; thence (5) by said Wills N.  $43^{\circ} W$ , 8 ch. to a stake; thence (6) N.  $21^{\circ} E$  1 ch. 50 links to a stake; thence (7)  $23^{\circ} W$  10 ch. to a stake; thence (8) N.  $43^{\circ} 30' E$  18 ch. 50 links to the creek; thence (9) up the same south  $8^{\circ} (N. 43.30)$  10 ch. 50 links; thence (10) S.  $40^{\circ} 30' E$  2 ch. 50 links; thence (11) S.  $40^{\circ} E$  9 ch.; thence (12) S. —  $0^{\circ} E$  6 ch. 40 links; thence (13) N.  $22^{\circ} E$  8 ch. 50 links; thence (14) S.  $84^{\circ} 30' E$  4 ch.; thence (15) S.  $39^{\circ} E$  8 ch. 50 links; thence (16) S.  $57^{\circ} E$  5 ch.; thence (17) N.  $67^{\circ} E$  6 ch. 50 links; thence (18) N.  $20^{\circ} E$  8 ch.; thence (19) S.  $53^{\circ} 30' E$  7 ch. 16 links to the place of beginning, containing 242 acres of land with allowances for highways; which land being a part of a warrant granted to him the said John Wills from the Council of Proprietors, for the taking up of a quantity of 624 acres of land in the 5<sup>th</sup> division or taking up; bearing date the 9<sup>th</sup> of May, A.D. 1740, which said warrant being in the surveyor-general's office will more and at large appear; and which share of land became of right to him, the said John Wills, by the last will and testament of his father, Daniel Wills, deceased, bearing date the 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1698, and was by the said Daniel Wills purchased of William Biddle and Mary Olive, one quarter part of a propriety, as by said deed, bearing date the 6<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1693, will appear at large in the Secretary's Office in Burlington, Liber B, folio 336 and 337, recourse being thereunto had; together with all the houses, fences, and improvements whatsoever upon the said land, made and done, with all the mines, minerals, woods, underwood, fisheries, fowlings, hawkings, huntings, and all other the royalties, profits, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the said 242 acres of land and plantation belonging or in any wise appertaining, and all the estate, right and title, interest, property, possessions, claims and demands whatsoever of him the said John Wills, both in law and equity, of, in, or to the said granted and bargained 242 acres of land and plantation and premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances, and the reversion and remainders thereof, and of every part or parcel thereof. To have and to hold the said 242 acres of land and plantation, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances unto the children of the said Oppollonwhen, and to his two brothers Teanuis and Morris, and their progeny, so long as the waters run in the lower Delaware and Rancocas or Northampton rivers, to their only proper use, behoof of the children of the said Oppollonwhen, and his two brothers Teanuis and Morris, and their generations, offspring, stock, or kindred, and to each of them as the said land may descend according to the custom used among the said Indians forevermore. And the said John Wills for himself, his heirs and executors, covenants grants and agrees to and with the children of the said Oppollonwhen and his two brothers, and their progeny by these presents in manner and form following, that is to say. That the said John Wills, at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents, is and standeth lawfully and rightfully seized of and in the said 242 acres of land, plantation, and premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances, as of a good, sure, absolute and indefeasible estate and inheritance in fee simple, and now hath good right, full power, lawful and absolute authority in business to grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, release, convey and confirm the said granted and bargained 242 acres of land, plantation and premises as above limited and bounded as the map thereof is thereto annexed, unto the said children of the said Oppollonwhen and his two brothers Teanuis and Moonis, and their progeny forever, according to the true intent, purport, tenor, and meaning of these presents; and that it shall and may be lawful for the children of the said Oppollonwhen, and his two brothers Teanuis and Moonis, and their progeny from time to time, and at all times forever to transfer by the virtue of these presents, quietly and peacefully to have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy all and singular, the said 242 acres of land, plantation and premises, by these presents mentioned, with their, and every of their appurtenances without the lawful let, suit, trouble, hindrance, erection, ejection, or any other interruption of him the said John Wills, his heirs, executors, administrators or any other person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or pretending to claim any part or parcel thereof. The Quitrents thereout issuing unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors with the arrears thereof, if any, be only accepted. And the said John Wills, for himself, his heirs and executors, bargains, grants and

agrees, to and with the said Children of the said Oppollonwhen, and his two brothers, Teanuis and Moonis, and their progeny, and by these presents, that the said granted, bargained 242 acres of land, plantation and premises, and every part or parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said Children of the said Oppollonwhen, and his two brothers, Teanuis and Moonis, their generation, offspring, stock or kindred, or to such of them as the said land may descend, according to the custom used among the Indians, so long as the water runs in the river Delaware and Rancocas or Northampton rivers, against all and every person or persons whatsoever claiming, or that shall or may at any time or times hereafter lawfully claim any estate, right, title or interest of in or to any part or parcel thereof with their, and every of their appurtenances; shall and will forever warrant and defend by these presents. In witness whereof the party first above named in these presents have to this Indenture set his hand and seal this day and year above written.

"JOHN WILLS. [SEAL.]

"Sealed, signed, and delivered in the presence of the subscribers, one of his Majesties, the King's Council for the Province of New Jersey.

"RICHARD SMITH.

"Also in the presence of Isaac Pearson, Caleb Roper, Isaac Delno.

"Recorded in Book EE, page 76, in Secretary's Office in Burlington."

**Civil Organization.**—Previous to the organization of this township by the State Legislature, the territory embraced in this as well as Lumberton township was called *Coaxen* (or *Quakeson*, as spelled by some), and, as will be seen by the proceedings of the first town-meeting, which we herewith give, a resolution was passed asking that the name of the new township be Southampton, in contradistinction, no doubt, from the name of the township on the north of it:

"At an annual Town-meeting of the Township of Coaxen, in the county of Burlington, opened in front of the house of Charles C. Shinn, in Vincentown, on Tuesday, the 11th day of March, 1845.

"The moderator of last year, Isaac W. Eayre, called the meeting to order.

"On motion, it was

"Resolved, that Isaac W. Eayre be the judge of the present Town meeting.

"2d. Resolved, that Oliver Cox be Clerk.

"The Clerk then read the Riot Act, and the seventh section of the act incorporating Townships, their powers and duties.

"3d. The statement of the Township presented by the old township.

"4th. Two resolutions in relation to the changing the name of this township were read and adopted.

"5th. Dog tax, fifty cents a head.

"6th. Amount raised for school fund by township, \$500.

"7th. Next town-meeting to be held at Vincentown.

"8th. Surplus revenue be appropriated to pay the debt of the township, and not to School purposes as heretofore.

"9th. Next election to be held at the upper house in Vincentown.

"10th. A motion was made to dispense with overseers of the roads. Motion lost.

"11th. On motion, Resolved, that it be discretionary with the Township Committee how much shall be expended for repairs on roads, and any Overseer going beyond the same so allowed does it on his own responsibility.

"12th. Next town-meeting to be opened at the upper house in Vincentown.

"Resolved, by the Inhabitants of the township of Coaxen, in the county of Burlington, in their first Annual Town meeting assembled, that it is the sense of this meeting that the name of said township should be changed to Southampton, and that the Senators and members of Assembly from this county be respectfully requested to aid in effecting such legislative enactment as may be necessary for that purpose.

"Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolution, signed by the



moderator of this meeting, be sent to the chairman of the committee on corporation of the house of assembly of this state as soon after the close of this meeting as practicable.

"Signed,

"ISAAC W. EAYRES, Moderator.

"March 11, 1845."

Clerk, Caleb Lamb; Assessor, Robert P. Haines; Collector, Theodore Bodine; Chosen Freeholders, John S. Irick and Benjamin R. Peacock; Commissioners of Appeal, John Kirkbride, Thomas Haines, and Edward Black; Surveyors of Highways, John Cox and Franklin Hilliard; Overseers of Poor, E. Royce and James Worrell; Judge of Election, Thomas B. Woolston; Constables, Joseph G. Prickett and John Gaskill; Overseers of Highways: East District, Job Cline; North District, Joseph Wells; West District, Joseph Allen; South District, William Shemely; Township Committee, Aaron Harker, Edward B. Thomas, Charles Bowker, Lewis Butterworth, and Amos Taylor; School Committee, Joseph F. Rowand, Josiah I. Prickett, and Samuel Dobbins; Justices of the Peace, Arthur Haines, John B. Taylor, Daniel Wells, William S. Fort, and Joseph Lippincott; Pound-Keepers, Joseph Bowker and Charles Wilson.

We herewith give a list of town clerks, collectors, chosen freeholders, assessors, and town committee, as found in the records, from the organization of the township to the present time:

#### CLERKS.

1845. Caleb Lamb.	1859-61. William M. Zelly.
1846. Benjamin Brown.	1862-63. Martin L. Haines.
1847-48. Wilson Stokes.	1864. Joseph P. Elkinton.
1849. Isaiah L. Dobbins.	1865-67. Guy B. Loveland.
1850. Samuel Howel.	1868. Aaron S. Haines.
1851. Charles B. Jones.	1869, 1872-79. Stacy B. Eayre.
1852-53. Aaron S. Haines.	1870-71. Japhet B. Woolston.
1854-57. Samuel D. Howell.	1880-82. Samuel E. Branson.
1858. Joshua Woolston, Jr., and Joseph F. Rowand, to fill vacancy.	

#### COLLECTORS.

1845-46. Theodore Bodine.	1862-65. George Egly.
1847-49. Joseph Wells.	1866-68. John W. Haines.
1850. Joseph Darwood.	1869. John S. Budd.
1851-52. Richard B. Naylor.	1871-73. Absalom E. Cox.
1853-55. Joseph C. Kirkbride.	1874. John Hoffinger.
1856-57, 1870. James Colkitt.	1875-76. J. W. Hoffinger.
1858. Crispin Lippincott.	1877. John N. Sloan.
1859-60. Franklin Alloway.	1878-80. Franklin E. Allen.
1861. Alfred Haines.	1882. William D. Haines.

#### CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1845-47. John S. Irick. Benjamin R. Peacock.	1855-57. Joseph Wells.
1848. Robert P. Haines. Joseph Kirkbride.	1858-59. Joseph L. Budd.
1849. Robert P. Haines. Jacob L. Githens.	1860-62. Charles B. Jones.
1850. Jacob L. Githens. Joshua Hilliard.	1863-65. Joseph H. Lippincott.
1851. Jacob L. Githens. James L. Dobbins.	1866-68. Theodore Budd.
1852. James L. Dobbins.	1869, 1873-74. Samuel Norcross.
1853-54. Joshua Woolston, Sr.	1870-72. William H. Doron.
	1875-76. Samuel B. Colkitt.
	1877-79. S. R. Simonds.
	1880, 1882. Charles Austin.
	1881. Budd S. Cowperthwaite.

#### ASSESSORS.

1845-47. Robert P. Haines.	1860-62. Samuel G. Prickett.
1848-49. Hollinshead Kirkbride.	1863-64. Phineas K. Hilliard.
1850-51. Franklin Hilliard.	1865. John W. Haines.
1852-53, 1856. John H. Pippit.	1866-68. James M. Hargrove.
1854. Joshua E. Shreve.	1869. William G. Harveson.
1855. John B. Troth.	1870-72. Joseph Rogers.
1857-58. Samuel J. Allen.	1873-77. Charles H. Haines.
1859. Martin L. Haines.	1878-82. Francis C. Naylor.

#### TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1845.—Aaron Harker, Edward B. Thomas, Charles Bowker, Lewis Butterworth, Amos Taylor.	
1846.—Thomas Prickett, John M. Haines, Amos Taylor, Guy Bryan, Charles Lippincott.	
1847.—Isaac H. Morris, Thomas Prickett, Charles Bowker, John M. Haines, James L. Dobbins.	
1848.—Charles Bowker, Isaac W. Morris, James L. Dobbins, Edward Black, Joseph Campion.	
1849.—Charles Bowker, Isaac W. Morris, James L. Dobbins, Joseph Campion, Philip Streaker.	
1850.—Joseph K. Rodgers, Amos Taylor, Samuel H. Budd, Carlisle Brown, Joshua Woolston.	
1851.—Joseph K. Rodgers, John G. Smalley, Theodore B. Phillips, Joseph E. Bolton, Josiah J. Prickett.	
1852.—Joshua A. Jones, Benjamin F. Gauntt, John G. Smalley.	
1853.—Samuel P. Haines, Jacob C. Lippincott, John Doron.	
1854.—John Doron, Wycoff Norton, Joseph L. Budd.	
1855.—John Doron, Joseph W. Ross, Henry B. Wright.	
1856.—William T. Jones, Mahlon Kirkbride, Guy Bryan.	
1857.—William T. Jones, Mahlon Kirkbride, Leander J. Budd.	
1858.—William T. Jones, Mahlon Kirkbride, Josiah J. Prickett.	
1859.—Michael White, Theodore Budd, Josiah J. Prickett.	
1860.—Josiah J. Prickett, Aaron Harker, Jr., Joseph R. Dobbins.	
1861.—Josiah J. Prickett, William T. Jones, Joseph L. Budd.	
1862.—Joseph L. Budd, Michael White, Charles Ewan.	
1863.—Joseph L. Budd, Charles Ewan, John H. Pippit.	
1864-65.—Charles Ewan, John H. Pippit, Theodore Budd.	
1866-68.—John H. Pippit, Ivans Davis, Benjamin D. Haines.	
1869.—Joseph H. Lippincott, John H. Pippit, James M. Hargrave.	
1870.—Barclay C. Allen, Aaron Harker, Absalom E. Cox.	
1871.—Aaron Harker, Ivans Davis, Lewis L. Prickett.	
1872.—George F. Brown, Budd S. Cowperthwaite, Charles Ewan.	
1873-74.—George F. Brown, B. S. Cowperthwaite, Joseph Rogers.	
1875.—B. S. Cowperthwaite, John W. Haines, Joseph Rogers.	
1876.—B. S. Cowperthwaite, John W. Haines, Franklin Rogers.	
1877-78.—John W. Haines, B. S. Cowperthwaite, Carlisle Brown, William S. Joyce, F. S. Jones.	
1879.—Carlisle Brown, B. S. Cowperthwaite, Franklin S. Jones.	
1880.—George F. Brown, Daniel L. Woolston, William S. Joyce.	
1881.—George F. Brown, D. L. Woolston, Frank E. Allen.	
1882.—Daniel S. Woolman, John H. Worrell, George F. Brown.	

**Villages and Hamlets.**—VINCENTOWN is the principal town in Southampton township, and is pleasantly located on either bank of the south branch of the Rancocas Creek, immediately above the mouth of the "Stop the Jade" Creek. In the "Life of John Brainard" it is spoken of as Quakertown, from the number of Quakers composing its early inhabitants. Tradition, with its ever self-reliant anecdotes, positively assures us that this point of land between the Rancocas and Stop the Jade Creeks, on which stands the sober old town of Vincentown, was known far and near as Brimstone Neck, probably from the sulphurous exhalations of the old pioneers when met on their occasional convivial seasons at the old pioneer hostelry. Well, it is said that they did make "Rome howl" at times. All these traditional scenes left far in the dim past, we now look upon this town with its beautiful surrounding country, its charming silvery

lake, its railroad facilities, its business enterprises, their rise and growth.

History or records point us to nothing of a mechanical or manufacturing interest in this place prior to 1775 save the old saw-mill, built by Joseph Burr, about a mile above Vincentown. Mr. Burr willed his saw-mill at Vincentown to his daughter, Keziah Howell, wife of Governor Howell, of New Jersey. There is quite a romance connected with the marriage of Miss Burr to Governor Howell. She was one of the reigning belles, known far and wide for her charming beauty and ladylike accomplishments, and many were her suitors. But the gallant Howell, through the aid of a third party, finally won her heart and hand. The greatest obstacle in his way was, he was an Episcopalian, while her parents were strict Friends. Like most lovers, such trifling obstacles were soon overcome, and the two were made one.

The pioneer grist-mill at this place was built by Joseph Burr, Jr., in 1812, on the site of the present mill, owned by Gen. John S. Irick.

For a town known to be settled as early as this was, we are nevertheless confined to the narrow limits of the present century for facts in the case.

During the period of the Revolutionary war there were but very few houses at this place, consequently no necessity for stores and trades, while no doubt the pioneer trading during the most of the last century was done at Mount Holly, which is but a few miles distant. When the Leeds brothers became owners of the site of Quakertown, the name was changed to that of Vincentown, after Vincent Leeds, and the name so continued when a post-office was established, in 1831 or 1832, and Err Joyce appointed postmaster. He then kept the office in the frame building next south of Evans' Hotel. Just when the first tavern was opened here, or who the pioneer dispenser of provender and "Jersey lightning" was is not positively known, but in 1812, John Butterworth and Benjamin Burr were the "inn-keepers." Butterworth kept what in later and present years is known as the upper tavern. This hostelry was also kept by William Fairholm, previous to that of Butterworth. Fairholm filled the double capacity of inn-keeper and blacksmith. His shop stood near his tavern, on the site now occupied by the residence of John Ross. The last tavern-keeper in the upper house was Moses Bennett, who died while engaged in the business, and his widow continued the business a few years, when the property changed hands, and the present owner of the property is Frederick Kumph.

The lower tavern, as it was and is still called, was kept by Benjamin Burr in a frame building that stood on the site now occupied by Buzby & Woolman's brick store. There was a wing to the old tavern, occupying the space between Buzby & Woolman's store and the present hotel. The old tavern-house was removed, converted into a dwelling-house, and now oc-

cupied by Clayton Haines and John Doron. Burr was succeeded in the old tavern by Whitle Bowker, and Bowker by Amasa Lippincott. He was succeeded by Allen Southwick in the old tavern till 1831, when the present brick hotel was built, and Southwick kept that for several years, and now owned by J. R. Evans.

The pioneer store stood opposite the grist-mill, and was kept by Samuel Beck. This was some time previous to 1800. The building was subsequently converted into a dwelling-house. The next store-house in Vincentown is the one now occupied by Joseph E. Butterworth. It was built previous to 1800, and store kept by Doron & Stockton. This property was once owned by John Sleeper, and then by Mahlon Sleeper. In 1831 or 1832 there was a store on the corner of Main and Mill Streets, where now stand the fine double residences of Buzby & Woolman.

The brick store now occupied by Buzby & Woolman was built about the year 1834 by Garret Winters. He also built the brick tavern, and at that time owned the property where both store and hotel stand.

In 1830 or 1831 there was a small tan-yard on what is now Mill Street, nearly opposite the grist-mill. The first to engage in the manufacture of boots and shoes in this place was John Sleeper and his son Mahlon. The shop stood on the site now occupied by Samuel Butterworth's residence, and Sleeper's house stood on the site now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1833, Robert H. Woolston owned the lot upon which the Vincentown National Bank stands, and in that year built the building now occupied by the bank.

The pioneer wheelwright-shop of this place was built and operated by William Dobbins, on the corner opposite the Baptist Church. The building is now owned and occupied by Frank Alloway as a tailor-shop. The next wheelwright-shop was by Jervis Haines, in the shop now occupied by John Ross. The "Haines'" wheelwright- and blacksmith-shop, north of the Baptist Church, was built by Haines and Lippincott in 1840 or 1842.

The pioneer blacksmith of Vincentown was Anthony Phillips. His shop was near where the Baptist Church now stands. The next blacksmith was Joseph Naylor. His shop was on Main Street, now owned by Joshua Lippincott. It was a frame building, and subsequently filled in with brick and the siding taken off, giving it the appearance of a brick building.

The present grist-mill was built in 1850 by Joshua S. Burr, and after his death purchased by Gen. John S. Irick, who has improved it to its present dimensions, adding steam-power in 1881.

*Vincentown in 1882.*—There is at present in this town a grist- and saw-mill, owned by Gen. Irick; national bank, on corner of Main and Mill Streets; public school, No. 63; post-office, by Japhet B. Woolston; select school, by J. G. Herbert; railroad station, terminus of Vincentown Branch of Pennsylvania



Railroad; pits of the Vincentown Marl Company; three stores,—J. E. Butterworth, Buzby & Woolman, and N. H. Peacock; two drug-stores,—F. S. Hilliard and D. A. Jones; four blacksmith-shops,—Charles Haines, Joshua Lippincott, Clayton Sapp, and F. S. Jones; four wheelwright-shops,—W. D. Haines, John Ross, John Goldy, and Samuel E. Branson; four shoe-shops,—John McFarland, C. B. Marple, John S. Davis, and Aaron A. Sleeper; one tailor-shop, Frank Alloway; three churches,—Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal; and one Quaker meeting-house, of which James Branson has charge. The population of Vincentown in 1880 was six hundred and eighty-three.

BUDDTOWN,<sup>1</sup> a village of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, is situated in Southampton township, on "Stop the Jade" Creek, a branch of the Rancocas, midway between the towns of Vincentown and Pemberton, about two and a half miles from each. Around the town is one of the most fertile farming sections of Burlington County, of which it is partially the centre of trade and repairs.

The earliest record that can be obtained of the place is in a survey made to Daniel Leeds in 1719, which survey is described as being near a saw-mill on "Stop the Jade," owned by Thomas Budd.

The Thomas Budd whose life and actions were mostly identified with its early history was the oldest son of William Budd (the second), and grandson of William Budd, the immigrant, who landed in Burlington in 1678, and afterwards located near Pemberton. This Thomas Budd married Jemima, the daughter of Philo Leeds, and bought of his father-in-law a large tract of land, adjoining what is now called *Buddtown*, where he settled, lived, and died in 1775, aged sixty-seven years, deeding and willing in severalty to his three sons, Thomas, Isaac, and Joseph, about fifteen hundred acres north and south of Buddtown, lands which he had in part purchased and part located with proprietary rights.

To his son Isaac he willed the land south and southeast of Buddtown, to his son Joseph he willed the lands north of Buddtown, including his homestead farm; to his son Thomas he, in 1773, deeded about three hundred and fifty-three acres northeast of and adjoining his homestead farm, bought of Levi Briggs. Thomas Budd, Jr., dying in 1776, at the age of thirty-two, in the Continental service, willed his three hundred and fifty-three acres to his brothers Isaac and Joseph. Joseph afterwards sold his portion to Isaac. Isaac willed this land to his sons Joseph and Stacy. Joseph's portion was heired by his daughter Josephine, wife of Henry I. Budd, and sold to William E. Taylor and Joseph Heister, by whom it (1882) is now owned. Stacy's portion is now owned by his son George. Isaac willed his farms south of Buddtown: first, the part adjoining the town to his

son John; the next adjoining farm (southeast) to his son Samuel; the next adjoining farm, west of the latter, to his son Isaac, Jr. John's portion now mostly belongs to his son, Franklin Budd, Pemberton and Robert C. Taylor (three separate farms). Samuel's portion, in two farms, was, and is now, owned by his sons, Francis and Joseph L. Budd. Joseph's farm is now owned by J. Marble Hargrove. Isaac, Jr's., portion is now owned, in two farms, by his sons, Alfred and Theodore Budd.

Joseph Budd, upon the death of his brother Thomas, took his place as captain in the provincial service, was promoted to major, and so designated during his lifetime. When first married he resided on the homestead farm near Buddtown, but soon after settled on his plantation at the intersection of the Columbus and Vincentown and the South Mount Holly and Pemberton roads, now owned and occupied by his grandson, John Smalley. Holding many private and public trusts, and owning several farms, inherited from his father and father-in-law, his time was principally occupied in their management and the numerous estates for which he acted as trustee and guardian.

Dying in 1821, aged sixty-six years, he left his farm where he resided to his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Smalley; a farm northeast of and adjoining Birmingham to his daughter, wife of Rev. Joseph Shippard; to his son Joseph a farm adjoining this, and now owned by Streaker Bodine; to his wife a farm near Bridgeton, in Cumberland County; all his lands north of and adjoining Buddtown, which are now divided into six farms, to his son, Col. Thomas F. Budd.

On the decease of Thomas F. Budd, in 1849, his two sons, Leander J. and William I. Budd, divided the father's farming land between them, Leander J. taking the two farms on the northwest side of the survey, lying on both sides of the Birmingham road, and forty acres adjoining the village of Buddtown; the latter forty acres, and now belongs to Dr. James Still's estate.

William I. Budd took the farms on the east and south of the survey. William I. Budd dying in 1856 without male heirs, his brother and executor, Leander J. Budd, sold the homestead farm to John F. Budd, the farm south of it to William Hoit, the farm west of the last to Pemberton Taylor, he to James Marble. John F. Budd afterwards sold his to Edmund Prickitt; he to William E. Taylor; he to Henry I. Budd; he to Thomas Reeves; he to Isaiah P. Goldy; he to William Pope, by whom it is now owned. William Hoit sold his to William H. Doran, who now owns it. James Marble's farm descended to his son-in-law, Josephus Sooy, by whom it is now owned. Leander J. Budd dying in 1864, left his farm to his widow, Rebecca L. Budd, and children,—Henry I., Rebecca A., and Mary F., by whom it is now owned, but occupied by Peter Ellis, husband of Rebecca

<sup>1</sup> By Henry I. Budd.

A. Budd Ellis and J. Goldy Montgomery. Absalom Edmund owns the farm to the west of and adjoining the town. This farm descended to him from his father, Thomas Edmund, who bought of Samuel Dobbins about 1826. From 1826 to 1845 the land adjoining and southwest of the town belonged to Thomas Gaskill. From him it descended to his son, Israel Gaskill, now owned by John H. Worrell and J. Somerfield Budd. South and southeast of the town, James Asay owned the farm where Pemberton Taylor now owns, and Thomas Dolton, then James Atkinson the next farm south, now owned by Robert C. Taylor. At this early day, 1826, Isaac Lee also owned twenty acres adjoining and west of Dolton's. Still farther south, the adjoining farms to the ones above mentioned are the Isaiah Goldy farm, George Gaskill, Joseph Bennett, John Cox, Asa Rogers' heirs, and Benjamin and Lewis Atkinson farms. Beyond these and over the Rancocas comes in the pine region, with but little farming land, except an occasional oasis in the midst of a sandy desert.

A large and fertile body of land from half to one mile east and northeast of Buddtown was owned and occupied at an early day by Judge Joseph Earl, and from him descended in severalty to his sons, Richard W., Franklin W., and Taunton Earl. Richard's daughter Gertrude now owns her father's farm, which is occupied by her and her husband, Henry Lippincott.

Franklin W. Earl and his sons, Frank, Joshua, and Charles, own and occupy their father's and uncle Taunton's land, Taunton dying without children.

Directly west and north of the Thomas Budd survey is a large body of land owned at an early day by Jacob Lamb, which descended to his daughters, Mrs. Dr. Lott, Mrs. John Cox, Mrs. Abraham Eayre, and Mrs. Benjamin Cox in severalty. The same farms are now owned in the same order by John Gleason, Benjamin D. Haines, L. J. Budd's estate, and John Butterworth. Still west of this survey was a large estate, first owned and occupied by James Wills, and extended from the north Rancocas Creek south to "Stop the Jade" Creek, now divided into four large farms, now (1882) owned respectively by Joseph and Samuel Butterworth, Samuel Davis' estate, Ann Elizabeth and Isabella Renaud, granddaughters of James Wills (the original proprietor). Southwest of the last is Job Butterworth's farm, first owned by John Hollinshead, then by his daughter, who married David Peacock, an active and intelligent farmer, who invented the first iron plow, and made the first extensive application of green sand marl, a valuable fertilizer that underlies all this section, is the source of its surpassing fertility, and is by the thousands of tons transported both by rail and wagon long distances to less favored localities.

The old mill having gone into decay, Isaac and Joseph Budd owning each the lands, Joseph on the north and Isaac on the south side of "Stop the Jade"

stream, entered into a partnership, Joseph one-third and Isaac two-thirds, and built a new saw-mill, at or near the site of the old one, about 1780.

This saw-mill was owned and operated by the heirs of Isaac and Joseph Budd until 1870, when on account of the timber supply giving out the mill was abandoned, and the site of the pond has now become a fertile meadow.

In 1850, Thomas F. Budd (son of Joseph) built across the road from the present blacksmith-shop a large steam (grain and lumber) mills. These mills were managed several years by his son, William I. Budd, but proving unprofitable were sold by his executor, Leander J. Budd, to William C. Norton, who, failing to make them pay, sold the machinery, dismantled the building, moved it away, and converted it into a farm-house.

The first school, in a log building, was started in 1780, on land donated by Joseph Budd, where the present public school building now stands.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1854, on lands given by Isaac Budd. The trustees were Benajah Antrim, John F. Budd, Samuel K. Budd, Benjamin Atkinson, and Joshua E. Bolton. There has been no settled pastor, the church having always been under the jurisdiction of the Pemberton charge.

The first house was built for the sawyer, and located about where the barn of Franklin Budd now stands.

The first blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops were erected on the site of the present hay-scales at the same time the mill was rebuilt.

The first store was started by Samuel Dobbins in 1815, in a little brick building between the present dwellings of Franklin Budd and Mrs. William Budd. James Campbell followed as the second store-keeper in the same place.

John F. Budd first enlarged his residence into a large frame building; then, 1826, opened a hotel, afterwards a store. This later was conducted as a store by Aaron Early; now is owned and occupied as a residence by Mrs. William Budd and her son Michael.

John S. Budd, son of John F. Budd, now occupies the large brick store opposite to his late father's residence, which was first built and occupied by Isaac Dobbins in 1826. He was followed by James Stiles, Joseph Wills, Asa Wills, William Heulings, Joseph F. Rowand, John B. Taylor, William H. Budd, John S. Budd, in succession.

Later, or about 1860, a store adjoining the Methodist Church was started and carried on by Reuben Stratton.

The first hotel was kept by Thomas Green, then by Job Davis, followed by Jacob Naylor in 1826, who united the trade of cooper with hotel-keeping, and died in 1845. The hotel was then sold to John B. Taylor, then to Israel Gaskill. He willed the same to Job H. Gaskill, his brother, now owned



by Thomas Bozarth. Robert Davidson followed Jacob Naylor as proprietor, then Adin Sine for eight years, then J. Marble Hargrove, Thomas Feake, Adin Sine, and Thomas Bozarth.

The house where Benjamin Shinn now lives was built by Isaac Budd for his slave Ishmael. Two of Ishmael's children, Imaleah and Beulah, were left by Isaac Budd, Sr., to his wife, Ann Budd, until they arrived at the age of twenty-one years, when they were to be manumitted.

Ishmael had a later son, which he named Freeborn, as he was born after the law was passed fixing the time for all children of slaves to be born free. This Freeborn died a few years ago, aged one hundred and six years.

Isaac Lee, Samuel Hargrove, James Asay, and Robert Taylor were among the early residents of Buddtown, and were men of marked individuality.

Isaac Budd also carried on the business of brick-making in connection with farming. The old clay-holes, partly redeemed into farming land, remain as a testimony to the early business of the place.

Although much of the property in and surrounding the town has passed into other hands, a large part is still owned by the heirs of Isaac and Joseph Budd, from whom the village first took the name of Buddtown. The principal property-holders of the place in 1882 are John S. Budd, Franklin Budd, Henry I. Budd, Dr. James Still's estate, Pemberton and Robert C. Taylor, Mrs. William Budd, Michael Budd, Thomas Bozarth, John Worrell, Benjamin Chambers, Absalom Edmund, David Taylor, Kenneth Britton estate, Job Dunfrey, Joseph Budden, John Rose, William Cranmer, Josephus Sooy, and William H. Doran, a justice of the peace.

There is a tradition extant that "Stop the Jade" Creek derived its name from persons chasing a wild horse down the stream, called out in the excitement of the chase, "Stop the jade! Stop the jade!" Jade being an ancient name for horse.

RED LION is a small hamlet in the southwest part of the township, where there is a tavern by Jacob Abrams, store by Franklin E. Allen, one blacksmith-shop, and four or five dwellings.

BEAVERVILLE is a hamlet of a school-house and four or five dwellings, and about two miles south of Vincentown.

RETREAT is situated two and a quarter miles southeast of Vincentown, on the road to Sooy's tavern, and on both sides of the Rancocas Creek, and at one time was a thriving manufacturing village, turning out large quantities of cotton goods. The place derived its name from the fact that during the Revolutionary war, when Bridgetown (now Mount Holly) was occupied by the British, the forge at Birmingham being close by, the proprietor was compelled to move his works into the then pine wilds, where he could continue making cannon-balls for the Continental army in safety, and called his place of concealment New

Retreat. The cotton-mills at this place were operated until 1842, when the free-trade policy of Congress crippled and closed them up, with several others throughout the country. There is nothing left now to mark the location of the factory except a few old pilings and the old dam and flood-gates. But very few of the buildings connected with the factory remain. The old store has been converted into a Baptist mission. The fine old mansion, occupied by the Boltens, Howells, and Cushmans, bears but little traces of its once noted genuine hospitality. The large tract of land once belonging with the place passed into the hands of Charles Bispham, of Mount Holly, who has cleared up a large farm on what was formerly known as the "Great Briar Swamp." In 1858, James Branson organized a Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school in the old school-house, upon the site of which a new school-house was built, and the old one converted into a Methodist Church.

**Schools.**—There are six school districts in this township, the condition of each, according to the report of the State Board of Education in 1880, being as follows:

LANE DISTRICT, No. 61.—Total amount received for school purposes for the year, \$365.35; value of school property, \$1000; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 86; months' school, 10; number of scholars registered, 74; average attendance, 28; capacity of school-house, 66; female teacher, 1; salary per month, \$30.

BUDDTOWN DISTRICT, No. 62.—Total amount received for school purposes during the year, \$419.47; value of school property, \$800; total children between five and eighteen years of age, 120; months' school, 10; number of scholars registered, 84; average attendance, 30; capacity of school-house, 65; female teacher, 1; monthly salary, \$30.75.

VINCENTOWN DISTRICT, No. 63.—Total amount received for school purposes during the year, \$1576.90; value of school property, \$5000; total number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 284; months' school, 10; number of scholars registered, 235; average attendance, 98; capacity of school-house, 175; male teachers, 2; monthly salary each, \$45; female teacher, 1; monthly salary, \$30.

RETREAT DISTRICT, No. 64.—Total amount received for school purposes, \$840.99; value of school property, \$700; total number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 102; months' school, 9; average attendance, 32; capacity of school-house, 75; one male teacher, at \$24 per month, and one female, at \$30 per month.

BEAVER DAM DISTRICT, No. 65.—Total amount received for school purposes, \$331.52; value of school property, \$1200; number of scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 92; months' school, 10; number of scholars registered, 89; average attendance, 34; capacity of school-house, 50; male teacher, 1; monthly salary, \$30.

**FREEDOM DISTRICT, No. 66.**—Total amount received for school purposes, \$300; value of school property, \$1200; total scholars between five and eighteen years of age, 46; months' school, 10.7; number of scholars registered, 33; average attendance, 16; capacity of school-house, 64; female teacher, 1; monthly salary, \$25.

**Brainard's Indian Church.**—The Indian missionary, Rev. John Brainard, was not only the pioneer preacher in this section, but he was the pioneer church-builder in the vicinity of Vincentown. In his labors of love for the souls of the aborigines, he was often lost in the wilderness, wandering sometimes all night over rocks and mountains, down hideous steeps, through swamps and morasses, with danger and horror all around; often pinched with cold, racked with pain of body, needing all the care and tenderness found in the best of homes, yet forced to accept some pine-tree of the forest as a couch and its branches for a covering. Yet amidst all this sacrifice and suffering he rejoiced if he was only able to lead the poor Indian to the Saviour of men. Sometimes, after doing all he could to recommend Christianity, he would be unspeakably saddened in seeing them go away and engage in their idolatrous feasts and devil-worship. Yet he continued his labors, and not only offered them the bread of Life, but built houses for them to worship in. His was the pioneer church here. It was built of hard-wood hewn timber, and well calculated to last for many generations. The Brainard Missionary Church was located at the Indian village or town on the bank of the Coaxen or Quakeson Creek, on the farm now owned by the heirs of Joseph Deacon, deceased, and near the present residence of John P. Lippincott, but once owned by an Indian chief by the name of Charles Moolis, and his wife, Bashaba, a remnant of the Indians under the care of Father Brainard, as he was called. There are yet persons in Vincentown who recollect these Indians before they wholly passed away either by death or removal. The old graveyard was on W. J. Irick's farm, but entirely obliterated. This ancient church at an early period (beyond the memory of the present generation) was, by the consent of John Bishop, the last living trustee, moved to Vincentown and placed on a lot of land donated by William Stockton, by the side of the old school-house, that stood about where the railroad depot now stands. While the old pioneer church stood on this location it was free for all denominations except Roman Catholics, and occupied by each in turn, and is pleasantly associated with the early history of the older inhabitants of Vincentown. The old pioneer church was subsequently taken down and moved to Freedom, near the school-house at that place, and converted into a school-house, and in 1871 or 1872 was destroyed by fire. Previous, however, to its being moved it had been abandoned by each denomination as they in turn had built for themselves houses of worship.

**Friends' Meeting-House.**—The second church built in Vincentown was by the Friends. The deed for the land upon which it was built was given by Mrs. Anna Leeds, widow of Vincent Leeds, to the Mount Holly Meeting of Friends, July 12, 1781, for the sum of five shillings. The names of the first trustees were Samuel Hilliard, William Bishop, Hudson Burr, William Burr, John White, and Isaac Barton. The original meeting-house was built of logs, and occupied for many years. It stood on the site occupied by the present one, and in 1813 gave way to the present brick structure. The building known to be the old Quaker meeting-house now stands in the south-west corner of Gen. John S. Irick's lumber-yard, on Main Street, and is occupied as a dwelling. The original school-house in Vincentown stood in the old graveyard in rear of the Friends' meeting-house, and was removed many years ago.

The original lot sold by Mrs. Leeds to the trustees of Friends' Meeting contained about two acres of land. When Gen. Irick established his lumber-yard here he purchased about half the original grant of Mrs. Leeds to trustees, which is now occupied for lumber-yard purposes. There has been no regular service in the Vincentown Friends' meeting-house for several years, and it is occupied only upon funeral and especial occasions.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—As early as 1774 Methodism, with its peculiar aggressive system, had so far spread over old Burlington County as to reach every settlement within the county bounds, and among other places had planted itself in Vincentown. This was the third year of Presiding Elder Solomon Sharp on this district, and the preachers were Joseph Totten and Joseph Osborn. During this year a young man who had just been married the previous year, and who had early been led to seriousness under the influence of the religion of the fathers (the Quakers), but who had resolved that he would put off the work of a true Christian until settled in life, was attracted to the old school-house in Vincentown to listen to the Methodist presiding elder, Solomon Sharp. The word of God reached his heart, and he was alarmed at his carelessness in postponing the interests of his soul, and he resolved to cry to God for mercy until he either sank into hell or was saved from his sins. God in his mercy heard him, and soon after a class was formed and he was chosen its leader. His name was Samuel Dobbins. This was the first class formed at Vincentown. The names of the class were Samuel Dobbins (leader), Elizabeth Dobbins, John Woolston, Lydia Woolston, Samuel Woolston, Hillman Dobbins, and Rebecca Dobbins. Soon after this the old Quakeson meeting-house was moved to Vincentown, and served the purpose of a church for a long time, the preachers on Burlington Circuit or Pemberton (New Mills) making it a place of regular preaching service, and of feeding the little flock composing the basis of the future society. Solomon Sharp, who became one of the in-



struments of planting Methodism in Vincentown, was well known by the past generation, married in this vicinity Jemima Budd, daughter of Isaac Budd, and was presiding elder from 1800 to 1803. He died suddenly in the sixty-fifth year of his age. From that time to the present Methodism in Vincentown has been on the increase until it has become a self-sustaining charge or station. The following is, we believe, a complete list of preachers who have served this people from 1774 to the present time, 1882 :

The first Methodist sermon preached in New Jersey was by Capt. Thomas Webb, at Burlington, in 1770. He was a Methodist local preacher, and belonged to the British army. This was the seed sown which soon brought forth fruit abundantly. The next year Asbury, while on his way from Philadelphia to New York, preached in the court-house at Burlington, and again in 1772. Sept. 1, 1774 (Thomas Rankin says in his journal), I rode to New Mills (Pemberton), and preached to a large number in the Baptist meeting-house. On Friday I rode to Mount Holly, and preached in the Presbyterian meeting-house to an attentive congregation. The first Methodist Conference in America was held in Philadelphia, in June, 1773, when John King and William Walters were sent to travel in all East and West Jersey. 1774, Philip Gatch, William Walters, and Thomas Rankin continued the work in New Jersey. 1775, John King, William Duke, and Daniel Ruff. 1776, Robert Lindsay and John Cooper. 1777, Henry Kennedy and Thomas McClure. 1778, Daniel Ruff and Jacob Abbott. 1779, Daniel Ruff, Joshua Dudley, and Philip Cox. 1780, William Gill, John James, and Richard Garretson. In 1781, New Jersey was divided into two circuits, called East and West Jersey, and Caleb B. Pedicord and Joseph Cromwell were sent to West Jersey. 1782, Joshua Dudley and Richard Ivy. 1783, Woolman Hickman and John Magary. 1784, Samuel Rowe, William Partridge, and John Fidler. 1785, William Phoebe, Thomas Ware, and Robert Sparks. 1786, Jacob Brush, John Simmons, and Jacob Sutton. 1787, Robert Cann, John McCloskey, and John Milburn. 1788, West Jersey Circuit was called Salem; Nathaniel B. Mills, John Cooper, and Joseph Cromwell. 1789, Burlington Circuit was formed, including Burlington, Mount Holly, Lumberton, Medford, Vincentown, Pemberton, and on down to the ocean; and John McCloskey and William Jackson, preachers. 1790, the same preachers. 1791, Simon Pile and William Dougherty. 1792, Robert Hutchison and William Dougherty. 1793, Robert Cann and Robert Hutchison. 1794, Levi Rogers and Elisha Cole. 1795, Richard Swain and Joseph Lovel. 1796, Benjamin Fisler. 1797, Solomon Sharp and Zenas Conger. 1798, the same. 1799, Richard Sneath and Johnson Dunham. 1800, Samuel Coate and Levin Moore. 1801, Thomas Jones and Jesse Justice. 1802, David Barton and Daniel Higby. 1803, Joseph Totten and Joseph Osborn.

1804, Peter Vannest and John Brown. 1805, William McLenahan and Benjamin Iliff. 1806, William Colbert and Thomas Smith. 1807, James Smith and Thomas Stratton. 1808, William Mills and David Ireland. 1809, William Mills and Thomas Budd. 1810, Michael Coate and Thomas Dunn. 1811, Burlington was this year; with Mount Holly and Lumberton, made a separate circuit, and the remainder of the territory of the old Burlington Circuit was called New Mills, and the preachers on this circuit were Daniel Fidler and Samuel Budd. 1812, George Wooley and Samuel Budd. 1813, John Woolston and James Quail. 1814, Nathan Swain and John Fox. 1815, John Fox and Daniel Ireland. 1816, James Aikens and Richard W. Petherbridge. 1817, David Bartine and Walters Burrows. 1818, David Bartine and Daniel Fidler. 1819-20, John Finley and Peter Vannest. 1821, John Walker and James Long. 1822, John Walker and William Allen. 1823, Thomas Neal and David Dailey. 1824, Thomas Neal and Richard W. Petherbridge. 1825, Joseph Rusling and Thomas Davis. 1826, Walters Burrows and Daniel Fidler. 1827, Walters Burrows and Eliphalet Reed. 1828, New Mills, now called Pemberton, which still included Vincentown, Bartholomew Weed and J. McLauren. 1829, William Granville and J. Moore. This year Rev. Mr. Granville circulated a subscription for a Methodist Episcopal Church at Vincentown, and thirty-five one-hundredths of an acre of land in Pleasant Street was bought of Asa Rogers and Beulah, his wife. The names of the trustees to whom the lot of land was deeded were John Woolston, Samuel Dobbins, Hillman Dobbins, Daniel Joice, and Robert L. Robbins. The date of the deed is Jan. 4, 1830. The names of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Vincentown that continued to worship in the old Quakeson Church up to this year were Samuel Dobbins, Nancy Robbins, Robert L. Robbins, Mary Dobbins, Mary Sleeper, Daniel Joice, Lydia Joice, William Hays, Mary Hays, and Anna Maria Dobbins. 1830, Henry Boehm and Thomas G. Steward. During this year it is probable the new church, the first Methodist Church in Vincentown, was built, under the supervision of the traveling companion of the great Asbury. Tradition says that Elijah Woolston, whose house was a home for the Methodist preachers, gave all the brick for the construction of this then new church. 1831, Henry Boehm and Jonah F. Canfield. It is in accordance with the memory of the oldest inhabitants here that this year successful camp-meetings were held in the vicinity of Vincentown, and probably contributed much towards kindling the spirit of revival which was largely developed in the new church during the winter of the Conference year. The following were the principal subjects of this work of grace: Samuel Dobbins, Jr., Mary Dobbins, Elizabeth Dobbins, James Branson, Anthony Phillips, Jacob Phillips, Susan Lippincott, Elizabeth Lippin-

cott, Anna Colcott, Damaris Harker, Barbara Woolston, Rebecca Barns, I. C. Robbins, Emeline Moore, Mahlon Joyce, Jonathan Haines, Ann McLasky, I. L. Dobbins, Henry Banks, Sarah Champion, who became the wife of Rev. J. F. Canfield, Gabler Obrian, Jesse Jones, Elizabeth Haines, Margaret Shinn, Beulah A. Dobbins, Margaret Dobbins, Charles Dobbins, Eliza Dobbins, and Rebecca Dobbins. 1832, William Williams and C. T. Ford; William Williams and George A. Raybold; James Campbell and D. Fidler, supernumeraries. 1834, this year Pemberton is made a station, and Medford Circuit appears with Vincentown attached; D. Fidler, supernumerary, and one to be supplied. 1835, Robert Sutton. 1836, R. Sutton and D. Fidler, supernumerary. 1837, Edward Stout. 1838, Matthias German. 1839, J. W. McDougall and S. Townsend. 1840, J. W. McDougall and N. Vansant. 1841, J. F. Crouch and N. Vansant. 1842, N. Chew and E. Hance; J. F. Canfield, supernumerary. 1843, Samuel Jacquet, E. Hance, and J. F. Canfield, supernumerary. 1844, Samuel Jacquet and E. H. Stokes. 1845, T. Christopher and J. C. Summerill. 1846, Rodney Winans and M. C. Stokes. 1847, Rodney Winans and Charles Larew. 1848, J. J. Sleeper and William Tunison. 1849, J. J. Sleeper and J. R. Bryan. 1850, J. Loudenslager and J. R. Bryan. 1851, J. Loudenslager and T. C. Carman. 1852, P. Cline and J. L. Souders. 1853, P. Cline and J. J. Sleeper. During this year Rev. Cline finding the old church in Plumb Street incapable of supplying the wants of the Methodist Church in Vincentown, and inconvenient and unsuitable in location, with commendable enterprise and zeal moved the people to the erection of the present neat and comfortable church edifice on Main Street. The building is of brick, and cost about nine thousand dollars. The lot was purchased of John L. Sleeper, Charles L. Sleeper, and Phebe, his wife, by the following trustees: Samuel Dobbins, Robert L. Robbins, Mahlon Joyce, Samuel Hampton, and Jonathan Haines. The deed bears date May 20, 1853. 1854, John W. Hickman and Daniel Adams. 1855, J. W. Hickman and Isaac Trotter. 1856, Vincentown was made a station, and E. H. Durell and Clark Polly were the preachers. 1857, the same. 1858, Vincentown and Medford were again united, and J. White was the preacher. 1859, the same. 1860-61, J. W. McDougall. 1862-63, George C. Maddock. 1864-65, Joseph Atwood. 1866, Vincentown again a station, supplied by C. P. Whitecar. 1867, A. R. Jones. 1868-69, L. O. Manchester. 1870, S. Wesley Lake. 1871-72, the same. 1873, R. B. Sutliff, who died suddenly Feb. 18, 1874. 1874, Edwin Waters. 1876-78, C. C. Eastlack. 1879-81, Walter Chamberlain. 1881-82, Alvin M. Lake.

The officers of the church for the present year are: Stewards, Benjamin Sleeper, Isaiah C. Robbins, Barclay P. Haines, and Clarkson L. Atkinson, for Vincentown; John H. Worrel, Franklin Budd, and

Joseph Rogers, of Buddtown; John Wills and Carlisle Brown, of Retreat. Trustees, Benjamin Sleeper, Joseph R. Dobbins, Jonathan Haines, Carlisle Brown, Alexander Elwell, M.D., and C. L. Atkinson, of Vincentown; J. H. Worrel, Franklin Budd, and Joseph Rogers, of Buddtown; James Bronson and John Wills, of Retreat. Value of church property at Vincentown, twelve thousand dollars.

There is also a flourishing Sabbath-school connected with this church.

This church is also represented in the mission fields of China by the Misses Beulah and Sallie H. Woolston, who have been in the missionary service for the last fifteen years. They are natives of Vincentown.

**Vincentown Baptist Church.**<sup>1</sup>—On the road leading west from Vincentown to Medford, about one mile from the first-named village, there are three farms in possession of the following-named persons: William J. Irick, Jr., and John P. Lippincott. A century ago these farms were all embraced in one tract of land, called the "Coaxsen Tract." A remnant of the Delaware tribe of Indians by that name owned it. To them the Revs. David and John Brainard preached the gospel. A plain wooden structure was their house of worship. This was located on the right side of the Vincentown and Medford road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Irick farm-house. After the death of these eminent servants of Christ, the remnant dwindled down to only two persons, King Charles Mullis and Bathsheba, his wife.

There was now no longer use for a house of worship for the red men, so the citizens of Vincentown and vicinity purchased it and removed it into the village, not far from the present site of the railroad depot. It was then known by the title of the "Free Meeting-House," because it was to be free for the use of Christians of all Protestant denominations. Here it stood until the year 1837, when it was again removed into an adjoining school district, and was henceforth known as "The New Freedom School-House." It was subsequently destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1871. In this free meeting-house the pioneers of the Baptist denomination preached. How early does not appear from any records, but from tradition it is presumed that the earliest traveling preachers and pastors of the Pemberton Baptist Church visited Vincentown occasionally and preached in this house.

The first Baptist preacher who was personally known to any of the old inhabitants now living was the Rev. Alexander McGowen, who became pastor of the Pemberton Baptist Church in the year 1798, and continued in that relation about seven years.

At this time the inhabitants of Vincentown were principally Friends or Quakers. There were only two families of Baptists,—Thomas Woolston and his wife Hester, and Joseph Warren and his wife Rachel. They were members of the Pemberton Baptist Church.

<sup>1</sup> By Horace W. Smith.



When the Rev. John Rogers became pastor of that church, he made Vincentown a regular out-station, preaching there once in four weeks on the afternoon of the Lord's day. He continued these services until he left Pemberton, in the year 1829.

Rev. Clarence W. Mulford succeeded Mr. Rogers at Pemberton in 1830. Young, zealous, and bold, he took up the work Mr. Rogers laid down with great vigor. Mr. Rogers sowed the seed, Mr. Mulford gathered the harvest, and that harvest, which was a large and rich one, was not gathered without much opposition on the part of some who, being ignorant of Baptist doctrines and practices, were much prejudiced against them.

In three years the Baptist interest had become so important that it was deemed expedient to organize a Baptist Church.

The following are the minutes on the church register dated Sept. 19, 1834:

"Pursuant to public notice a meeting was held in the Free Meeting-House at Vincentown, Burlington County, New Jersey, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, to constitute certain persons a regular Baptist Church. Present as the constituting Presbytery the following brethren, viz.: the Revs. J. M. Challis, J. C. Harrison, M. J. Rhees, J. Shepherd, S. Swain, and C. W. Mulford. The council organized by the appointment of Brother C. W. Mulford, moderator, and M. J. Rhees, clerk. The sermon was delivered by J. C. Harrison from Zechariah, fourth chapter, sixth and seventh verses. The question was propounded by the moderator and answered in behalf of the constituents by Robert Taylor, who had been appointed. A regular letter of dismission from the Baptist Church at Pemberton was presented and read publicly, dismissing the following brethren and sisters, viz.: Robert Taylor, James Worrell, Andrew Morton, John Corless, John Darwood, Reuben Knowlton, Nicholas Brown, Job Cline, Benjamin G. Lee, Ziber Shinn, William D. Haines, Sarah Taylor, Mary J. Cook, Margaret Corless, Elizabeth Darwood, Amy Brown, Keziah Woolston, Anna Shinn, Rebecca Gaskill, Sarah Shinn, Mary Worrell, Mary Ann Morton, Mary Knowlton, Sarah Atkinson, Sarah Haines, Keziah Lippincott, Samuel Gibson, Mary Gibson, and Tabilla Pippitt, making twenty-nine persons. A confession of faith was adopted."

The newly-formed church held its first regular church meeting on the same day.

At a regular church-meeting held October 18th we find a committee of four appointed to collect material and money for the building of a house of worship, said committee consisting of Brethren Morton, Mulford, Haines, and Lee.

Jan. 17, 1835. The committee on procuring money and materials had been so successful that it was resolved to erect a meeting-house thirty-eight by forty-eight feet on the Doron lot, and go on and build as

far as the subscription will warrant them. Thomas Woolston, Rev. C. W. Mulford, A. Morton, and William D. Haines were appointed the committee. Subsequently the house was erected, a plain brick building, standing on the east side of Main Street, on the corner of Church Street. There is no record of any religious services having taken place at the laying of the corner-stone. When the house was completed it was opened for worship, the dedication sermon being preached by the Rev. C. W. Mulford.

Mr. Mulford's services as supply closed with his resignation of the pastorate of the Pemberton Church. He was the instrument in the hands of the Lord of founding and organizing the Baptist Church at Vincentown. He baptized several of its constituent members into the fellowship of the Pemberton Church, and while engaged as supply he baptized eighteen. He is yet remembered by a few of the old standard-bearers with feelings of veneration and tenderness.

After Mr. Mulford resigned the church again depended upon supplies. Only two of these are named on the church records,—the Rev. William S. Hale, who baptized three candidates, and the Rev. John Boozer, who baptized one candidate.

The first pastor was the Rev. William Smith, who was called to the pastorate Jan. 22, 1837. He and his wife brought letters of admission from the Baptist Church at Phoenixville, Pa. Mr. Smith was very successful in adding members to the church by baptism. During his settlement he baptized sixty-six. His resignation took place in the spring of 1840. Sept. 1, 1838, Brother Samuel W. Goldy was elected church clerk.

Sept. 19, 1834, Robert Taylor and James Worrell were chosen as deacons. March 4, 1840, Brother Andrew Morton and John Doron were elected deacons. Brother Doron is at present serving the church faithfully as its senior deacon, a term already of forty-two years.

After the resignation of Mr. Smith, Rev. Charles Kain and other brethren preached as supplies until the call of the second pastor, the Rev. John Mapes Carpenter. The precise date of his call is not given, but we find on the records of the church, Jan. 2, 1841, that Brother Carpenter and his wife presented letters of dismission from the Baptist Church at Jacksonville, Middlesex Co., of this State.

Nov. 2, 1844, Joshua Lippincott was granted a license to preach the gospel. For more than thirty-seven years he has most acceptably served the church as supply whenever it has been destitute or the pastor has been absent or stricken down with sickness.

Mr. Carpenter's pastorate extended through a period of more than eight years, the letter dismissing him and his wife to the church at Perth Amboy, in this State, being granted March 25, 1849. He was untiring in his labors for the conversion of souls and the building up of the church. Number of baptisms during his pastorate, forty-nine.

Sept. 22, 1849, the Rev. John S. Miller, of Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., accepted a call to the pastorate.

Oct. 2, 1852, a committee previously appointed reported to the church that they had purchased a piece of land of Joshua Burr, Esq., for a burying-ground.

Mr. Miller closed his pastorate March 31, 1855, taking letters of dismission for himself and wife to the Mount Holly Baptist Church. During his ministry he baptized twenty-eight persons.

Upon Mr. Miller's closing his pastorate, Rev. James Thorn was immediately called to supply the church. He continued in this relation until Aug. 4, 1855, when he entered upon the duties of pastor, he and his wife bringing letters of dismission from the Medford Baptist Church, New Jersey.

During the month of August, 1866, the church purchased a plain, convenient dwelling-house in the village for a parsonage. Mrs. Mary J. Cook, one of the constituent members, died on the 9th of the previous January. She left by will one thousand dollars for parsonage purposes. An additional one hundred dollars was needed, and that was raised by subscription from the members of the church and congregation. The meeting-house, which had been erected for nearly thirty-four years, now needed repairing, and on April 4, 1866, a committee was chosen to act as building committee, consisting of the board of trustees in connection with three citizens of the place.

Jan. 1, 1870, the building committee, of which Brother John Ross was chairman, had been very successful in repairing the house. At this period the pastor resigned his pastorate of nearly fourteen years, and accepted a call to the Woodstown Church, Salem County, of this State. Increase by baptism during Mr. Thorn's pastorate, sixty.

Rev. Henry Bray succeeded Mr. Thorn as the fifth pastor, commencing his pastorate May 1, 1870, bringing a letter of dismission for himself and wife from the Stockton Baptist Church, Camden County, N. J.

Oct. 2, 1870, the meeting-house was reopened for worship. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. Miller Jones, of Marlton, N. J., and in the afternoon by the Rev. James Waters, of Mount Holly, N. J. The evening being very stormy, no services were held.

Jan. 28, 1872, Mr. Bray offered his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect March 1st, and letters of dismission were granted to him and his wife to join the Baptist Church at Jersey Shore, Pa. During his pastorate he not only cared for the spiritual wants of the church, but was very active in raising funds. Baptisms, twenty-seven.

Rev. Joseph Hammitt, of Point Pleasant, Pa., succeeded Mr. Bray. He entered upon the duties of the pastorate June 1, 1873, remaining but a short time, baptizing during his ministry two candidates.

The seventh pastor, the Rev. Fergus O. Ekins, of Mount Holly, N. J., who was called to the pastorate

November 9th, and ordained Dec. 18, 1873, Dr. Armitage, of New York City, preaching the ordination sermon. Mr. Ekins closed his term of office Dec. 18, 1874. Baptisms during his settlement, three.

The church was now without a pastor until June 6, 1875, when the Rev. James Thorn entered upon his second pastorate of the church, being the eighth pastor, bringing a letter of dismission from the Marlboro' Baptist Church, Monmouth County, N. J. Brother Thorn resigned the pastorate June 6, 1880, baptizing during his second pastorate nine candidates.

The pulpit was filled by supplies until April 1, 1881, when Brother Tratt was called to fill the pulpit for a short time; at the expiration of that time he resigned, leaving the church to depend once more upon supplies.

Oct. 29, 1881, E. C. Romine, an evangelist, visited the church and began an extra meeting, which he carried on successfully for four weeks, baptizing eight candidates. Being called away at this time, he sent Rev. T. A. Lloyd to carry on the meeting, which he did with success, baptizing thirteen converts. At the close of the meeting he received a call from the church, which he accepted Jan. 1, 1882.

The meeting-house, the repairs on which were begun during the last year of Mr. Thorn's first pastorate, were finished the first year of Mr. Bray's pastorate. The house is of its original size, a neat brick structure, with a coat of white rough-cast, having a tower in front, from which rises a pretty spire, the whole measuring eighty feet. In the tower is a bell weighing six hundred pounds, the money for which was raised through the efforts of Mr. Pinckney, of New York City, Rev. Mr. Ekins, and Deacon Franklin Hilliard. Total cost of repairs, four thousand five hundred and eight dollars. There is a convenient parsonage and lot in a pleasant part of the village. One graveyard, containing about one acre of ground, is situated on the road leading to Lumberton, about one-half of a mile out of the village. This has been very much beautified and made a pleasant place for burial.

The officers of the church in 1882 were Rev. T. A. Lloyd, pastor; Horace W. Smith, church clerk; Franklin Wright, treasurer; John Doran, Franklin Hilliard, Joshua Lippincott, John Ross, deacons; Franklin Hilliard, Allen V. Joyce, Lawrence Fisher, and John Ross, trustees; Brother Joshua Lippincott, licentiate. Total number of baptisms since the constitution of the church, two hundred and eighty-nine; present number of members, one hundred and seventeen.

The first Sabbath-school was held in the old meeting-house as far back as 1820, according to the memory of old inhabitants, but was not regularly established until about the beginning of the year 1837. Mrs. Mary J. Cook was the founder of the first regular Sabbath-school in the new building. The first superintendents were Andrew Morton and John Doron,



acting alternately until Morton withdrew, Mr. Doron then acting as superintendent for thirty years. Number of scholars, about fifty. The present superintendent is Deacon Franklin Hilliard. Average attendance, sixty-six. The school was very low, but of late it has grown very rapidly, with a good prospect of still growing.

**Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Vincentown.**<sup>1</sup>—During the years 1867–68, at the instance of Mrs. John N. Sloan, Mrs. William C. Champion, Mrs. Henry J. Irick, Dr. Samuel Woolston and his daughters, Gen. John S. Irick, and others at and near Vincentown, Rev. Mr. Riley, of Haddonfield, visited Vincentown, and held religious services in Progressive Hall on each Sabbath until some time during the year 1870, when Rev. James D. Gibson became rector of Grace Church at Pemberton, and assumed the rectorship of this church.

April 10, 1871, Dr. Samuel Woolston was elected senior warden, and Isaac H. Trotter, junior warden; Dr. Samuel Woolston, Isaac H. Trotter, Gen. John S. Irick, Samuel Butterworth, Stokes Haines, William H. Cook, William C. Champion, John Sloan, and Henry J. Irick were elected vestrymen, and H. J. Irick, clerk of vestry. Gen. John S. Irick, Dr. Samuel Woolston, Henry J. Irick, William C. Champion, and Samuel Butterworth were appointed a building committee.

The title and corporate name adopted was "The Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church in Vincentown, N. J." The church edifice is of wood, and was finished and opened for divine service June 3, 1872, by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, assisted by Revs. Perkins and Lighthipe, and Mr. Lighthipe has been rector from that time to the present. The church was consecrated in 1877 by Bishop Scarborough. The present officers of the church are John G. Harbert, senior warden; Barzillai W. Robbins, junior warden; Gen. John S. Irick, Charles J. Keen, Hon. Henry J. Irick, Noah H. Peacock, and John B. Irick, vestrymen; H. J. Irick, clerk of vestry; John B. Irick, treasurer.

**Societies and Corporations.**—**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF VINCENTOWN.**—This bank was instituted in 1864 with a cash capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The present board of directors are John S. Irick, William T. Jones, William J. Irick, John Ross, John B. Irick, Joseph Wells, and Alexander Elwell. The first officers were Gen. John S. Irick, president; Guy Bryan, cashier; Samuel O. Ross, teller and notary. The bank still retains the original capital, with a surplus of twenty thousand dollars. The same directors and officers have been continued to the present time.

**VINCENTOWN LODGE, No. 23, I. O. of O. F.**—This lodge was instituted at Vincentown, N. J., Nov. 2, 1843, with the following-named persons as charter

members, who were also the first principal officers: George W. Dobbins, N. G.; Benjamin Brown, V. G.; Oliver Cox, Sec.; Caleb Lamb, Rec. Sec.; and Andrew E. Budd, M.D., Treas. The records for the succeeding four years are missing, and we therefore only give the name and date of election of presiding officers from 1848: William T. Jones, Jan. 6, 1848; Guy Bryan, July 6, 1848; David C. Branson, Jan. 4, 1849; Clayton B. Randolph, July 5, 1849; William J. Brinton, Jan. 3, 1850; Joshua Woolston, July 4, 1850; Archibald A. Higgins, Jan. 2, 1851; Thomas McNinney, July 3, 1851; Jacob C. Lippincott, Jan. 1, 1852; Japhet B. Woolston, July 1, 1852; Abram Johnson, Jan. 1, 1853; Charles Ewan, July 7, 1853; Alfred B. Woolston, Jan. 5, 1854; Franklin Alloway, July 6, 1854; Alexander Wright, Jan. 4, 1855; James Colkitt, July 5, 1855; Charles B. Jones, Jan. 3, 1856; Joseph L. Waterman, July 3, 1856, Jan. 8, 1857; Stacey G. Lee, July 16, 1857; Jacob Heisler, Jan. 7, 1858; Alexander Elwell, July 15, 1858, Feb. 10, 1859; James Thorn, July 14, 1859; Jesse S. Braddock, Jan. 12, 1860; John McHenry, July 12, 1860; Samuel G. Prickitt, Jan. 3, 1861, July 25, 1861; Samuel B. Fenton, Jan. 16, 1862; Ambrose E. Dobbins, July 3, 1862, Jan. 8, 1863, July 23, 1863, April 13, 1864, Oct. 13, 1864; Leonard Wickward, April 13, 1865; George F. Brown, Oct. 19, 1865; Joseph E. Simons, April 1, 1866; Joseph R. Dobbins, Oct. 18, 1866; Guy B. Loveland, April 4, 1867; Charles H. Haines, Oct. 1, 1867; George P. Hankins, April 2, 1868; John R. Howell, Oct. 15, 1868; John W. Haines, April 1, 1869; J. B. H. Brown, Oct. 21, 1869; Clayton S. Allen, April 21, 1870; Samuel Dixon, Oct. 20, 1870; William D. Haines, April 6, 1871; Solomon R. Simons, Oct. 12, 1871; Josiah Houston, July 11, 1872; Thomas E. McNinney, Jan. 1, 1873; Charles B. Marple, July 1, 1873; William K. Haines, Jan. 15, 1874; Frank S. Jones, July 2, 1874; Joseph A. E. Norcross, Jan. 4, 1875; John M. Wills, July 15, 1875; William H. Doron, Jan. 20, 1876; Aaron Haines, July 13, 1876; Samuel B. Colkett, Jan. 4, 1877; Joseph H. Johnson, July 12, 1877; James Stiles, Jan. 17, 1878; John N. Sloan, July 1, 1878; Sebastian Greenwald, Jan. 9, 1879; Samuel D. Sleeper, July 10, 1879; Frank S. Hilliard, Jan. 22, 1880; John W. Haines, July 8, 1880; William C. Johnson, Jan. 6, 1881; Charles Rogers, July 7, 1881.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Thursday evening of each week in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Plumb Street, Vincentown. The lodge own the building in which their hall is situated. The officers elected Jan. 5, 1882, are as follows: Samuel G. Allen, N. G.; John F. Brown, V. G.; William D. Haines, Sec.; Joseph H. Johnson, Treas. Total membership, fifty-four.

Charles Lanagan, one of the early members of this lodge, is reported to be the first Odd-Fellow in the United States that was buried according to the funeral rites of the order. His funeral was the occasion for a

<sup>1</sup> By the Hon. Henry J. Irick.

large attendance of the citizens of Vincentown and vicinity, who were curious to see how Odd-Fellows disposed of their deceased members and to witness a procession of Odd-Fellows.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 44, F. & A. M.—This lodge was instituted at Mount Holly, N. J., Sept. 6, 1856, by D. D. G. M. Charles Sims, and George C. Brown as S. W., and Alexander Elwell as J. W. From the records the above appear to be the Master and Wardens for the balance of that Masonic year.

In 1857, Joseph K. Ewan was M.; George C. Brown, S. W.; William H. Irick, J. W.; George Haywood, Treas.; and Charles Harper, Sec.

The following is a complete list of Masters and Wardens from 1858 to the present time:

1858, Joseph K. Ewan, W. M.; William H. Irick, S. W.; George R. Doron, J. W. 1859, William H. Irick, W. M.; Charles E. Flemings, S. W.; Henry J. Irick, J. W. 1860, the same officers. 1861, George C. Brown, W. M.; L. I. Denuth, S. W.; Henry J. Irick, J. W. 1862, L. I. Denuth, W. M.; Charles B. Jones, S. W.; Alfred Doron, J. W. 1863, Charles B. Jones, W. M.; Alexander Elwell, S. W.; Alfred Doron, J. W. (There being at this time a majority of the members living at or near Vincentown, and all the officers from that place, the lodge-work and property was transferred to Vincentown, where the lodge has since been permanently located.) 1864, Charles B. Jones, W. M.; Alexander Elwell, S. W.; Henry J. Irick, J. W. 1865, Guy Bryant, W. M.; A. Elwell, S. W.; H. J. Irick, J. W. 1866, Henry J. Irick, W. M.; A. Elwell, S. W.; John R. Doron, J. W. 1867, Henry J. Irick, W. M.; Charles B. Jones, S. W.; Albert Kerbie, J. W. 1868, Henry J. Irick, W. M.; Albert Kerbie, S. W.; J. W. Haines, J. W. 1869, Albert Kerbie, W. M.; J. W. Haines, S. W.; Jacob Heisler, J. W. 1870, Albert Kerbie, W. M.; Jacob Heisler, S. W.; John R. Howell, J. W. 1871, John R. Howell, W. M.; J. S. Carpenter, S. W.; M. L. Haines, J. W. 1872, J. S. Carpenter, W. M.; M. L. Haines, S. W.; William K. Haines, J. W. 1873, J. W. Haines, W. M.; S. O. Ross, S. W.; George F. Brown, J. W. 1874, M. L. Haines, W. M.; George F. Brown, S. W.; J. S. Huston, J. W. 1875, William K. Haines, W. M.; F. S. Hilliard, S. W.; A. Howell, J. W. 1876, S. O. Ross, W. M.; J. G. Haines, S. W.; W. H. Doron, J. W. 1877, J. G. Haines, W. M.; William H. Doron, S. W.; T. S. Stratton, J. W. 1878, George F. Brown, W. M.; F. S. Hilliard, S. W.; I. P. Goldy, J. W. 1879, F. S. Hilliard, W. M.; I. P. Goldy, S. W.; D. E. Howall, J. W. 1880, I. P. Goldy, W. M.; Alexander Elwell, S. W.; William P. Bryan, J. W. 1881, Alexander Elwell, W. M.; W. P. Bryan, S. W.; W. S. Hilliard, J. W. 1882, William P. Bryan, W. M.; Rev. L. H. Lighthipe, S. W.; William J. Irick, J. W.; P. M. S. O. Ross, Treas.; P. M. John W. Haines, Sec.; Byron Grigg, S. D.; Stokes Haines, J. D.; J. S. Huston and Frank Wright, M. C.; William H. Bishop and William Wright, Stewards; Jo-

seph L. Waterman, Tyler; P. M. A. Elwell, G. F. Brown, and Guy Bryan, Finance Committee; W. P. Bryan, L. H. Lighthipe, and W. J. Irick, Charity Committee.

The regular communications are held on Friday evening, on or before full moon, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Plumb Street. Present membership, forty-seven.

YANKTON TRIBE, No. 21, I. O. of R. M.—This tribe is located at Vincentown, Burlington Co., N. J., and commenced thirty-first sun, cold moon, G. S. D., 380, with the following charter members: J. B. H. Brown, C. B. Marple, J. A. E. Norcross, C. H. Haines, A. N. Dobbins, James Finley, W. H. Doran, George H. Bates, Charles Gaskill, Theodore C. Joyce, J. H. Sharp, George Greenwood, Robert B. Joyce, William H. Cook, and Samuel Garron. The first officers of the tribe were as follows: J. B. H. Brown, S.; C. B. Marple, S. S.; J. A. E. Norcross, J. S.; C. H. Haines, C. of R.; A. N. Dobbins, K. of W.; James Finley, P. The wigwam of the tribe is in Odd-Fellows' Hall, where the council fires are lighted on Saturday evening of each week, with a total of twenty-four warriors in good standing. The following list of officers were elected Jan. 1, 1882: W. D. Haines, S.; Joseph H. Gibbs, S. S.; Joseph B. Gaskill, J. S.; C. H. Haines, C. of R.; Samuel Dixon, K. of W.

VINCENTOWN BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—The above-named organization was instituted at Vincentown, N. J., Jan. 2, 1840, with the following-named charter members: Oliver Cox, Allen Wells, George W. Dobbins, Isaiah W. Dobbins, Benjamin Sleeper, Jacob E. Phillips, Carlisle Brown, Joshua Lippincott, Andrew H. Scott, John B. Taylor, John W. Sever, Isaiah S. Woolston, William E. Brown, Lawrence Dougherty, Charles C. Shinn, Daniel D. Lippincott, Charles Haines, Thomas McNinney, and James Branson, Jr. The officers of the society, elected and installed Jan. 2, 1840, were as follows: President, John B. Taylor; Vice-President, Andrew Scott; Secretary, Oliver Cox; Treasurer, George W. Dobbins; Stewards, William E. Brown, Daniel D. Lippincott, Isaiah W. Dobbins.

The following is a complete list of officers elected and installed Jan. 3, 1882: President, George F. Brown; Vice-President, Samuel Dixon; Secretary, C. H. Haines; Treasurer, Carlisle Brown; Stewards, William D. Haines, Sebastian Grenwood; Messenger, Carlisle Brown.

SENIOR COUNCIL, No. 26, A. O. U. A. M.—This council was instituted at Vincentown, N. J., in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Sept. 4, 1868, with the following-named charter members: Jacob H. Horner, George F. Brown, Samuel Norcross, Carlisle Brown, Joseph H. Johnson, J. B. H. Brown, William M. Allen, John F. Hughes, Jonathan Haines, William S. Joyce, John N. Sloan, and William H. Foulk. The officers for the first term were as follows: William M. Allen, C.; Carlisle Brown, V. C.; John N. Sloan, R. S.; J. H. Horner, A. R. S.; Joseph H. Johnson, F. S.;



G. F. Brown, Treas.; J. B. H. Brown, C.; William H. Foulk, Ex.; William S. Joyce, I. P. The successive presiding officers have been as follows, and in the order named: Carlile Brown, J. B. H. Brown, Jonathan Haines, William H. Foulk, Joseph H. Johnson, Frank S. Jones, Joseph A. E. Norcross, Erastus Hofflinger, A. E. Cox, Robert Joyce, Solomon R. Simons, William S. Joyce, John S. Haines, George F. Brown, Francis C. Naylor, Samuel E. Branson, William S. Joyce, Carlile Brown, Frank S. Jones, John A. Bozarth, Alfred Bozarth, Frank S. Jones, John W. Rose, Frank S. Jones, William S. Joyce, and Samuel E. Branson. The officers for the first term of 1882 are Samuel Bozarth, C.; George F. Brown, V. C.; Francis C. Naylor, R. S.; Samuel E. Branson, A. R. S.; John W. Haines, F. S.; Frank P. Bozarth, Treas.; Alfred Bozarth, C.; Carlile Brown, Ex.; John W. Rose, I. P.; Charles Griffith, O. P.

The regular meetings of this council are on Tuesday evenings of each week. Present membership, forty.

VINCETOWN COUNCIL, No. 17, JUNIOR O. U. A. M.<sup>1</sup>—This council was instituted at Vincetown, on Monday, Aug. 22, 1870, and charter granted by Joseph H. Shinn, State Councillor of New Jersey, to the following young men, residents of Southampton township: Benjamin T. Crozier, Ellis H. Wright, Samuel B. Norcross, David C. Branson, Franklin P. Bozarth, James D. Bell, Frank Wright, William Wright, Henry Flenard, Henry R. Nutt, and Adolphus Nale. The council was instituted in Odd-Fellows' Hall on Polk Street, where it continued its sessions for two years, when it removed to its present quarters on Main Street. Benjamin T. Crozier was the presiding officer during the first year. During this year Samuel D. Sleeper, Walter Norcross, Isaac Bennett, and George K. Bennett were initiated, and the following persons were made honorary members, viz.: William M. Allen, Carlile Brown, J. B. Brown, and F. S. Jones. Receipts for the year, sixty dollars; expenses, forty-four dollars and fifty cents.

The second year was one of greater financial success, the net receipts amounting to eighty dollars. Samuel B. Norcross, Frank P. Bozarth, Ellis H. Wright, and James Calkitt were the presiding officers for the year, being elected quarterly. Joseph A. E. Norcross, John C. Brown, and Thomas C. Williams were the initiates. During the next two years the council made but little progress, and in the meantime removed to its present quarters in Temperance Hall. The initiates during this time were John K. Bennett, Richard Asey, Franklin G. Hancock, John C. Pancoast, Charles J. Horner, and Solomon R. Simons. Net receipts, forty dollars.

The officers for 1873 and 1874 were John K. Burnett, John Pancoast, Thomas Williams, and Ellis H. Wright. The initiates were Andrew Wright, Thomas

Hofflinger, A. B. Cline, James S. Worrell, James Simpson. During this time the council was called to mourn the loss by death of one of its members, William M. Allen.

During the year 1875 the council made but little or no progress, either numerically or financially, but the year 1876 was a successful one for the council. The officers were David Branson, F. G. Hancock, Walter Norcross, James S. Worrell, and the initiates were Milton R. Cox, George H. Johnson, George W. Elbert, Davis S. Simons, Absalom E. Cox, William Bartlett, Joseph Allen. During this year the council was again called to mourn the loss of another brother by death, viz., Thomas Hofflinger, he having been killed by the premature discharge of a gun Feb. 10, 1876.

During 1877 the officers were E. H. Wright, C. J. Horner, Andrew Wright, and George W. Elbert. The initiates were Thomas Allen, Samuel Montgomery, George Frampus, William Norcross, Isaac B. Crain, Samuel R. Allen, Charles E. Joyce.

The officers for 1878 were G. H. Johnson, William Bartlett, Joseph M. Allen, and Thomas Allen. The initiates were George W. Worrell, Samuel M. Worrell, Ellsworth Pancoast, Franklin P. Bennett, Jervis W. Haines, George H. Powell, Henry I. Worrell, Lewis S. Woolston, Henry R. Woolston, Charles Somers, Frederick Powell, Edward A. Worrell, Joseph H. Sharp, Aaron Moore, Edward W. Horner, Charles Austin, Jefferson W. Taylor, Thomas Woolston, John Cheeseman, Aaron Allen, David McDowell, and Samuel E. Branson.

In 1879 the officers were Thomas H. Allen, William Norcross, Isaac B. Crain, L. S. Woolston. Initiates, F. C. Naylor, Edward Horner, Joseph W. Albertson, Franklin K. Jones, Guy B. Gaskill, Eugene Hollowell, Edward E. Haines, Aug. Filander, John W. Haines, George R. Abrams.

In 1880 the officers were L. S. Woolston, Charles Austin, E. E. Haines, George H. Powell. Initiates, William W. Worrell, Frank Bowker, Lewis Simons, Rush E. Cox, George Gravott, Alfred B. Dobbins, Gershom M. Cox, Leonard A. Wickward, Harry Hancock, George W. Knight, Elwell Gaskill, Charles Bryant, Caleb Kimber.

The officers for 1881 were John Cheeseman, Henry I. Worrell, Edward A. Worrell, A. B. Moore. Initiates during the year, Frank W. Cotton, Joseph H. Ware, Franklin Simons, William Venable, William H. Lewis, Charles P. Marple, Clifford S. Cowperthwaite, Charles Bowker, William Hammell, George E. Thomas, Joseph F. Dobbins, Frank G. Sterling. During this year the council was again called to mourn the loss by death of P. C., Walter Norcross, who died Sept. 12, 1881.

The officers for the first half of the year 1882 were A. B. Dobbins and David McDowell, and the initiate was Franklin Sapp. The membership of the council in July, 1882, was sixty-six. During the existence of the council it has paid out in benefits over five

<sup>1</sup> By George W. Elbert.

thousand dollars, and has at present assets amounting to nine hundred and fifteen dollars.

**Men of Prominence.**—But few of the descendants of the first locators and inhabitants of Southampton now remain.

The Burrs, who were the largest land-owners, and among the very first settlers, have become almost extinct, either by death or removal to other States, and but a very small portion of their once large and valuable estate now remains in their family. Mrs Rebecca Bryan's (wife of Capt. Guy Bryan) beautiful residence and grounds alone remain.

David Peacock, who first brought the iron mould-board plow into practical use, was one of the pioneers of Southampton, and lived on the farm now owned by Job Butterworth. Mr. Peacock paid Charles Newbold, the inventor, one thousand dollars for his patent, and soon the mechanical genius of Peacock wrought it into a practical implement for agricultural purposes. He was also the pioneer in the use of marl as a fertilizer.

There is not a male descendant of the Leeds family bearing their name left in the township. The Sleeper family, however, are closely connected.

The Bishops, who were a large family and large land-owners, and residents of the vicinity of Vincentown, have nearly all moved away or died out, leaving no one in the township bearing their name. Mrs. Emiline S. Irick, however, was the daughter of Japhet Bishop, a leading farmer and prominent Friend.

James Branson's family and the Ross families were closely connected. The Haines, Lippincotts, Allens, Budds, Rogers, Hilliards, Iricks, Woolstons, Harkers, Butterworths, Ridgways are still largely represented, and their ancestors closely followed the first settling of the country, and among them are found many of the leading citizens of the county. The history of this township would not be complete without a brief biographical mention of a few members of the above families. Dr. Samuel Woolston, who lately deceased aged over seventy years, deserves more than a passing notice. Born upon a farm, he early developed great mechanical and scientific skill, and finally studied medicine and became one of the finest and most successful practitioners of his profession. Imbibing, however, such a strong desire for invention, he spent his vast earnings and handsome competency in many patents, many of which have become important, but not through his hands. Being of a confiding disposition, he showed his works to all, and some of his auditors, borrowing his ideas, profited largely by his genius. In church matters he took a great interest, and aided largely in establishing both the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal Churches. He died honored and beloved by all.

Among the other leading citizens who deserve mention here is Gen. John S. Irick. To his efforts in a great measure are the citizens of Vincentown mainly indebted for their extensive public improve-

ments. He is president of the railroad, the Marl Company, and the First National Bank. He is now seventy years of age, and apparently still in the prime of life, attending closely to his business affairs, and taking great interest in all public matters. He was thrice elected to the Legislature, and during the Rebellion of 1861 was an earnest Unionist, and rendered valuable assistance to Governors Olden and Parker. His father was Gen. William Irick (1st), who was also a leading man of his day, being a surveyor and general business man of the neighborhood. He was several times elected to the Council of New Jersey, and held many local positions of honor, among which was president of the old Farmers' Bank of Mount Holly, and president of the Board of Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey. Early manifesting a military taste, he joined the military organization of the State, and became a major-general of militia. During the war of 1812 he was ordered to Fort Byllinge, where he assumed command; but the war soon closed, and he was not called into active service. Gen. William Irick (2d), son of William (1st), followed in the footsteps of his father, and became a man of business; elected to the Council of New Jersey; a candidate for Congress (being defeated by Hon. George Sykes); president of the Burlington County Bank at Medford; besides holding many other important trusts. He died in 1865, at the close of the Rebellion, and the greatest regret of his life was that his feeble health prevented him taking an active part in the field in defense of his common country. But he did the next best thing, by loaning a large portion of his ample fortune to the general government. It is said of Gen. William Irick that he never said *no* to a friend in distress. He died leaving four daughters, all married, and one son, William John Irick, who now owns the greater part of the Indian lands spoken of in this history.

Hon. Henry J. Irick, eldest son of Gen. John S. Irick, inheriting the love of public life from his ancestors, is among those who take a lively interest in all public matters. He is a surveyor and general business man of the township, and treasurer of the Railroad and Marl Company. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the State Legislature, and twice successively re-elected, taking an active and earnest part in the great interests then taking place. In the fall of 1867 he was the candidate of the Republicans of this county for State senator. Though running largely ahead of his ticket, under the banner of universal suffrage, he was defeated by Hon. Job H. Gaskill.

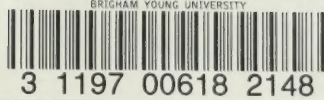
In 1870 he was again the Republican candidate for State senator, and triumphantly elected.











# DATE DUE

JUL 25 1992	JUN 20 2002	
JUL 29 1992		
DEC 02 1996	OCT 04 2002	
JUL 30 1997	SEP 11 2002	
JAN 05 1998	DEC 03 2004	
DEC 30 1997	DEC 03 2004	
APR 29 1998	OCT 02 2005	
APR 21 1999	OCT 31 2005	
MAR 02 1999	NOV 29 2006	
DEC 11 1999		
JAN 03 2000	DEC 18 2006	
DEC 18 1999	SEP 27 2007	
OCT 24 2001	JUL 01 2009	
OCT 22 2001		
MAY 11 2002		
JUN 06 2002		
JUN 27 2002		

